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EXTENSION POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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The amount of useful information of the medical profession has increased from generation to generation, especially in the last fifty years. The members of the medical profession are guardians of this great fund of knowledge, which should be used to its fullest extent for the good of mankind. The dissemination of this knowledge and its actual application to the relief and prevention of suffering constitute a continuous problem. Improvements in treatment and new discoveries are constantly being made, so that it is necessary for all physicians to continue to study if they hope to fulfil their trust and give the best possible medical service.

The store of professional knowledge is in the medical schools, the health departments, the medical libraries and hospitals, and the minds of highly educated physicians. The agents for disseminating this information so that it may become an actual force in improving the community health are the organized medical schools, undergraduate and graduate; organized medical societies of all types; postgraduate extension schools run by universities, medical societies or departments of public health; medical books, and professional journals. If all these methods of providing instruction were at the highest point of efficiency and interest in them were 100 per cent, the practice of medicine would be materially improved.

The quality of these various agents has improved especially since the beginning of this century. From 1899 to 1905 THE JOURNAL [1] pioneered in classifying medical schools on the basis of each school's own statement of its ability to teach medicine; this lenient method soon gave way to inspection and classification of schools on the basis of their actual assets, which were often not what they were advertised to be in their well printed catalogues. Also, it was in 1910 that the Carnegie Foundation published its independent survey of medical schools with its candid and sometimes scathing criticism of poor teaching facilities. The combined result of this has been especially to improve teaching in the undergraduate field. The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association has annually issued a register of medical schools and classifies them according to definite standards of equipment, clinical facilities and faculties. The work of this body has been a continuous influence for good in advancing the standards of medical practice.

Postgraduate teaching facilities have not improved as rapidly as in the undergraduate realm. In fact, at the present time postgraduate medicine is essentially a proprietary field, as only one school has any appreciable endowment (Albany Medical College has $250,000 endowment) for strictly postgraduate teaching. This may be due to two reasons: First, no great effort has been made to improve this situation comparable to that made for undergraduate medicine. Second, the profession itself has not demanded very much teaching—not enough to justify expansion of faculty or facilities. The Final Report of the Commission on Medical Education in the United States (1932, p. 128) states that each year approximately 3,500 doctors take resident postgraduate courses in this country and about 1,000 go abroad for similar work; besides this there are 2,144 doctors in residence in 372 hospitals. This makes a grand total of 6,644, or 4.2 per cent, out of the 156,440 M.D.'s in the United States who consider it desirable and feasible to continue their studies in a systematic manner away from their practice.

There is no doubt that some physicians keep abreast of advances in medicine by observation and home study, but for the majority some outside stimulus is useful and often necessary. The bookmaking art has reached a high plane and medical journals are legion; however, the interested and interesting teacher is still the mainstay of the educational system. In all ages teachers have exercised a leavening influence in their communities, and often a very large portion of the world might be called their field. Information and inspiration have greater effect when given by personal contact; the convincing voice of an experienced clinician carries more conviction and conditions medical reflexes for good more effectively than any printed page.

The outstanding phenomenon in the graduate field of medical education is the rapid growth of extension teaching in both the United States and Canada since 1916, at which time it was first initiated by the state of North Carolina at the suggestion of Dr. W. S. Rankin, public health officer of that state.[2] The idea of bringing medical knowledge to the community so that every doctor can know the latest and best in his profession by contact with teachers has been put into effect in twenty-two states and all of the provinces of Canada. This is a partial answer to the question of why more doctors do not go away to postgraduate schools. In this area there are approximately 120,332 [3] M.D.'s who, one might say, have been exposed to organized postgraduate study opportunities. Often, and particu-

1. Simmons, G. H.: Some Fragments of History of the American Medical Association: III. Medical Education-Pioneer Work of The Journal, American Medical Association Bulletin **28:** 138-148 (Dec.) 1933.

2. Adams, F. D.: The North Carolina Extension Plan, J. A. M. A. **80:** 1714-1717 (June 9) 1923.

3. American Medical Directory, ed. 12, Chicago, American Medical Association, 1931.

larly in these times, a doctor cannot afford to leave his practice to go to postgraduate teaching centers. In some smaller villages there is only one physician, and he may hesitate to leave the community without medical care in time of unexpected emergency. The important fact is that the profession as a whole has expressed interest in and a desire for continued organized study. This great need presents an opportunity to medical school faculties and all leaders of the profession. Teachers are needed to "carry the message to Garcia."

In all these fields of medical education there is no competition and there are no cross purposes. The undergraduate days are a period of probation. Following this the doctor enters the postgraduate era of his career—a lifelong session, if he is to achieve his best and have the highest satisfaction in his work. Society has become interested in postgraduate careers and has made laws that require a year of internship service before granting a license to practice in the following states and territory: Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Alaska. This is essentially continued study while applying one's knowledge. The American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons grade the hospitals; thus the hospital staff members are approved teachers. The Massachusetts General Hospital calls its interns "house pupils," which is an old term but it reflects the true situation of the young doctor. It is the duty of the profession to observe and study unceasingly by means of books, medical journals and active participation in organized study or teaching. Education in a democracy means a sharing of knowledge as well as a sharing of the benefits of material civilization.

All these modes of continued medical education mean an enlightened profession and consequently better medical service. This has great significance in private practice as well as in the field of public health, where success depends to a great extent on the intelligent cooperation of the practicing physician. Increasing the fund of useful knowledge and applying it should improve the economic status of the profession, and, what is more important, it should enable physicians more nearly to fill their proper place as leaders in the art of healing. No longer should any remote geographic region suffer from neglect, the fruit of ignorance. Transportation has transformed distance, and study will banish the frontiers of ignorance.

The ability of doctors varies in different communities. As physicians we know this, and that laymen recognize it too is shown when they travel across a state or beyond its borders to seek relief by some physician in a well known clinic. It is interesting to speculate what is the essential difference between the doctors in a community and those in a well recognized clinic. Is it not largely in their attitude toward study and the actual use of new knowledge in giving intelligent service to patients? The personal equation of 1,000 doctors anywhere in the land will compare favorably with a like number of professional brothers elsewhere. Material things, such as laboratories, x-ray machines and instruments of precision, are of secondary importance; they are mobile paraphernalia which can be moved anywhere and are only adjuncts to the use of knowledge. The well educated physician makes proper use of all knowledge related to the welfare of the patient and his community.

While assisting the Massachusetts Medical Society to organize a system of extension teaching during the past year, I have had occasion to investigate similar work elsewhere. A summary of this study is presented as evidence of the widespread interest in postgraduate education among the profession. No body of professional workers will devote more thought and energy to accomplishing ends when a worthy goal is set. It is reasonable to believe that this growth of extension teaching marks the dawn of a new era in postgraduate medical education. This interest is reflected in changes and new ideas in intramural teaching as well. This expansion of interest in acquiring new knowledge is part of a world-wide renaissance in adult education which is permeating all phases of life.

MEDICAL EXTENSION TEACHING

The following summary of medical extension teaching in the United States and Canada gives data that may be of interest to states in which such work is not done; also, it provides a means of comparing the costs of such work. The best method of organization has not been worked out as yet, but in these states there is an active interest which augurs well for the future training of the profession.

Canada.—Extramural postgraduate medical education in Canada has been in progress since 1926. The lectures are open to every doctor whether or not he is a member of the Canadian Medical Association. It is estimated that a majority of the 10,000 doctors in Canada have at some time enjoyed these meetings. There is no charge for lectures. The instructors for the most part have been university teachers; expenses have been paid as well as an honorarium of $10 a day for the time the instructor is away from home. This work was made possible during the years 1926 to 1932, inclusive, by an annual grant of $30,000 from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. All details of organization have been handled by the central office of the Canadian Medical Association. Speakers are sent to meetings of organized medical societies, which are responsible for local arrangements; the instructors go out in teams of two; if sent to distant provinces, a series of meetings is arranged en route in order to save expenses. Figures for 1926-1932: number of speakers, 2,156; number of addresses, 4,889; average attendance, 32.9; total attendance, 161,210; total cost, $212,847.52; cost per lecture, $1.32 per doctor. Members have been enthusiastic about the lectures and have traveled from 50 to 150 miles to attend. Canada is the only country in which postgraduate medical education has been handled on a national scale. The grant from the Sun Life Assurance Company has been temporarily withdrawn, owing to the business depression.[4]

Colorado.—During 1924, clinics were given by ten teams of four doctors each, who visited a locality once each month for six months. No team visited the same locality a second time and all teams represented, as far as possible, the same four specialties. The faculty paid their own expenses.

For several years previous to 1927, Colorado held an annual state clinic. This was given at the University of Colorado Medical School and consisted of four days of intensive work covering all phases of medical study. The average attendance was about 300. A traveling clinic of four days' duration was held at irregular intervals, in which the extension division of the University of Colorado, the medical school, the Colorado Agricultural College, the state tuberculosis association and the child welfare bureau participated. For these traveling clinics the teams were made up of a pediatrician, a psychiatrist and an obstetrician, chosen either from the faculty of the medical school or from among the leading practitioners of the state. Expenses were met by the participating organizations.[5]

In January 1933 the state medical society sponsored for the first time a three-day postgraduate clinic series (diagnostic and

4. Dr. T. C. Routley, general secretary, Canadian Medical Association, personal communication to the author, March 3, 1933.
5. American Medical Association Bulletin **22**, June 1927.

therapeutic only), which was given independently but with the cooperation of the medical school. No salaries were paid instructors. More than 200 physicians registered out of a state society membership of 1,114.[6]

Connecticut.—The state medical society, with the cooperation of the Yale University School of Medicine, initiated a clinical congress of three days' duration in 1924. Until 1929 the registration fee was $10, at which time there was a surplus of approximately $3,000, the average attendance having numbered 325 doctors out of a state society membership of 1,396.[3] In 1929 the fee was reduced to $5, a charge sufficient to cover all expenses provided the enrolment totaled 275 doctors. This three-day congress includes morning sessions devoted to the didactic presentation of subjects, afternoon sessions devoted to round table discussions, and two evening meetings devoted to the social and economic problems of medicine. The fee for the congress includes the cost of circularizing with preliminary programs, luncheons and the expenses of visiting speakers (which are defrayed). This is considered a successful venture.[7] This is not the extension method of instruction but represents the organized effort of this medical society to provide postgraduate instruction for its membership.

Florida.—Postgraduate courses were inaugurated, June 19, 1933, by the Florida Medical Association in connection with the Extension Department of the University of Florida. Instructors receive traveling expenses and maintenance while in Gainesville.[8]

Georgia.—Extension courses were first started in 1918; special emphasis was centered on the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis in seventy-two health unit clinics of rural counties; also a clinic week was held in Atlanta which was attended by 142 physicians from eighty-four counties. In 1931 the total registration for the clinic week was 3,062 and attendance was counted as postgraduate work. As a direct result, a reduction of 40 per cent of brain syphilis in the state hospitals has been noted since 1919. The University of Georgia Medical Department organized an extension course, through the county medical societies, holding one-day sessions. Later, five-day courses were established.[9]

Extension courses are now given with the cooperation of the state medical association, the medical society of the county in which the course is held, the state department of public health, the University of Georgia Medical Department and Emory University School of Medicine. The faculty is drawn half and half from the two medical schools and the professors are paid only expenses. No charge is made to the doctors attending the course; local expenses are borne by the county medical society; correspondence and other expenses are borne by the state department of public health.[10]

Illinois.—A scientific service committee was established by the state medical society in 1923 to carry postgraduate extension teaching service to the county medical societies. One of its most popular methods of doing this has been by means of teams of from four to six members of the faculty of one of the medical schools. The society frequently sponsors a clinicopathologic conference (internist, surgeon, pathologist). In September 1933 a series of pediatric meetings was held throughout the state by teams of six, one member of each team being outstanding in this specialty. County societies are privileged to select a subject and request an all-day meeting; to meet these requests, nearly 400 physicians are listed in the state medical society's speakers bureau with the subjects they prefer to present to any county medical society. In 1932, speakers were sent to more than 150 medical society meetings in Illinois.[11]

Indiana.—Indiana University School of Medicine has given, for a number of years, occasional postgraduate work for the various county medical societies. Feeling that this did not fill the need, the state medical association held a successful two-day meeting in Indianapolis in the summer of 1932. The registration fee was $2.50; speakers from within the state received no remuneration; speakers from without received their traveling expenses. The association held a one-day program at Richmond in the summer of 1933. The Indiana University School of Medicine gave a two weeks postgraduate course in Indianapolis in 1933.[12]

Iowa.—The speaker's bureau committee of the state medical society inaugurated postgraduate work in 1929. The State University of Iowa College of Medicine outlines the courses and furnishes the lecturers; the bureau manages them. In 1929 two courses, obstetrics and pediatrics, were given at Waterloo (forty-three registered) and Mason City (forty registered). Meetings were held from 5 to 10 p. m., one day a week, for a period of ten weeks; the fee was $10. Only the expenses of the lecturers were paid. In 1930, courses were given in five centers; a course in cardiovascular diseases was added and the fee was increased to $20. In 1931, courses were given in five more centers; a course in surgery was added and the fee remained unchanged. The demand for these extension courses was too great for the college of medicine to handle, so the state medical society began to run them independently. In 1933 the association conducted three such courses; the fee was $10. Instructors were drawn from the State University of Iowa College of Medicine and from other prominent doctors in the state as well as doctors from outside the state.[13]

Kentucky.—For several years a two weeks course of graduate instruction has been given at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, for which there is a registration fee of $2. Weekly postgraduate extension courses in obstetrics, in cooperation with the state board of health, have been given since 1931. No registration fee is charged, and the expenses of instructors are paid by the state board of health. Dr. P. F. Barbour, president of the state medical association, arranged for a series of courses for county medical societies in 1933. Societies were to be supplied with two men each day for one week, the entire day to be spent in demonstrations and dry clinics; the association was paying the expenses of the teams so that there would be no local charge.[14]

Massachusetts.—Postgraduate instruction was begun by the Massachusetts Medical Society in September 1933. There are eighteen district societies that are 100 per cent organized, and instruction is now given in twenty-four centers. The program is supervised by a committee of eighteen representative doctors chosen to correlate all the medical teaching interests of the state; this committee appoints an executive committee of three and a secretary to handle the details of organization. A registration fee of $5, plus an appropriation of $1,000 by the society, will meet the expenses of this first year. A faculty of 174 doctors will give 240 sessions of two hours each this year; instructors go to the districts in teams of two or three members. The course is now (February 1934) in progress; 1,002 doctors are enrolled out of the society membership of 4,797. A more detailed report of methods and results will be published later.

Michigan.—For about ten years (1927 statement) organized teams have gone to the county societies for an afternoon and evening program. Also, they have held district conferences similar to the Ohio plan (thirty in fourteen districts during 1926), and postgraduate clinics at the leading hospitals of the state. November 1926, 300 attended the University of Michigan Hospital.[5]

The state medical society, under the direction of the University of Michigan Medical School, gives in Detroit postgraduate extension teaching of a formal and continuous character. Instruction is given almost entirely by men from the local profession; payment to instructors is made at the rate of $10 per teaching hour. These men receive $20 per teaching hour, if lecturing at the university.

6. American Medical Directory.[3] Harvey T. Sethman, Executive Secretary, Colorado State Medical Society, personal communication to the author, March 30, 1933.
7. Dr. W. A. LaField: Personal communication to the author, Oct. 20, 1933.
8. Dr. T. Z. Cason, chairman of educational committee, Florida Medical Association, personal communication to the author, April 4, 1933.
9. American Medical Association Bulletin **26:** 1628 (May 9) 1931.
10. Dr. J. P. Bowdoin, assistant director, Georgia Department of Public Health, personal communication to the author, March 28, 1933.
11. Dr. Harold M. Camp, Illinois State Medical Society, personal communication to the author, Sept. 29, 1933.
12. Thomas A. Hendricks, executive secretary, Indiana State Medical Association, personal communication to the author, March 23, 1933.
13. D. M. Nelson, secretary, Speaker's Bureau Committee, Iowa State Medical Society, personal communication to the author, April 5, 1933.
14. A. T. McCormack, secretary, Kentucky State Medical Association, personal communication to the author, March 25, 1933.

The medical school and state society, in conjunction with the Children's Fund of Michigan, have set up an auxiliary to the University Hospital at Marquette, where a year-round program in the teaching of pediatrics is conducted. About six subcenters have been established where teaching clinics are held at more or less regular intervals by the director of the central unit. (In the first fifteen months this unit cared for some 2,500 children).

Since about 1923, postgraduate clinical conferences of from one to three days have been given in the fifteen congressional districts of the state from one to three times a year. If within 100 miles, only expenses of instructors are paid; if a greater distance is traveled, $25 is added for each day or part of a day occupied. Attendance has averaged about 3,000 in the course of a year.[15]

Minnesota.—A committee appointed by the state medical society (known as the State Committee on Medical Education and Hospitals), cooperating with one appointed by the medical school, determines who shall be in charge of lectures and demonstrations in the various fields and specialties of medicine. In conjunction with the extension division of the university, this committee publishes and distributes to all county societies a booklet containing information relative to the courses and lectures that are available. No salaries are paid. The local county societies guarantee expenses for lecturers, together with a nominal fee to cover the cost of printing, postage and the like.[16]

Missouri.—The state medical association has a committee on postgraduate courses which provides the various county medical societies with speakers. Expenses of the speakers are paid by the association.[17]

New Hampshire.—In 1932 extension teaching, in the form of an obstetric institute, was conducted in each of the several counties by a full time instructor. This institute was sponsored by the state board of health, with the cooperation of the county medical societies. Tuition was free, the expenses being met by the state board of health and the Federal Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare. To date only a course in obstetrics has been given. County societies have cooperated in organizing this program.[18]

New Jersey.—Postgraduate extension courses are given under the auspices of Rutgers University, which has had charge of the paper work, advertising, canvassing in county medical societies and the like. The regents of the state advanced $10,000 for this work, permitting lectures to be given for $15 a course and $25 for two or more courses ($30 was charged before this appropriation was made). In 1932, instructors were paid $50 per lecture regardless of the number in attendance. In 1932, 820 physicians (almost one third of the total membership) enrolled in twenty-five classes at thirteen centers; courses were given by seventy-seven different instructors—thirty-three from New York, one from Newark, one from Boston, forty-two from Philadelphia. Courses consisted of fractures, applied neurology, newer drug therapy, traumatic surgery, gynecology, medicine, recent advances in medicine, recent advances in surgery, pediatrics, gastro-enterology and obstetrics. In 1933 the same number of courses were given in the same centers, the registration shrank to 600 and, since no appropriation was made by the state, the lecturers received $35 per lecture in order that the lectures might be given to the doctors at the same rate.[19]

New York.—The "Brooklyn idea" was originated in 1922 by the Medical Society of the County of Kings, in cooperation with the Long Island College Hospital. Two extension courses in sections of ten each were given in the spring and fall, on Fridays at 5 p. m. From 400 to 500 physicians usually attended these courses. They also developed a seminar course limited to from four to eight students, covering a weekly session of half a day or a full day each week for six weeks. The extension courses comprised from eight to twelve hours of work, from one to three hours being spent at a hospital in the late afternoon one day each week. Attendance was limited to ten students. Similar work has been carried on by other county societies in New York State.

The state medical society, through its committee on public health and medical education, has conducted one or more six weeks courses in nearly every county of the state. Provision has been made for single lectures or for courses of any length (lectures or lecture and clinic) desired. Their aim is to raise local standards of practice.[5] Instructors are paid $25 per session, plus traveling expenses.

The Medical Society of the State of New York through its committee on public health, has also conducted annual extension courses since 1927. Instruction has been given in from twenty-two to thirty-one counties during this period. That these courses have real value is evidenced by the repeated requests for courses in counties from year to year. The accompanying statistical table taken from the report of the committee for 1931-1932 gives an interesting summary of this work.

This is a major project in medical education; the committee has increased its usefulness to practicing physicians by arranging special one and two day postgraduate courses at various medical schools in New York State. The expense is met by an appropriation from the state society.

Comparative Summary of Work in Graduate Education Under the Auspices of the Committee on Public Health and Medical Education for the Past Four Years

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Total number of courses	21½	21½	16	21	20
Total number of lectures	116	105	91	116	115
Number of county medical societies before which courses were given	22	21	19	25	25
Total attendance of all courses	3,268	4,809	3,296	3,520	
Largest attendance for one course	495	836	841	566	
Smallest attendance for one course	42	66	57	59	
Total cost of all courses	$4,524.82	$4,777.07	$3,705.42	$4,898.33	
Average cost per course	215.47	217.96	231.59	233.25	
Average cost per county	205.67	154.10	195.02	155.93	
Average cost per attendance	1.38	0.98	1.12	1.39	

North Carolina.—Extension courses first started in 1916 through the cooperation of the state medical society, the state board of health and the state university, but they were discontinued during the World War. In 1922, extension teaching was resumed by the University Extension Division and the University of North Carolina School of Medicine and was given every summer until 1929. Classes were organized on the circuit plan, each class meeting once a week for from six to twelve weeks. One instructor taught the entire course or three gave instruction for one month each. These doctors were always chosen from outside the state. In eight years there was a total enrolment of 1,341 doctors, whose average attendance was 72.2 per cent. The director of the extension division feels that they lacked funds to provide the best possible teaching service; also, they were unable to reach physicians in remote rural sections because of the necessity of locating classes where the largest enrolment could be secured (in order to finance the work). Tuition ranged from $25 to $40, depending on the length of the course.[20]

Ohio.—The state medical society has, for several years, cooperated with the medical schools of the three universities in Ohio in creating interest among its members in a series of postgraduate lectures arranged by those schools each year. A committee from each of the schools assists the county medical societies in arranging programs.[21]

Oklahoma.—Extension courses have been given by the extension division of the state university in various centers usually grouped conveniently for instructors' travel; fees ranged from $10 to $35; courses have been given in cooperation with the

15. Dr. James D. Bruce, University of Michigan Department of Postgraduate Medicine, personal communication to the author, March 23, 1933.

16. S. B. Solhaug, chairman, State Committee on Medical Education and Hospitals, personal communication to the author, March 31, 1933.

17. Dr. E. J. Goodwin, secretary-editor, Missouri State Medical Association, personal communication to the author, March 28, 1933.

18. New Hampshire State Board of Health Bulletin, July 1932.

19. Dr. J. B. Morrison, secretary, Medical Society of New Jersey, personal communication to the author, March 18, 1933.

20. Dr. R. M. Cruman, director, Extension Division, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, personal communication to the author, May 8, 1931.

21. Don K. Martin, executive secretary, Ohio State Medical Society, personal communication to the author, March 20, 1933.

state medical association, although some were given entirely under the supervision of the school of medicine and the extension division of the state university. Members of the faculty have been paid only expenses in the form of honorariums, except that when an instructor has been employed on full time for from one to two months he has been paid from $750 to $1,000 per month, plus expenses. These courses have been discontinued because the governor of the state withdrew financial support from this division of the state university; also, the entrance of the osteopathic profession to these state-controlled courses caused the immediate cessation of the courses in October 1933.[22]

Pennsylvania.—The state society does not conduct postgraduate courses as such. An annual councilor district meeting is held by each of the eleven councilor districts, at which one or two out-of-state doctors speak. All expenses are paid by the state society. A number of the sixty component county societies conduct graduate courses.[23]

Virginia.—The Medical Society of Virginia began extension teaching in 1929 with the appointment of a committee known as the Department of Clinical Education, whose purpose it was to stimulate educational programs on the part of local medical societies and to furnish competent clinicians. They have had an annual appropriation for three years of $500 from society funds (used for traveling expenses of speakers and for publicity). Later the Department of Clinical Education formed a joint committee on prenatal and postnatal instruction with the Medical College of Virginia and the University of Virginia, with the University Extension Division as the administrative agent. The program of the joint committee was underwritten by a grant of $2,500 from the medical society and a grant of $10,000 from the Commonwealth Fund of New York for the first year, with $5,500 available for the second year. The tuition fee for the course of ten lectures was set at $5.[24]

Washington.—The state medical society endorses an annual course given by the University of Washington. The usual charge is $15 for four or five lectures given within a period of one week. The average annual expense is $2,500; the average attendance is 230.[25]

Wisconsin.—Postgraduate extension teaching was begun on the North Carolina plan in 1917 but was soon changed to the holding of lectures and clinics at any point in which a group organized and asked for them. The Wisconsin Medical Society, the extension division of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin Medical School cooperated to give medical extension courses. The tuition fee for the courses offered has been $30 for a series of twelve weekly meetings of two hours each. An advisory committee met twice a year and worked out general plans for courses; the details and budget responsibilities were carried by the extension division; $3,000 per circuit of twelve weeks was collected, which covered the salaries and expenses of the instructors. It was not planned to give the extension courses in 1933, owing to the financial condition of the area.[26]

This information makes no effort to include stated meetings, symposiums, conventions, local medical clubs and the like, all of which are worth while and often educational organizations of high merit. It is necessary to broaden the base of education if the general level of medical service is to be raised. Extension courses help to do this and at the same time present a sound method of helping the individual; they should also educate the profession to the need of systematic resident study at some school. When the profession demands better postgraduate facilities I feel sure that the public will assist in providing the means even as they have for the undergraduate courses.

22. L. W. Kibler, Postgraduate Medical Study, University of Oklahoma, personal communication to the author, Oct. 17, 1933.
23. Walter F. Donaldson, secretary,, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, personal communication to the author, March 18, 1933.
24. G. W. Eutsler, secretary, Extension Division, University of Virginia, personal communication to the author, July 18, 1932.
25. Dr. Curtis H. Thomson, secretary-treasurer, Washington State Medical Association, personal communication to the author, April 6, 1933.
26. Chester D. Snell, dean, University of Wisconsin, University Extension Division, personal communication to the author, July 7, 1932.

SERIOUS ARSPHENAMINE REACTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR PREVENTION

REPORT OF SIX CASES

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In the past five years I have observed six severe accidents following neoarsphenamine therapy. With the exception of case 4 (service of Dr. S. S. Greenbaum), all were in the service of Dr. Henry B. Shmookler. They constitute a unique assortment of cases, representing as they do every type of serious reaction except exfoliative dermatitis, which may, and frequently does, prove rapidly fatal. The literature on the subject is not so opulent as to make the report of these cases merely supernumerary. Especially is this true of complications such as aplastic anemia (case 1) and transverse myelitis (case 5). Indeed, the universal use of the potent arsphenamines invests this subject with a ubiquitous timeliness. The purport of this report is not, however, to augment the literature with additional case records. It is, rather, to review these cases from the standpoint of prevention and to dissipate the fatalistic notion, held by many, that most if not all disastrous reactions are inevitable. An attempt will be made to show that in four of the six cases cited here the sinister event might have been obviated by the cognizance of apparently innocuous symptoms and signs as the harbingers of impending danger. It may be said briefly that in the therapy of syphilis it is imperative to be conversant with and alive to the significance of minutiae.

APLASTIC ANEMIA

CASE 1.—Mrs. S. L., aged 30, admitted to the hospital, Dec. 29, 1931, for severe headaches of ten weeks' duration, had a strongly positive Wassermann reaction. A roentgenogram showed six circular areas of bone absorption, about 1 cm. in diameter each, in the frontal bones of the skull. Treatment with iodides and with compounds of mercury and bismuth relieved the headaches. After discharge she received twelve injections, at weekly intervals, of 0.6 Gm. of neoarsphenamine. Two weeks prior to her last injection she noted a blue mark on the thigh. An injection was given. One week later a crop of these appeared. This finding was blissfully disregarded and another injection given. Following this, severe purpura occurred. Concomitant with the purpura, generalized mucous membrane bleeding appeared as epistaxis, hemoptysis, menorrhagia, melena and retinal hemorrhage. On readmission, May 13, 1932, pallor was extreme. The blood count showed: hemoglobin, 36 per cent; red blood cells, 1,690,000; white blood cells, 4,700; polymorphonuclears, 44 per cent; small lymphocytes, 55 per cent; platelets, 70,000. No abnormal cells were seen. Reticulocytes were 1 per cent. The icterus index was 6. The bleeding time was forty-seven minutes and the coagulation time, four and one-half minutes. The urine was positive for arsenic. The Wassermann test was now negative. A diagnosis of postarsphenamine aplastic anemia was apparent. During her three months hospital sojourn she received eleven transfusions, about 500 cc. each, the blood count rising to hemoglobin, 76 per cent; red blood cells, 3,700,000; white blood cells, 5,700; polymorphonuclears, 51 per cent; lymphocytes, 49 per cent; platelets, 80,000. Follow up six months later showed complete restoration of the blood to normal.

An anemia in which the hematopoietic system is so suppressed and paralyzed that it causes a marked reduction in all blood elements is aplastic. Of the cases that occur, those that are secondary to roentgen, radium, benzene, trinitrotoluene and arsphenamine poi-

soning outnumber the idiopathic form. In 1919, Labbé and Langlois [1] first described postarsphenamine aplastic anemia as an entity. The condition is rare. McCarthy and Wilson [2] recently reviewed seventy-nine cases of blood dyscrasias following the arsphenamines, thirty-four of which were aplastic anemia. Phelps had two cases out of 272,354 doses. Stephens reported this complication twice in a series of 14,000 injections given to 1,200 patients. Combes [3] had one in 4,000 patients. Farley,[4] in seven years, saw six cases.

Of the various arsphenamines used, neoarsphenamine is responsible for about 65 per cent of the cases, not because of its more peculiar toxicity but probably because of its more frequent use. Sulpharsphenamine is the arch offender. Indeed, Stokes [5] has said: "I have never seen a case of aplastic anemia in an experience numbering more than 100,000 injections until I began to use sulpharsphenamine. Then, like a thunderclap, within a short period of several months, I saw five cases in rapid succession, all due to this drug." Bickford and Tilgham [6] also think that, relative to the total use of sulpharsphenamine, blood dyscrasias follow in its wake with surprising frequency.

The exact pathogenesis of the blood dyscrasias following the arsphenamines is still a mystery. The prevailing opinion incriminates the double benzene ring of the organic arsenicals as the injurious agent. This is predicated on the well known marrow-depressing effect of the benzenes. It is also pointed out that Whelian's case of granulopenia in a child is the only one on record due to inorganic arsenic. Opposition to this theory is based on the uncertain knowledge that benzene actually splits off and that, if it is so liberated, its quantity is less than studies have shown necessary to produce such toxic effects. Some believe it occurs only in patients with a congenitally weak hematopoietic apparatus, since, in comparison with the wide use of the arsphenamines, aplastic anemia is rare. Bronfin and Singerman [7] postulate an idiosyncrasy. This idiosyncrasy may be reflected in the entire hematopoietic system as an aplastic anemia or, by selectivity, in any of its component parts, producing granulopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura as the case may be.

There is no way of predicting the onset of this disease in a syphilitic patient receiving the arsphenamines. It may follow the initial dose, exceptionally, or any one of the subsequent doses. It may follow within twelve to twenty-four hours after an injection, or it may be delayed for several months.

The death rate is exceedingly high. Loveman [8] cites it as 60 per cent. In the thirty-four cases collected by McCarthy and Wilson,[2] the mortality was 83 per cent. Death is not immediate and is due either to repeated hemorrhages or to intercurrent infection consequent on the granulopenia. Recovery, when it does occur, is prolonged and tedious and averages about six months.

The sheet anchor of treatment is repeated transfusions with the objective of tiding over the patient until his own bone marrow begins to regenerate. Duke [9] says that the bone marrow is architecturally simple and can regenerate readily, even if there is marked destruction, provided it gets rid of the primary cause. Farley [4] believes that in many cases there is no actual aplasia but a physiologic paralysis.

In view of the high mortality rate, it is obvious that prophylaxis, when possible, is of paramount importance. In case 1 the purpuric spots were ignored and not regarded as the danger signals, which they truly were. Misinterpreting their significance resulted in two additional injections, which converted into a severe and potentially fatal aplastic anemia what might have otherwise remained a benign and transient purpura simplex. Semenza [10] recognized the gravity of such neglect and urged the systematic examination of the blood even in the absence of untoward clinical manifestations, an opinion concurred in by Bronfin and Singerman.[7] Probably this is not practical. But it is essential, if one wants to avoid an occasional critical issue, to be vigilant and to assess any apparently trivial symptom or sign carefully and scrupulously.

HEMORRHAGIC ENCEPHALITIS

CASE 2.—H. F., a man, aged 30, presented a swollen and painful left ankle joint on admission to the hospital. He had contracted gonorrhea three years before and had had a recurrent urethral discharge since. The ankle joint had been incised before admission and there was still considerable drainage of pus. A gonococcus complement fixation test was positive. The temperature and pulse were only slightly elevated. After conservative treatment for four weeks the ankle joint improved greatly but the left wrist became inflamed. Because of this metastasis, a therapia sterilisans magna in the form of neoarsphenamine was thought worthy of trial, despite the negative Wassermann test. Accordingly, neoarsphenamine 0.3 Gm. was given, March 2, 1928. A macular rash appeared on the face and neck a few hours afterward but was transient. March 9, 0.45 Gm. of neoarsphenamine was administered. Twelve hours afterward the temperature rose to 104 F. and vomiting occurred. The temperature fluctuated at this level and then abruptly rose to 106. The patient became irrational, had generalized convulsions and remained stuporous until his death, March 17. Several lumbar taps were performed, the fluid at first remaining clear and later containing many white cells. No arsenic was obtained in the spinal fluid. Necropsy showed an acute edema of the brain, congestion over the choroid plexus and petechiae in the left basal ganglions.

The distinctive destructive effects of the arsphenamines on the nervous system is expressed by a hemorrhagic encephalitis. In 1911, just a few years after the introduction of the arsphenamines into general use, the first case was reported by Fisher.[11] Of all the arsphenamine reactions, it is the chief cause of death, exceeding exfoliative dermatitis and acute yellow atrophy combined. According to Meierowsky and Kretzner, who reviewed 109 arsphenamine fatalities, 60 per cent were due to encephalitis. Of the twelve deaths reported by Cole, DeWolf and their associates,[12] six were due to this relentless complication. Of thirteen arsphenamine deaths reported in New York State [13] from 1926 to 1931 inclusive, two were due to encephalitis. It is,

1. Labbé, M., and Langlois, S.: Acute Purpura Hemorrhagica from Arsenical Poisoning, Bull. et mém. Soc. méd. d. hôp. de Paris **43:** 786 (July 25) 1919.
2. McCarthy, F. P., and Wilson, Robert Jr.: The Blood Dyscrasias Following the Arsphenamines, J. A. M. A. **99:** 1557 (Nov 25) 1932.
3. Combes, F. C. Jr.: Purpura Hemorrhagica Following Sulpharsphenamine, Arch. Dermat. & Syph. **15:** 194 (Feb.) 1927.
4. Farley, D. L.: Depressed Bone Marrow Function from the Arsphenamines, Am. J. M. Sc. **179:** 214 (Feb.) 1930.
5. Reports of the Council, J. A. M. A. **99:** 1689 (Nov. 12) 1932.
6. Bickford, J. V., and Tilgham, R. C.: Purpura Haemorrhagica in Congenital Syphilis Following Arsphenamine, J. A. M. A. **100:** 1984 (June 24) 1933.
7. Bronfin, I. D., and Singerman, Isidor: Acute Aplastic Anemia Complicating Arsphenamine Therapy, J. A. M. A. **98:** 1725 (May 14) 1932.
8. Loveman, A. B.: Toxic Granulocytopenia, Purpura Haemorrhagica and Aplastic Anemia Following the Arsphenamines, Ann. Int. Med. **5:** 1238 (April) 1932.
9. Duke, W. W.: Aplastic Anemia, J. A. M. A. **91:** 720 (Sept. 8) 1928.
10. Semenza, Carlo: Aplastic Anemia and Arsphenamine Intoxication, Clin. med. ital. **62:** 527 (June) 1931.
11. Fisher, B.: Ueber einen Todenfall durch Encephalitis haemorrhagica, München. med. Wchnschr. **58:** 1803, 1911.
12. Cole, H. N.; DeWolf, Henry; McCuskey, J. M.; Mickjian, H. G.; Williamson, G. S.; Rauschkolb, J. R.; Ruch, R. O., and Clark Taliaferro: Toxic Effects Following Use of the Arsphenamines, J. A. M. A. **97:** 897 (Sept. 26) 1931.
13. Reports of the Council, J. A. M. A. **99:** 1689 (Nov. 12) 1932.

however, by no means of frequent occurrence. Stokes[14] had only one case in 63,000 injections. Moore, quoted by Brittingham and Phinizy,[15] did not see a single case in 200,000 injections given to 15,000 patients.

Hemorrhagic encephalitis is a grave complication. Death ensues within several hours of the onset or may be delayed for a few days. It has been reported as early as one hour after injection. Only occasionally does a patient survive. Sheppe[16] tells of a patient who, three hours after injection, became drowsy, convulsive and unconscious but recovered. Beeson[17] also cites a case of hemorrhagic encephalitis with recovery. Neoarsphenamine is responsible for more cases than arsphenamine, and sulpharsphenamine is the most culpable, comparative to its use. It occurs in young adults early in the course of treatment, usually before the fourth injection. Its onset is sudden and is characterized by headache, apathy, convulsions and coma. The picture is similar to that of alcoholic wet brain.[18] Pathologically, the brain presents marked edema with extreme diffuse capillary hemorrhages, especially in the regions of the fourth ventricle, pons and corpus callosum. Ehrlich[19] thought that the dilatory and destructive effects of the arsphenamines on the brain were due to insufficient epinephrine as a result of simultaneous arsenical destruction of the suprarenals. Since then, frequent doses of epinephrine have constituted the accepted treatment.

Case 2 may be viewed in two antithetical ways. Since hemorrhagic encephalitis is a sudden, unforeseen and unpredictable catastrophe, it may be maintained that the death was doubtless unavoidable. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the Wassermann test was negative and that neoarsphenamine was given solely to combat a clinical gonococcemia. The question is whether the efficacy of the arsphenamines in septicemias is so established as to warrant their use in these conditions. Those who doubt this may well contend that no drug capable of creating such havoc should be used in disease states in which its beneficence has not been proved. From this angle, the death may with some justification be considered avoidable. Furthermore, it should be recalled that the initial injection of 0.3 Gm. was followed by a maculopapular rash which may have signified some intolerance to the drug and, at the very least, contraindicated an increase in dosage to 0.45 Gm. for the following injection.

ARSPHENAMINE HEPATITIS

Case 3.—Mrs. R. R., aged 25, had a history of two miscarriages and a positive Wassermann test. She had received, in another institution, four injections of neoarsphenamine at weekly intervals, the last dose being given two weeks prior to her admission. Her presenting symptoms were intense pruritus and jaundice. It is important to note that the itching antedated the final injection. Examination revealed diminution of liver dulness. The icterus index was 72. The van den Bergh test gave an immediate direct and biphasic reaction. Urobilinogen was positive in the urine in 1:160 dilution. There was bile in the urine. The latter was positive also for arsenic. With liberal daily dextrose injections intravenously, including a 50 per cent dextrose venoclysis for twenty-four hours, she made a complete recovery within a month after admission.

Case 4.—C. W., a man, aged 28, after exposure to a known syphilitic person, developed a generalized papulosquamous syphilis, especially affecting the palms and soles. The Kolmer and Kahn tests were strongly positive, Jan. 4, 1932. On that day 0.3 Gm. of neoarsphenamine was given. January 7, 1 cc. of bismo-cymol was administered. January 11, 0.45 Gm. of neoarsphenamine was injected. Two days afterward, nausea, vomiting, headache, malaise and generalized erythema appeared. The liver became palpable and a deep jaundice followed. The icterus index was 63. Therapy consisted of injections of a bismuth compound and sodium thiosulphate. The jaundice completely disappeared within two months.

Syphilis, untreated, may be complicated by liver damage. In the secondary stage, when the organisms are widely disseminated, the liver is the depot of a great horde of spirochetes. This manifests itself in a mild, transient icterus and rarely, when the spirochetemia is massive, in an acute yellow atrophy with fatal outcome.[20] Latent syphilis may also cause liver destruction either as a diffuse hepatitis, gummatous formation or cirrhosis. Jaundice was a prominent symptom in the 140 cases of syphilis of the liver reported by O'Leary.[21] It must be remembered that many cases of syphilis of the liver remain unrecognized because, as Mann[22] has shown, 90 per cent of the organ may be destroyed before the symptoms of hepatic insufficiency intervene. It is always necessary to differentiate the cause of jaundice in any syphilitic patient treated with the arsphenamines as to whether it is syphilitic in origin or due to the drug. Scott[23] contends that jaundice in early syphilis is of two types: (1) syphilitic, in which the jaundice occurs as the result of liver cell degeneration before treatment begins, and (2) combined syphilitic and arsenical, in which the causative factor is principally the syphilitic infection, on which is superimposed the toxic action of the arsphenamines.

It is interesting to note that experimentally marked hepatitis by the arsphenamines can be produced only in syphilitic and not in normal animals. There is indubitable proof, however, that the arsphenamines do have an especially hepatoxic factor.

That the arsphenamines and not the arsenic is the probable cause of hepatic insufficiency is deduced from the comparatively few cases of jaundice reported before the extensive use of the former. Filliol,[24] in reviewing this subject, ascertained the fact that icterus in syphilis was uncommon before the introduction of the organic arsenicals. According to the Salvarsan Committee,[25] evidence is accumulating that arsphenamine therapy is followed in practically every instance by a certain degree of hepatic insufficiency susceptible of recognition by special tests, such as the icterus index, although clinical signs of disorder may be absent. Cole, DeWolf and their associates[12] noted icterus in twenty cases in a series of 1,212 patients, with one fatal outcome. In a recent report on a series of 10,021 patients, Wile and Sams[26] showed the incidence of postarsphenamine jaundice to be seven times as great as pretherapeutic jaundice.

All writers agree that the occurrence of jaundice contraindicates the use of the arsenicals. Even in the

14. Stokes: Modern Clinical Syphilology, p. 348.
15. Brittingham, J. W., and Phinizy, Thomas: Hemorrhagic Encephalitis After Neoarsphenamine, J. A. M. A. **96**: 2021 (June 13) 1931.
16. Sheppe, W.: Arsphenamine Encephalitis, West Virginia M. J. **26**: 705 (Dec.) 1930.
17. Beeson, B. B.: Arsphenamine and Neoarsphenamine Plus Adrenalin, Am. J. Syph. **3**: 129 (Jan.) 1919.
18. Wechsler, I.: A Textbook of Clinical Neurology, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company, 1932, p. 400.
19. Ehrlich, Paul: Deaths After Salvarsan, Brit. M. J. **1**: 1044 (May 9) 1914.
20. Wile, U. J.: Syphilis of the Liver, Arch. Dermat. & Syph. **1**: 139 (Feb.) 1920.
21. O'Leary, P. A.: Observations on the Treatment of Syphilis of the Liver, J. A. M. A. **96**: 183 (Jan. 31) 1931.
22. Mann, F. C.: Effects of Complete and Partial Removal of the Liver, Medicine **4**: 419 (Dec.) 1927.
23. Scott, G. O.: Syphilitic and Arsenical Jaundice, Am. J. Syph. **3**: 628 (Oct.) 1919.
24. Filliol, L.: Arch. dermato-syphilographiques **2**: 597, 1930.
25. Toxic Effects of Arsenobenzol Preparations, Brit. M. J. **2**: 184 (July 29) 1922.
26. Wile, U. J., and Sams, N. W.: A Study of Jaundice in Syphilis, Am. J. M. Sc. **187**: 297 (March) 1934.

absence of jaundice, if any liver damage is suspected the use of the arsphenamines should be interdicted as a dangerous drug. That itching often precedes the onset of jaundice is a point of singular relevancy. It will be remembered that patient 3 was given one dose of neoarsphenamine after itching had already insinuated itself into the clinical picture. That this additional dose might have precipitated the hepatitis, certainly aggravated it, is beyond doubt. Here again emphasis must be placed on the formidable significance of an innocent symptom, disregard of which may render one injection of a useful drug into a powerful weapon of destruction.

TRANSVERSE MYELITIS

CASE 5.—Mrs. E. K., while hospitalized for a disorder in the upper part of the abdomen, was found to have a positive Wassermann reaction on two occasions. Two doses of 0.45 Gm. of neoarsphenamine were administered, one week apart. On the afternoon following the second dose the temperature rose to 103 F., the pulse became rapid, and pain in the upper part of the abdomen associated with vomiting occurred. The fever continued and two days later a diffuse macular rash appeared over the entire body. The following day she complained of pain in both legs and moved them with difficulty. This soon developed into a complete flaccid paralysis of both lower limbs. There was also sphincteric involvement with complete retention of urine. The spinal fluid showed 25 white blood cells and the Wassermann reaction was strongly positive. The paralysis was due to a transverse lesion localized around the mid-dorsal region and was considered as a focal reaction or therapeutic shock. Antisyphilitic treatment in the form of iodides and compounds of bismuth and mercury was intensively applied and, in spite of the gloomy prognosis, gradual recovery fortunately ensued. Nine weeks after admission the patient was able to walk, and sphincteric control was completely regained.

This case of transverse myelitis represents the rarest variety of the arsphenamine complications. Its symptoms can hardly elude recognition. Curiously, cases presenting the symptoms of encephalitis occasionally show necroscopic changes in the cervical cord alone. Spiethof and Frank, quoted by Socin,[27] have both reported such cases. Recovery is rare. Some cases become chronic but most terminate fatally as a result of bedsores, bronchopneumonia or an ascending paralysis. According to Rabut,[28] arsphenamine myelitis can be divided into three groups. Group 1 consists of those cases in which the symptoms appear almost immediately after an injection and may be accompanied by transitory pains in the legs or paraplegias, which disappear quickly, often in twenty-four hours. These cases must be considered as a radiculomedullary form of a nitritoid crisis. Four such cases are reported by Pinard.[29] Group 2 consists of those cases in which the symptoms are due to medullary syphilis, which is reactivated, precipitated or energized by the drug; i. e., a Herxheimer reaction or therapeutic shock. This appears in patients with acute secondary syphilis or in old syphilitic persons who have not been treated for a long time. Group 3 is composed of those cases in which the symptoms are due to the toxic action of the drug alone. Schmorl[30] reported several cases with numerous foci of softening in the spinal cord due to arsenical intoxication. Chiari[31] described a case of dorsal myelitis in which at autopsy he ruled out syphilis by the lack of inflammatory or exudative changes, embolism and thrombosis, by the absence of vascular changes and because of the purely necrotic appearance of the lesion concluded that it was due solely to arsenical intoxication. The existence of this group is doubted by many. Myelitis following the arsenicals is ascribed by Stokes,[32] Newmark[33] and Mingazzini[34] to therapeutic shock.

The question as to whether myelitis is due to an intoxication or to a Herxheimer flare up is not merely academic because it has an important bearing on treatment. If toxic, further arsenical treatment must be omitted; if a Herxheimer flare up, permissible and indicated. Devic reported a case in which continued arsphenamine treatment ultimately yielded a cure. Pinard's[29] cases improved with arsphenamine therapy. Greenbaum advised further treatment with arsenicals in case 5, which, however, showed complete disappearance of symptoms under preparations of bismuth and mercury and the iodides alone.

ANEURYSM OF THE AORTA WITH RUPTURE

CASE 6.—S. N., a man, referred to the medical clinic, March 29, 1932, complained of a burning sensation in the region of the upper sternum. He had received, in the skin department, two injections of 0.45 Gm. of neoarsphenamine, March 21 and 28. He gave a history of a penile lesion in 1922. The Kolmer and Kahn tests were strongly positive. Examination disclosed increased supracardiac dulness and a systolic murmur at the base transmitted to the carotids. Aneurysm of the arch of the aorta was suspected. An order for a roentgenogram of the chest was not consummated. Nevertheless, April 4, he received another dose of 0.45 Gm. of neoarsphenamine. That day severe precordial pain developed. April 6 he walked five blocks to the hospital, where, on his arrival, he was seized with an agonizing stenocardia, after which symptoms of profound shock supervened. Orthopnea was extreme. The following day he died during another attack of precordial pain. Necropsy showed a large saccular aneurysm of the arch of the aorta, which had ruptured into the mediastinum. The coronary arteries were normal.

That aneurysms may rupture spontaneously is, of course, indisputable. It may be argued, then, that the rupture of the aneurysm was merely coincidental with the arsphenamine therapy, thus denying the apparent relationship of cause and effect. The occurrence of rupture following quickly on the heels of vigorous antisyphilitic remedies has so often been noted, however, that it inveighs heavily against such an assertion and makes it well-nigh untenable. Stokes[35] had two deaths from ruptured aneurysm within twenty-four hours after injection. It is because of such notoriously appalling effects, which some practitioners experience while others do not, that the literature on the subject of treatment of cardiovascular syphilis is so chaotic and confusing. After careful scrutiny, two main currents of thought can be distinguished. One consists of the belief that by the use of arsphenamines better results can be achieved than without them. Moore and Danglade[36] state that the duration of life in their patients so treated was sixty-nine months as compared with nine months in untreated patients. Similar results

27. Socin, C.: Ueber Salvarsan Myelitis, Cor.- Bl. f. schweiz. Aerzte **46:** 1570 (Nov. 18) 1916.
28. Rabut, R.: Paraplegia During Course of Treatment with Arsphenamine, Rev. gen. de clin. et de thérap. **46:** 789 (Nov. 26) 1932.
29. Pinard, M.: Paraplegia Following Arsenical Treatment, Bull. Soc. franç. de dermat. et syph. **26:** 253 (July 10) 1919.
30. Schmorl, G.: Encephalitis Haemorrhagica nach Salvarsan Injektionen, Gesellsch. f. Natur u. Heilkunde **27:**, April, 1913.
31. Chiari: A Myelitis After Salvarsan Injection, Verhandl. d. deutsch. path. Gesellsch., 1913, pp. 155-161.
32. Stokes: Modern Clinical Syphilology, p. 342.
33. Newmark, L.: Softening of the Spinal Cord in a Syphilitic After an Injection of Salvarsan, Am. J. M. Sc. **144:** 848 (Dec.) 1912.
34. Mingazzini, G.: Clinical and Pathologic and Anatomic Aspects of Hemorrhagic Encephalitis Following Arsphenamine Injections, Deutsch. Ztschr. f. Nervenh. **104:** 1, 1928.
35. Stokes: Modern Clinical Syphilology, p. 844.
36. Moore, J. E.; Danglade, J. H., and Reisinger, J. C.: Treatment of Cardiovascular Syphilis, Results Obtained in 53 Patients with Aortic Aneurysm and in 112 with Aortic Regurgitation, Arch. Int. Med. **49:** 879 (June) 1932.

were obtained by Pinard[37] and by Conybeare.[38] Notable success has also been reported by Cotton[39] and by Hazen.[40] Keidel and Kemp[41] do not deem the poor prognosis in aneurysmal dilatation a deterrent to the use of the synthetic arsenicals. Vaquez[42] says: "In severe cases of cardio-aortic syphilis there should be no hesitation in resorting to neoarsphenamine. I have used it frequently without harm." Sir Thomas Lewis[43] is not averse to its use. None of these men fail to stress that very small doses should be given. It is especially noteworthy that practically none had the temerity to administer the arsphenamines without an adequate preliminary treatment with iodides and mercury or bismuth compounds. Smith[44] emphasizes the particular importance of precluding the possibilities of therapeutic shock by using the milder antisyphilitic treatments before arsphenaminizing the patient. East and Bain[45] recommend the prolonged use of iodides and mercury compounds as a wise precaution and necessary procedure.

The men who hold the second opinion believe that the use of arsphenamines in cardiovascular syphilis is positively dangerous and sedulously avoid them. That more harm than good can result from intensive measures is asserted by Warfield.[46] Meyer[47] describes examples of fatalities from the rapidly acting arsphenamines. That arsphenamine makes aneurysmal cases worse is contended by Bullrich.[48] Donzelot[49] concurs with him fully. Coombs[50] voices a definite objection to the use of the arsphenamines in advanced aortitis. All these, and others, invoke to their aid the deaths reported from therapeutic shock and the therapeutic paradox.

When such decided difference of opinion exists it is perhaps wise to adopt a course between the two extremes. The keynote should be summed up in one word—conservatism. A sane middle course is charted by Paul White,[51] who advises from six to eight weeks of mercury compounds and iodides to be followed by small doses of neoarsphenamine, beginning with a dosage of 0.1 Gm., cautiously increased to 0.4 Gm.

Was the death of patient 6 avoidable? The large initial dosage of 0.45 Gm. of neoarsphenamine and the failure to prepare the patient for the reception of this drug by the use of milder antisyphilitic treatment compel an affirmative answer. This procedure violated the two important tenets on which there is virtual unanimity of opinion by those who advocate the use of the arsphenamines; namely, small dosage and preparatory administration of the iodides and compounds of bismuth or mercury. The disastrous complication of ruptured aorta can be forestalled only by a discriminating use of the potent arsenicals in syphilis of such vital structures as the heart and aorta.

37. Pinard, M.: Bull. et. mém. Soc. méd. d. hôp. de Paris **51**: 1711 (Jan. 5) 1928.
38. Conybeare, J. J.: Guy's Hosp. Rep. **74**: 163 (April) 1924.
39. Cotton, T. F.: Cardio-Aortic Syphilis: Treatment, Brit. M. J. **1**: 855 (May 22) 1926.
40. Hazen, H. H.: Treatment of Cardiovascular Syphilis, Am. J. Syph. **16**: 289 (July) 1932.
41. Keidel, Albert and Kemp, J. E.: Treatment of Visceral Syphilis, J. A. M. A. **82**: 299 (Jan. 26) 1924.
42. Vaquez, Henri: Diseases of the Heart, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company, 1924, p. 313.
43. Lewis, Thomas, Diseases of the Heart, New York, Macmillan Company, 1933, p. 221.
44. Smith, C. M.: The Treatment of Syphilitic Cardiovascular Disease, New England M. J. **208**: 185 (Jan. 26) 1933.
45. East, C. F. T., and Bain, C. W. C.: Recent Advances in Cardiology, Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1929, p. 221.
46. Warfield, L. M., in Tice, Frederick: Practice of Medicine, Hagerstown, Md., W. F. Prior Company, Inc. **6**: 26, 1921.
47. Meyer, A.: Die Behandlung der Aorten- und Herzsyphilis, München med. Wchnschr. **77**: 928 (May 30) 1930.
48. Bullrich, R. A.: Treatment of Cardiovascular Syphilis, Rev. méd. latino-am. **13**: 939 (March) 1928.
49. Donzelot, E.: L'abus des médicaments antisyphilitiques dans le traitement des affection cardio-vasculaires, Bull. et mém. Soc. méd. d. hôp. de Paris **51**: 1530 (Dec. 1) 1927.
50. Coombs, C. F.: Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis of Aorta and Heart, Quart. J. **1**: 179 (Jan.) 1932.
51. White, P. D.: Heart Disease, New York, Macmillan Company, 1931.

SUMMARY

1. One case of aplastic anemia developed under neoarsphenamine therapy when two injections were given after purpura appeared.

2. In one of the two cases of hepatitis, one injection of neoarsphenamine was given after the patient complained of itching.

3. Hemorrhagic encephalitis occurred as a complication in a case of gonorrheal arthritis with a negative Wassermann reaction in which two doses of neoarsphenamine were given in increasing doses, although an eruption followed the first dose.

4. In a case of aneurysm of the aorta, rupture followed neoarsphenamine therapy, which was too vigorous and not preceded by a preparatory course of the milder antisyphilitic drugs.

5. A case of transverse myelitis, due to a rare and usually fatal form of Herxheimer reaction, terminated in complete recovery.

6. A large proportion of fatal or disabling reactions may be prevented by a careful evaluation of symptoms and signs as they appear in syphilitic patients under treatment with the arsphenamines.

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THE USE OF DIPHTHERIA TOXOID IN IMMUNIZATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AND NURSES

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The occurrence of diphtheria in medical students and nurses is a significant problem. While the susceptibility rate in this age period is not as high as in children under 10 years of age, the number of susceptibles among individuals 20 years of age and older is sufficiently high to warrant an attempt at immunization, especially since they are exposed frequently to this disease. Toxin-antitoxin has been usually employed in the United States for immunization of students and nurses against diphtheria. The experience with toxin-antitoxin in the immunization of nurses in the Vanderbilt University Hospital has not been satisfactory in that nine out of twenty-four Schick positive nurses receiving from three to four doses of toxin-antitoxin gave a positive reaction approximately six months after receiving the injections, and one of the group developed nasal diphtheria following three doses of toxin-antitoxin.

The effectiveness of this agent has varied in producing immunity. From 50 to 75 per cent of children given three injections have been reported by Park and Schroder[1] as showing a negative Schick test following immunization. Volk[2] has reported that 65 per cent of 8,000 children given three injections of 1 cc. each of

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1. Park, W. H., and Schroder, M. C.: Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin and Toxoid Comparison, Am. J. Pub. Health **22**: 7-16 (Jan.) 1932.
2. Volk, V. K.: Diphtheria Immunization by Three and Four Injections of Toxin-Antitoxin in Comparative Trend of the Immunizing Process, Am. J. Pub. Health **21**: 884-889 (Aug.) 1931.

toxin-antitoxin mixture were immune at the end of one year. He advocated giving four doses of toxin-antitoxin, and by this procedure a higher percentage of children were Schick negative at the end of one year as compared with a similar group given three injections of toxin-antitoxin. In his investigations, 64.4 per cent of children given three doses of toxin-antitoxin were Schick negative at the end of one year and 85 per cent were negative at the end of two years. Following four doses of toxin-antitoxin, 74 per cent were Schick negative at the end of one year and 92 per cent were negative at the end of two years.

Rhoads [3] has reported that fourteen of twenty-nine cases of diphtheria in nurses occurred in those who had received from three to six injections of toxin-antitoxin from three months to two years prior to the onset of the disease. He emphasized the variation in potency of the different brands of toxin-antitoxin in use at that time. Lintz [4] has reported a reversal of the Schick reaction in 55.4 per cent of a group of nurses who had received five injections.

Harrison,[5] in a carefully controlled investigation, has shown that following three injections of 1 cc. each of toxin-antitoxin mixture, standard strength, 65 per cent of children became Schick negative, while under similar conditions in another comparable group of children 95 per cent became Schick negative following two injections of diphtheria toxoid. The Dicks [6] in 1929 emphasized the advantages of toxoid in the immunization of adults against diphtheria. They reported that diphtheria toxoid as prepared by Ramon and given in three doses was a better immunizing agent than 0.1 L + diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture even when five doses of the latter were given.

Results Following the Use of Diphtheria Toxoid in Medical Students and Nurses

Number of Individuals Injected	Amount Injected, Cc.	Number of Doses	Number Positive to Schick Test Before Immunization	Number Negative to Schick Test After Immunization
45	1.8	3	45	45
9	1.3	3	9	9
3	1.1	3	3	3
2	0.8	2	2	2
8	0.24	4	8	8
4	0.10	3	4	4
1	0.07	3	1	1
72			72	72

The advantage of diphtheria toxoid as compared with toxin-antitoxin mixtures as an immunizing agent are well known. Its use, however, has been confined mainly to children under 8 years of age, owing to the severe local and general reactions that have been reported in older persons. For immunization of older children and adults, toxin-antitoxin is still advocated. Owing to the relatively low percentage of individuals immunized and the variation in potency of toxin-antitoxin, its effectiveness in the immunization of young adults is probably not as great as in children. It is also likely that young adults are more refractory to immunization, since the susceptibles in that age period represent those who have failed to become immunized through natural processes.

For the past few years an average of 28.8 per cent of medical students at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and 24.2 per cent of nurses at the Vanderbilt University School of Nursing have been found to be susceptible to diphtheria as determined by the Schick test. A control test with heated diphtheria toxin was done on each individual tested, as we were dealing with an age group in which pseudopositive reactions were more likely to be found than in children. It was decided to immunize the positive reactors with diphtheria toxoid by the method advocated by the Connaught Laboratory in Canada. The toxoid (anatoxin-Ramon) and dilute toxoid were obtained from the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto.

In order to avoid severe local and general reactions, the toxoid skin reaction test was given to each positive individual before any immunizing substance was injected. This test consists of an intradermal injection of 0.1 cc. of a 1 : 10 dilution of toxoid. If no reaction consisting of an area of redness more than one-half inch (13 mm.) in diameter developed within three days, the individual was given undiluted toxoid in the usual dosage If a skin reaction did occur, increasing doses of diluted toxoid were given.

The results reported in this study were obtained over a period of one year. Only those persons who had a positive Schick test were immunized, the control test with heated toxin being negative in each instance. Before immunization was begun, each individual was given a test dose of 0.1 cc. of a 1 : 10 dilution of toxoid. The results in each group were the same, so that the analysis for the combined group will be given. Those who reacted to the toxoid skin test were given diluted toxoid and those who showed no reaction were given undiluted toxoid.

During this period, forty-six medical students and twenty-six nurses were given from two to four injections of toxoid. Those receiving undiluted toxoid were given three injections at intervals of three weeks, beginning with 0.3 cc. for the first dose, 0.5 cc. for the second and 1 cc. for the third dose. This was the usual procedure with respect to undiluted toxoid except when there was any complaint as to the severity of the previous reaction, under which circumstances the dose was reduced. The first dose of diluted toxoid given to the "reactors" was 0.2 cc. Each successive dose was usually double the previous one unless the reaction was severe enough to be of significance. The entire group was retested with the Schick and control tests from three to six months following the last injection.

Of the seventy-two individuals immunized, fifty-nine received undiluted toxoid and thirteen received diluted toxoid. The results obtained with these agents are shown in the accompanying table. The actual amount of toxoid given to each individual is reported in order to show the response to small doses of this agent.

Of the seventy-two individuals immunized fifty-nine, or 83 per cent, received toxoid in amounts varying from 0.8 to 1.8 cc. in two or three doses and in all of them a reversal of the Schick test occurred in from three to six months from the date of last injection. Of the thirteen persons receiving toxoid in small amounts, twelve were given from 0.1 to 0.24 cc. in three or four doses and a reversal of the Schick test occurred in each one within the same time limits. One nurse received

3. Rhoads, P. S.: Commercial Preparations of Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin: Protecting Value in the Nurses of Cook County Hospital, J. A. M. A. **90**: 254 (Jan. 28) 1928.

4. Lintz, Joseph: Toxin-Antitoxin in Immunization in Adults, Internat. Clin. **4**: 160-170 (Dec.) 1930.

5. Harrison, W. T.: Advantages of Toxoid in Diphtheria Prophylaxis, Am. J. Pub. Health **22**: 17-24 (Jan.) 1932; The Immunizing Value of Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture and of Diphtheria Toxoid, Pub. Health Rep. **45**: 1883-1888 (Aug. 15 part 2) 1930.

6. Dick, G. G., and Dick, Gladys H.: Immunization Against Diphtheria: Comparative Value of Toxoid and Toxin-Antitoxin Mixtures, J. A. M. A. **92**: 1901-1903 (June 8) 1929.

0.07 cc. of toxoid in three doses and a negative Schick test was obtained following these injections. She had a positive Schick test two years prior to the present immunization and had received one injection of 1 cc. of toxin-antitoxin at that time. She was not given any further injections of toxin-antitoxin because of the severe reaction.

The experience in this series in those individuals receiving small doses of toxoid is in agreement with that of Fraser,[7] who has reported a marked increase in the antitoxin response in certain persons who are skin sensitive to toxoid and who probably had, prior to immunization, some antitoxin in the blood resulting from a previous primary stimulus. In one of Fraser's groups there were twenty-three persons whose diphtheria antitoxin titer was less than one-fiftieth unit per cubic centimeter of blood. Following the injection of from two to five small doses of toxoid, the antitoxin in titer was increased in all but one to the accepted level necessary to produce a negative Schick test. The total amount of toxoid injected in the present series of reactors was comparable to that injected in Fraser's series.

The reactions following these injections were on the whole mild. No student or nurse developed local or general reactions of sufficient severity to be absent from routine duties. Those in whom symptoms occurred complained of tenderness and pain at the site of injection, headache, slight to moderate rise in temperature, general malaise, and occasional abdominal discomfort. It was unusual for these complaints to incapacitate the individual and they cleared up as a rule within twenty-four to thirty-six hours, leaving only slight evidence of local reaction. The symptoms usually occurred after either the first or the second injection. It was not necessary to discontinue the injections in any one on account of undesirable reactions.

COMMENT

It is interesting that in every adult individual in this series a reversal of the Schick test from positive to negative occurred following injections of small to relatively large amounts of diphtheria toxoid in from two to four doses. The materials used were obtained from reliable sources and the toxoid and Schick testing material used was from the same lot and the testing and injections were done by the same persons. That the Schick test material used was potent is evident by the fact that positive tests were obtained in a group of children with the same material a few days before the present group was tested. Susceptible students were also tested with the same material and positive Schick tests were obtained. A majority of those who received the injections of toxoid were given another Schick test and each person was Schick negative on retest. The results obtained are in all probability due to the injections of toxoid, but one cannot altogether rule out the possibility that some degree of immunization resulted from contact with persons carrying diphtheria bacilli or with cases of the disease since the injections of toxoid were begun. While the latter is a possibility, most of the students and nurses in this series were either in the first or second year of their courses and the possibility of contact with cases of diphtheria was not as great as in students and nurses in the third and fourth years.

In the older age groups a control skin test should be done at the same time as the Schick test. Dilute toxoid may be used as control skin test material instead of heated diphtheria toxin, making it possible to determine succeptibility to diphtheria and at the same time to detect those persons who would develop undesirable reactions following an injection of toxoid.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The results reported show that it is possible to immunize students and nurses against diphtheria with diphtheria toxoid without producing any undesirable general or local reactions. The same procedure can be applied to the civil population under conditions in which immunization against diphtheria is indicated.

2. By testing intradermally with a skin test dose of dilute toxoid each person in the older age groups who has a positive Schick test, those individuals in whom a severe reaction would occur following a subcutaneous injection of toxoid can be detected.

3. Those who have a negative toxoid skin test can be given the usual dosage of diphtheria toxoid, while the dilute toxoid should be given to those who have a positive toxoid skin test or "toxoid reaction test."

4. These observations emphasize the desirability of using diphtheria toxoid to replace diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture as an immunizing agent.

7. Fraser, D. T.: The Response to the Injection of Small Doses of Diphtheria Toxoid in Man, Tr. Roy. Soc. Canada, section V, 1931, pp. 193-195.

THE PRESCRIBING OF DEXTROSE PHLEBOCLYSIS

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Dextrose phleboclysis[1] is, in certain conditions, a life-saving measure. It would be a shocking revelation could statistics be collected as to the number of people who annually die from hypohydration of the system, when their lives might have been spared by the parenteral administration of 5 per cent dextrose solution, of the number of patients lost from hypochloridation when dextrose-saline phleboclysis might have prevented their death, the number of ketosis deaths that might not have occurred had dextrose been given, and the occasional life that might have been saved by osmotherapy. What is no less pathetic is that, in instances, lives are lost in the conditions mentioned even though dextrose solution was administered, simply because the patient was not given enough, or because the remedy was not employed early enough, or because the solution administered was not of the proper composition.

The reasons are not far to seek. Dextrose infusion has been but recently introduced into the practice of medicine, and there may be some physicians who still consider it a passing new fangled notion. Then there is the conviction that this is essentially a hospital procedure entirely unsuited to medical practice in the home. Likewise, the idea exists that it is impossible to secure properly prepared solutions in convenient containers for emergency administration in the home and that there are inherent difficulties in the procedure itself requiring meticulous technic difficult to master. That all these reasons are fallacious can be easily

1. The term "phleboclysis" has been proposed by Reginald A. Cutting (The Place of Dextrose Phleboclysis in Surgery, New Orleans M. & S. J., July 1933, p. 238) instead of venoclysis, which is a hybrid word, vena being of Latin, and klysis of Greek derivation. It is also high time that, at least in medical literature, the word "glucose," which the U. S. Pharmacopeia applies to an impure product unsuitable for the purpose, be abandoned for the pharmacopeial term "dextrose."

demonstrated. As an abundant and ever increasing literature shows, the procedure is not only eminently rational but also supported by a mass of clinical experience; and the indications as well as contraindications are becoming well recognized. Manufacturing technic has simplified the administration to such an extent that dextrose phleboclysis is not much more difficult or troublesome than the intravenous injection of an antiserum and is less dangerous. Just as antitoxins are nowadays universally sold in syringe packages, so are these solutions available in containers ready for convenient administration, in practically every hospital; and they could be kept in drug stores, would the demand justify it.

As the matter of the preparation and administration of the solutions is now well standardized,[2] space need not here be sacrificed in its discussion. Suffice it to say that it is not so much "triple distillation"[3] which is needed as that the water must be properly and freshly distilled just before final sterilization in order to avoid contamination with fever producing substances ("pyrogens") that may be produced in distilled water within a few hours by the growth of certain bacteria that it seems almost impossible to prevent getting into the fluid during the necessary manipulations. This pyrogen readily passes over with the distillate in the ordinary still unless a water spray trap is employed during the distillation. A single proper distillation will render water nonpyrogenic, while even after repeated ordinary distillation it may still be pyrogenic. The rubber tubing should be rinsed with pyrogen-free water and properly sterilized shortly thereafter. The ingredients employed in the preparation of the solutions must be chemically pure and free from contamination and caramelization. The glassware should be "Pyrex" or Jena glass. It has also been quite definitely shown that the rate of injection has a great deal to do with untoward reactions; and that the best way to prevent "speed shock" is by the drip method of administration; i. e., that the individual drops be counted by means of a rectal drip bulb. Hypertonic solutions should be given more slowly than isotonic solutions. The solution in the container should, as a rule, be at 120 F. and the container surrounded by a hot water bottle or similar device to maintain this temperature. It will lose from 15 to 30 degrees F. before it is delivered into the vein. It must be assumed that all these matters are taken care of, so that attention may be directed here most especially to the prescribing of the proper composition of solutions to meet, with the smallest possible number of different stock solutions, the various individual indications of patients in need of this procedure.

HYPOHYDRATION[4]

As with other remedies, the dose of dextrose phleboclysis is "dose enough" and in this case quite a bulk, generally a liter. The daily water turnover has been estimated at more than 16 liters. This includes, of course, the secretions that are reabsorbed as well as the lymph that returns the water it drains from the blood. When the ingestion of water becomes impossible, e. g., after operations, it is difficult to supply water fast enough by rectal administration, subcutaneously or intramuscularly; and, if any degree of emergency exists, it must be given intravenously. In this connection, the danger of delay and of dallying with methods inadequate to meet the situation must be pointed out. Irreversible changes and vicious circles may become established. When capillaries are insufficiently supplied with blood for some time, the increased vascular tone produced by vasomotor nerve excitation gives way to vasodilatation, probably from the local production of histamine-like bodies; and, in consequence of the action of these, the capillaries also become leaky, thus still further aggravating the deficiency of circulating fluid, still more depressing the low blood pressure and increasing the evil results of the general hypohydration. An infusion given twenty-four hours too late may be incapable of relieving this vicious circle on account of irreversibility of the change. It is necessary for the physician to be ever conscious of his patients' need of water. For the maintenance of life, water is only second in importance to oxygen, and it is much more vitally important than food. The responsibility rests with physicians and nurses of assuring the sick person a sufficient intake of fluid. Just as the development of an "aseptic conscience" is a medical and surgical requisite, so medical people and surgical as well must be made "water-need conscious," whenever normal ingestion of fluid is interfered with.

Normally, water enters the system only through the mouth; and, as soon as the patient cannot get all the water he asks for and still more especially if he cannot ask for it, care must be taken that he receives a sufficiency of it in some way or another. In the conscious individual, thirst is a fairly delicate indication of hypohydration. Considering the urgency of this sensation, mere humaneness should dictate its gratification. Even more important is the fact that relief of thirst may mean the prevention of collapse. A patient is therefore not properly cared for if he is permitted to suffer the torments of thirst. Particularly serious is the fact that unconscious or semiconscious patients, as a rule, do not get enough water. In all cases of serious sickness, the best way of assuring an adequate fluid income is not only to prevent thirst but also to aim at an excretion of a quantity of at least 1,000 cc. of urine in the twenty-four hours. Whenever the quantity of urine falls below this, the nurse should call the physician's attention to this fact, and measures should promptly be instituted to correct the deficit, which should always be possible unless the kidney itself or its circulation is at fault. The twenty-four hour quantity of urine should therefore be as regularly recorded in critically sick patients as is the pulse and temperature rate.

The water should, of course, be given by mouth, if possible; but conditions often arise when peroral administration is required. Even if the patient can swallow, water does not quench thirst as long as it stays in the stomach; for the stomach does not absorb water. Hence the patient in shock should be merely given sips of hot water frequently enough to minimize the suffering from thirst but not enough to distend the stomach, which may induce vomiting that aggravates the shock. At the same time, adequate fluid income by other channels must be taken care of, for so-called secondary shock is often nothing more or less than hypohydration collapse, which might be prevented or lessened by giving, as soon as the primary shock is under control (and not before) retention enemas; or, if these are not successful, hypodermic, intramuscular

2. Thompson, S. A.: Preparation of Dextrose and Saline Solutions and Apparatus for Intravenous and Subcutaneous Use, Am. J. Surg. **21**: 127 (Oct.) 1933.

3. Elser, W. J., and Stillman, R. G.: The Fetish of Triply Distilled Water, J. A. M. A. **100**: 1326 (April 29) 1933.

4. "Hypohydration" seems a better word to employ here than the more commonly used word "dehydration," because, strictly speaking, life would cease long before dehydration could occur.

or intravenous injection of dextrose solution, in accordance with the seriousness of the emergency.

It must be remembered that the sudden loss of 10 per cent of the water of the body results in serious disorders, and the loss of from 20 to 22 per cent means death. The daily intake probably cannot be reduced much below 600 cc. for any length of time. The minimal desirable daily income of water may be estimated at 1.5 liters, but increased loss of water by sweating or purging increases the quantity required—may easily double it. Hence striving to secure the elimination of a sufficient quantity of urine is the most rational method of assuring adequate fluid intake.

Nothing seems more absurd than the thoughtless routinistic use of so-called physiologic solution of sodium chloride for the relief of thirst, or systemic hypohydration. Shipwrecked sailors have died from thirst with "water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink." Even though 0.85 per cent salt solution is of much lower osmotic tension than sea water, the very fact that it is isotonic with the blood makes it that much less thirst quenching than plain water. Who would like to quench his thirst on a hot summer day with liberal libations of so-called physiologic salt water?[4a] And that is what physicians treat their thirst tortured patients to. When, in the early days of its use, this solution was the normal (really decinormal 0.50 per cent) salt solution it was more thirst quenching than after it became known that, to be iso-osmotic with the blood serum, it had to be 0.85 per cent and was made to carry this concentration. Not only is this "physiologic" salt solution a poor thirst quencher, but when from 2,000 to 3,000 cc. of it is given in twenty-four hours the kidney must eliminate this 17 or 25.5 Gm. of sodium chloride; and, when the kidney is diseased or poorly supplied with blood, this is a distinct burden to it and to the system. An isotonic sugar solution, on the other hand, releases the water associated with it the moment the dextrose is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, which, being eliminated by the lungs, do not burden the kidney. The proper strength of this solution is in round numbers 5 per cent (more accurately, 5.1 per cent anhydrous dextrose). It preserves the shape of red blood corpuscles. In point of fact, the concentration that produces no observable change in the erythrocytes lies between 3.5 and 6 per cent.[5] Laking occurs with concentrations below 3.5, and crenation appears at 7 per cent. Therefore, whenever it is necessary to combat hypohydration, whenever one aims to quench thirst by intravenous injection, a 5 per cent dextrose solution should be infused. The temperature of the solution as delivered into the vein may range between 70 and 120 F. To patients with high temperature a relatively cool solution may be given, which tends to lower body temperature. It also lowers blood pressure. Solutions above 98.6 F. tend to raise blood pressure. In patients with subnormal temperature and most especially in shock, the higher temperature should be aimed at.

HYPOCHLORIDATION

Only second in importance to water in the medium surrounding the cells are the sodium and the chloride ions. When chloride deficiency in the system is spoken of, a sodium deficiency is naturally also implied, for in the body the sodium ion occurs in an almost equivalent quantity (or rather in slight excess, in the form of bicarbonate). An elaborate mechanism exists to maintain the chloride percentage in the blood at a remarkably constant level (between 0.349 and 0.387 per cent). Nevertheless, hypochloridation of the system does occur, most especially after obstinate emesis, profuse diarrhea, extreme sweating or copious exudation, as in extensive burns. Haden and Orr[6] have demonstrated conclusively the great remedial value of sodium chloride in the hypochloridemia of intestinal obstruction.

As in all these conditions a tendency to ketosis also exists, it seems reasonable to administer dextrose as a routine procedure along with the saline solution. On the other hand, it would be a serious error to administer dextrose solutions alone in conditions of hypochloridation, for dextrose phleboclysis tends to reduce the percentage of chloride not only in the blood but also in the lymph.[7] Whenever salt starvation is present or threatened, dextrose-saline phleboclysis should be practiced, as pure dextrose solution increases the salt deficit. In order not to make the solution excessively hypertonic, its formula should be 5 per cent dextrose in physiologic solution of sodium chloride.

When much salt is lost, the secretory activity of the kidney becomes impaired and the quantity of urine is much diminished, nonprotein nitrogen retention occurring as a concomitant. Maintaining by means of dextrose-saline phleboclysis a liberal output of urine, from 800 to 1,000 cc. in the twenty-four hours, enables one to feel secure that hypochloridation will not occur.

KETOSIS

Even more important than isotonicity is the maintenance of a certain hydrogen ion concentration of the blood. Stating it in another way, next to water and sodium chloride, a certain concentration of sodium bicarbonate in the blood is of the greatest importance. As acidosis is an extremely common pathologic state, more common than fever, it should be always looked out for and prevented in every case of serious sickness. The simplest way of recognizing acidosis and at the same time of lessening it, is to administer, at short intervals, just enough sodium bicarbonate or other alkali to make the urine amphoteric. When this is accomplished it is known that acidosis cannot exist and also that the patient has not been harmed by the production of an alkalosis. One should, in other words, as a routine take care of a sufficiency of sodium bicarbonate as one ought to take care of a sufficient supply of water.

It will be found, however, that in all conditions in which dextrose is inadequately catabolized, whether this is in starvation or in diabetes, excessively large quantities of sodium bicarbonate would be required to secure this result and that even then the effect is merely temporary. One must in such cases proceed more fundamentally and relieve the cause of the acidosis by supplying dextrose, insulin or both. Indeed, one should not wait for the acidosis to assert itself. Whenever a patient cannot be given enough carbohydrate to prevent ketosis, one should provide it even before the condition asserts

4a. In conditions of extreme sweating, as in blast furnace work on a hot summer day, when the system loses a good deal of sodium chloride in the perspiration, the addition of from 0.1 to 0.25 per cent of sodium chloride to the drinking water is advised; but even under these conditions 0.85 per cent salt solution would be excessively salty.

5. Willems, J. D., and McNealy, R. W.: Dextrose Solution: Its Optimum Concentration for Therapeutic Administration, Northwest Med. **28**: 329 (July) 1929.

6. Haden, R. L., and Orr, T. G.: Effect of Inorganic Salts on Chemical Changes in Blood of Dog After Obstruction of Duodenum, J. Exper. Med. **39**: 321-330 (Feb.) 1924; Sodium Content of Blood of Dog After Experimental Intestinal Obstruction, ibid. **41**: 119-127 (Jan.) 1925; Experimental Obstruction of Jejunum: Effect of Sodium Chloride Introduced Directly into Lumen of Intestine Below Point of Obstruction, ibid. **41**: 707-718 (June) 1925.

7. Meyer-Bisch, R., and Günther, F.: Untersuchungen an der Brustganglymphe des Hundes, Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol. **209**: 92, 1925.

itself, for acidosis creates a vicious circle. Thus it has been shown by Thompson, Mitchell and Kolb [8] that artificially induced acidosis lessens carbohydrate tolerance, causing hyperglycemia. The younger the subject, the greater also the degree of metabolic activity; e. g., in hyperthyroidism or fever, the greater the tendency to ketosis, for which dextrose is the specific remedy. The quantity that can be given by hypodermoclysis is too small to be of any importance, as can be seen from the following figures: Assuming that 500 cc. of the 5 per cent solution is injected two or even four times daily, the 50 or 100 Gm. of sugar thus introduced would merely yield from 200 to 400 calories; but even this amount usually cannot be administered for more than two or three days, as the patient would then refuse further injections on account of the soreness produced in the tissues used repeatedly for this purpose. By intramuscular or, rather, epifascial injection, a 10 per cent dextrose solution can be injected into the muscles of the lateral and outer lateral surfaces of the thighs without a local untoward effect in quantities of 40 cc. for infants, and of 100 for children [9] and of 500 cc. for adults. Four such injections a day would yield an adult 200 Gm. of dextrose, or 800 calories, which might tide him over an emergency of a few days.

By dextrose phleboclysis, a 10 per cent solution can be introduced at the rate of 500 cc. an hour before the sugar tolerance of the average individual is overcome as evidenced by leakage of sugar into the urine. At this rate, more than 6,000 calories could be introduced in the course of twenty-four hours, which is twice as much as is required by the resting person. Hence it may be asserted that intravenous nutrition by means of dextrose phleboclysis is decidedly possible clinically, as is attested among others by Marriott [10] as well as by Porter, Morris and Meyer.[11] In view of this it should be inexcusable to permit a patient to develop starvation ketosis.

POISONING

It is of importance to distinguish between poisoning with diffusible and with nondiffusible bodies when "washing the blood" by means of phleboclysis is contemplated. While there is no doubt that, in certain conditions of poisoning, brilliant results can be achieved by flushing the system with fluid, there is also no doubt that there are toxemias that give no such response; in which, indeed, heroic attempts in this direction are harmful to the patients. Thus in tetanus, in diphtheria, in pneumonia and in other infectious diseases it is impossible to detoxicate the patient by pushing fluid through the system, because these disease toxins are more or less colloidal nondiffusible principles. In the case of diffusible poisons, on the other hand, phleboclysis should not be spared. Discrimination as to the kind of solution to use is also here in order. In mercuric chloride poisoning, for instance, dextrose phleboclysis is probably of decided value. Whether sodium chloride should be used in the infusion fluid or not depends on the degree to which sodium chloride has been lost by the system in vomiting and purging. In the presence of nephritis, one should certainly be sparing with the use of salt.

Especially important is dextrose phleboclysis as a part of a liberal carbohydrate administration program in conditions associated with a tendency to acidosis and fatty degeneration, particularly of the liver, as in phosphorus, chloroform and cinchophen poisoning. Indeed, on the basis of the evidence of the value of dextrose in experimental poisoning, it is advocated in the treatment of liver disease in general.[12]

Whether isotonic (5 per cent) or hypertonic (25 per cent) dextrose solution shall be used should depend on the following considerations: If there is a probability that unabsorbed poison still exists at the point of its application, hypertonic infusion would be contraindicated, as it increases absorption, and 5 per cent dextrose solution should be used. When, on the other hand, this danger does not exist and one wishes to draw deposited poison back into the circulation, the use of 25 per cent dextrose phleboclysis is advisable, most especially in the presence of heart weakness or of pulmonary edema.

Every drop of fluid that is introduced by phleboclysis must be disposed of by the system in some way. Hence a check on fluid income and output is imperative. Under normal circumstances, about 700 cc. of fluid is vaporized daily by lung and skin and about 300 cc. is lost in the feces. Hence approximately 1,000 cc. is taken care of by extrarenal elimination. This means that any quantity of fluid in excess of 1,000 cc. infused into the veins must reappear in the urine or be stored in the tissues in the form of edema, the initial stages of which may be clinically imperceptible even though harmful to the patient. Hence the total bulk of fluid infused daily should not exceed 1,000 cc. plus the quantity of urine. This would mean that, if the patient cannot pass more than 1,000 cc. of urine, not more than 2,000 cc. of fluid can safely be injected into the vein during the twenty-four hours, unless one of two conditions, or both, exist: 1. If there is profuse sweating, vomiting, diarrhea or exudation, such losses should be estimated and compensated for by increased quantity of fluid introduced. 2. When the system has lost much fluid, this loss is first made good before there is an increase in the quantity of urine. When, after an abundance of fluid has been given, the body weight becomes stationary and the urine diluted, it is clear that the tissues of the body are saturated.

When the system has difficulty in ridding itself of fluid, and dextrose is desirable for ketolytic or nutritional purposes, this is an indication for the use of concentrated, e. g., 25 per cent, dextrose solution. Otherwise the 10 per cent solution should be preferred, unless the chief indication is for the administration of water, when 5 per cent dextrose solution may be used.

The appearance of sugar in the urine, in the course of dextrose phleboclysis, means either cutting down on the introduction of the dextrose or the administration of insulin, excepting in cases of poisoning, in which the diuretic action of the sugar is welcome.

DEXTROSE OSMOTHERAPY

The intravenous injection of greatly hypertonic (25 to 50 per cent) dextrose solutions should not be undertaken without definite demand for osmotherapy; i. e., the osmotic changes produced thereby in the system. One exception to this has just been noted. Another one is in private bedside practice, in which a physician may find it more practical to infuse slowly 20 cc. of

8. Thompson, G.; Mitchell, D. M., and Kolb, L. C.: The Influence of Variations in Systemic Acid-Base Balance upon Carbohydrate Tolerance in Normal Subjects, Biochem. J. **27**: 1253, 1933.

9. Glaser, Jerome: The Intramuscular Injection of Dextrose, J. A. M. A. **91**: 722 (Sept. 8) 1928.

10. Marriott, W. M.: The Artificial Feeding of Athreptic Infants, J. A. M. A. **73**: 1173 (Oct. 10) 1919.

11. Porter, Langley; Morris, G. B., and Meyer, K. F.: Certain Nutritional Disorders Associated with a Putrefactive Intestinal Flora, Am. J. Dis. Child. **18**: 254 (Oct.) 1919.

12. Althausen, T. L.: Dextrose Therapy in Diseases of the Liver, J. A. M. A. **100**: 1166 (April 15) 1933. Elliott, C. A.: The Medical Management of Hepatic Disease, Illinois M. J. **54**: 560 (Dec.) 1933.

concentrated (25 per cent) dextrose solution by means of a syringe into a vein than to entrust drop phleboclysis to untrained attendants.

In general, hypertonic dextrose phleboclysis is indicated only when one desires to secure from it changes in the salt and water content of the body cells, as in many cases chill and fever, sometimes of considerable degree, with severe headache produced by these injections. Hypertonic injection is also liable to lead to occlusion of the vein used for the infusion.

The "colloidoclastic" crisis due to destruction of a certain percentage of corpuscles and possibly of other tissue elements may be of advantage as a form of nonspecific proteotherapy; e. g., to stimulate latent powers of antibacterial resistance. It shortens the bleeding time and has been advocated by Opitz [13] in internal hemorrhage. Löwy [14] found this of value only in some cases of bleeding from the bowel.

The first capillary territory affected by hypertonic infusion is that of the lungs. This is the reason for Stejskal's [15] report of favorable influence in pulmonary edema, whether of inflammatory or transudative nature, which has been confirmed by others. Litchfield,[16] John,[17] and Wells and Blankinship [18] report favorable results from the use of large quantities (from 250 to 500 cc.) of hypertonic (from 10 to 25 per cent) dextrose solutions in pneumonias.

Most marked seems to be the effect of osmotherapy in reducing intracranial pressure. Hypertonic salt solution has been used for this purpose, but Haden [19] advocates the use of dextrose rather than of salt solution in cases of meningitis and other conditions of increased intracranial pressure. He infuses 250 cc. of 25 per cent solution of dextrose (slowly in the course of one hour) every twelve hours, from the onset of the disease until there is no longer any evidence of excessive tension within the skull. In meningitis, these injections are given in addition to intrathecal injections of antiserum and combined with spinal fluid drainage. Its prompt use may save life in threatened cerebellar herniation into the foramen magnum.[20] In head injuries or after brain operations when slow pulse, low blood pressure and stertorous breathing indicate increased intracranial tension, hypertonic dextrose phleboclysis may be indicated, provided the emergency or other conditions preclude the giving of 30 cc. of saturated solution of magnesium sulphate by mouth, or twice the quantity by rectum. It may, of course, be employed in addition to these measures. One should not, however, permit the use of these solutions to lead to a false sense of security in acute cranial injuries to the detriment of the prompt use of indicated surgical measures.[21] It certainly should not be employed in the presence of intracranial hemorrhage.[22]

Hypertonic dextrose phleboclysis seems to have a special value in heart weakness with or without edema.[23] In the presence of edema, absorption of intercellular fluid would no doubt account for part of this action. Its alleged value in myocardial weakness without edema, in which it is considered a useful adjuvant to digitalis, may possibly be explained by its demonstrated vasodilator action, which lessens the work the heart must do. In addition to this, the dextrose may furnish nourishment to the exhausted heart.

PHLEBOCLYSIS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDIES

One of the most important uses of drip phleboclysis promises to be the administration of other remedies in a slow and continuous manner. Enormous doses of antiserums, e. g., pneumococcus, tetanus, may thus be introduced, not only more easily but also more safely, because with extremely gradual administration there is no danger of anaphylactic shock.[24]

The very slow injection of epinephrine solution directly from the tubing of the apparatus may be of some value as an analeptic. Adding epinephrine directly to the drip reservoir when it is full of fluid produces too great a dilution to be of much value as a vasoconstrictor.

Insulin may be added to the infusion fluid in diabetic coma or if undesired glycosuria occurs. In diabetic coma, it may be employed initially at the ratio of 1 unit of insulin per gram of dextrose. As soon, however, as the extreme emergency is past, it is probably better to administer the insulin subcutaneously, as when it is given intravenously, because of rapid elimination in the urine, its potency is less than when it is injected hypodermically.

In hyperthyroid crises, in the presence of persistent vomiting, sodium iodide (2 Gm.) may be introduced in the course of dextrose phleboclysis.[25]

Phleboclysis furnishes an ideal method of administering for very sick patients, as in these absorption on oral, and even on hypodermic, administration is notoriously uncertain. Morphine relieves pain more promptly, paraldehyde quiets mania more quickly, caffeine may arouse a comatose patient more definitely, and strophanthin stimulate the heart more efficiently than when given in any other way. When speed is essential, the drug may be injected directly into the rubber tubing after disinfection of its surface with tincture of iodine. The dose should, in general, be half the oral dose.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In all very sick patients an adequate income of water, sodium chloride and dextrose should be taken care of as a routine procedure before rather than after a high degree of deficiency has occurred.

2. This, in cases in which adequate oral administration is impossible, can generally best be accomplished by dextrose phleboclysis, the composition of which should be determined by the individual indications present.

3. For combating hypohydration and for the relief of thirst, 5 per cent dextrose solution in distilled water seems preferable.

4. Whenever salt starvation is threatened or present, dextrose-saline phleboclysis should be practiced.

13. Opitz, Hans: Der Blutzuckerspiel nach intravenösen Infusionen hochprozentiger Traubenzucker-Lösungen beim Kinde, Klin. Wchnschr. **1**: 117 (Jan. 15) 1922.
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18. Wells, C. W., and Blankinship, R. C.: Intravenous Injections of Hypertonic Glucose in Influenzal Pneumonia, J. A. M. A. **74**: 75 (Jan. 10) 1920.
19. Haden, R. L.: Therapeutic Application of the Alteration of Brain Volume, J. A. M. A. **73**: 983 (Sept. 27) 1919.
20. Bennett, A. E.: Hypertonic Dextrose Infusion in Cerebellar Herniation into the Foramen Magnum, J. A. M. A. **100**: 1922 (June 17) 1933.
21. Jackson, Harry, with the assistance of Kutsunai, Toshio; Leader, L. O., and Joseph, L. D.: Effect of Hypertonic Dextrose Solutions on Intracranial Pressure, J. A. M. A. **100**: 731 (March 11) 1933.
22. Wright, L. T.; Greene, J. G., and Smith, D. H.: Diagnosis and Treatment of Fractured Skulls, Arch. Surg. **27**: 878 (Nov.) 1933.
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24. Hyman, R. T., and Hirshfeld, Samuel: The Therapeutics of the Intravenous Drip, J. A. M. A. **100**: 305 (Feb. 4) 1933.
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5. Whenever carbohydrate cannot be ingested or digested to a sufficient degree, 10 per cent dextrose phleboclysis should be resorted to.

6. In poisoning with diffusible poisons, the diuretic and possible liver protective action of dextrose phleboclysis adds itself to the foregoing therapeutic values.

7. Concentrated (25 per cent) dextrose solution may be of value in certain internal hemorrhages, in inflammatory and exudative pulmonary edema, to lessen intracranial pressure (unless there is cerebral hemorrhage) and possibly in myocardial weakness.

8. During phleboclysis, other remedies may be conveniently infused; e. g., antiserums, epinephrine, insulin, iodide, sedatives and stimulants.

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STREPTOCOCCUS (VIRIDANS) MENINGITIS WITH RECOVERY

IMMUNOLOGIC STUDIES

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AND
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The streptococcus is not commonly involved in meningeal infections, but the disease, when once in progress, is highly fatal. Kolmer,[1] in fact, has set the mortality rate at nearly 100 per cent. However, instances of recovery from streptococcic meningitis have been reported. Comprehensive reviews of the literature on this subject have been made by Rosenberg and Nottley[2] and by Appelbaum.[3] The last named author was able to gather forty-six cases, including three of his own. Since his paper, eleven new cases have been added to the literature.[4]

A brief survey of the fifty-seven cases available for study shows the following facts: The onset usually followed an infection of the upper respiratory tract. The organisms that have been isolated include both the hemolytic and nonhemolytic types and Streptococcus viridans was definitely involved in only four instances. Trauma was directly responsible for the meningeal infection in four cases, and of these one showed a hemolytic streptococcus and another Streptococcus viridans. The therapy varied within wide limits.

From the Department of Laboratories and Medical Research, Bronx Hospital.

1. Kolmer, J. A.: Pneumococcus and Streptococcus Meningitis, J. A. M. A. **92**: 874 (March 16) 1929.
2. Rosenberg, Lester, and Nottley, H. W.: Streptococcus (Partial Hemolyticus) Meningitis with Recovery, Ann. Int. Med. **4**: 1154 (March) 1931.
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Layton, T. B.: Recovery After Meningitis with Hemolytic Streptococci in the Cerebrospinal Fluid Under Direct Observation, Proc. Roy. Soc. Med. **25**: 488 (Feb.) 1932.
Trounce, T. R., and Douthwaite, A. H.: Hemolytic Streptococcal Meningitis with Recovery, Brit. M. J. **1**: 752 (April 23) 1932.
Lewis, E.: Streptococcic Meningitis with Recovery: Report of a Case, Arch. Pediat. **49**: 632 (Sept.) 1932.
Rothschild, K.: Meningitis Caused by Nonhemolytic Streptococcus: Report of a Case with Recovery, J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis. **76**: 360 (Oct.) 1932.
Ersner, M. S., and Mendell, T. H.: Streptococcic Meningitis with Intracarotid Treatment and Recovery, J. A. M. A. **99**: 1596 (Nov. 5) 1932.
Basset, A.; Ameline, A., and Mialaret, J.: Streptococcic Meningitis: Recovery After Cranial Fracture, Bull. et mém. Soc. nat. de chir. **59**: 295 (Feb. 25) 1933.
Canfield, N.: Streptococcus Meningitis: Report of a Case with Recovery, J. Michigan M. Soc. **32**: 108 (Feb.) 1933.
Rennie, J. K., and Craig, W. S.: Case of Streptococcic Meningitis with Recovery, Lancet **1**: 524 (March 11) 1933.
Canuyt, G.; Tassowatz, B., and Wild, C.: Méningite purulente septique à streptococcus hemolytiques d'origine orbitaire, Bull. Acad. de méd., Paris **109**: 570 (April 11) 1933.
Muller, M.: La question du delai dans les meningites aigues traumatiques, Echo méd. du nord **37**: 271 (June) 1933.

We are indebted to Dr. Sidney Cohn for the opportunity of studying the following case of Streptococcus viridans meningitis:

REPORT OF CASE

A man, aged 22, white, was struck on the right side of the head, Jan. 6, 1934. Examination revealed a deep laceration of the scalp, but roentgenographic study of the skull showed no fracture. The patient was somewhat drowsy and complained of headache. The fluid obtained by lumbar puncture was opalescent, but no organism was obtained from it by culture (Fordham Hospital). Six days after the injury the patient was admitted to the Bronx Hospital with symptoms of increasing drowsiness, headache and soreness of the neck. The latter was moderately rigid. The leukocyte count was 20,000 per cubic millimeter, with 89 per cent mature polymorphonuclear neutrophils. The urine contained some albumin. The following day 20 cc. of turbid spinal fluid was obtained which showed 5,000 cells per cubic millimeter, of which 96 per cent were polymorphonuclear cells. Sugar was present (16.6 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters) and the total protein was 0.43 per cent. Smears of the centrifugated sediment showed cocci and a gram-positive bacillus suggestive of the anaerobic group. For this reason the senior author advised the use of gas gangrene serum. Accordingly, 5 cc. of gas gangrene serum was administered intraspinally and the dose was repeated on the same day. The following day the patient appeared to be much improved. Further bacteriologic studies revealed Streptococcus viridans in pure culture in the fluid obtained by both taps. In view of the marked improvement, however, the gas gangrene serum was repeated in 5 cc. doses on each of two subsequent days. The patient made a rapid convalescence and left the hospital one week later. The temperature curve showed peaks of 104.6 F. January 12, the day of admission, 104.2 F. January 13, 101.4 F. January 14, with a gradual remission thereafter to 99 F. by January 17. The pulse curve showed a corresponding decline from 130 to between 80 and 90.

The rapid transformation from an almost moribund state to one of complete recovery was of no little interest. Since no really specific therapy was utilized in affecting the disappearance of the organisms, an investigation was undertaken to determine the possible rôle played by the gas gangrene serum in the patient's recovery. We thought that this serum, if of high opsonic power, would manifest its properties in the phagocytosis of the streptococcus by the numerous leukocytes present in the spinal fluid.

Immunologic Study

Tube	Organism 0.1 Cc. Blood Broth Culture 18 Hours Old	Serum, 0.5 Cc.	Cells, Cc.	Cells Showing Phagocytosis, per Cent	Growth on Culture	
1	From spinal fluid	Patient	0.2	32	1	+++
2	From spinal fluid	Patient	0	..	6	+++
3	From spinal fluid	0	0.2	21	6	+++
4	From spinal fluid	Gas gangrene	0.2	58	1	+
5	From spinal fluid	Gas gangrene	0	..	5	++
6	From spinal fluid	Normal human	0.2	27	3	++++
7	From spinal fluid	Normal human	0	..	14	+++
8	From spinal fluid	0	0	..	52	++++
9	From throat	Patient	0.2	29	0	0
10	From throat	Patient	0	..	0	++
11	From throat	0	0.2	19	0	0
12	From throat	Gas gangrene	0.2	34	0	+
13	From throat	Gas gangrene	0	..	0	++
14	From throat	Normal human	0.2	17	0	+
15	From throat	Normal human	0	..	1	+++
16	From throat	0	0	..	5	+++

With this in mind, the immunologic study outlined in the accompanying table was made.

The table summarizes the results of two trials. The materials used were obtained as follows:

(*a*) Patient's serum: Taken when signs of recovery were evident.

(*b*) Gas gangrene serum: A product of the Lederle Laboratories containing antibodies to the more common anaerobes; i. e., Clostridium perfringens, oedematiens, histolyticum and sordellii and Vibrion septique.

(*c*) Normal human serum.

(*d*) Streptococcus viridans, spinal fluid: Isolated from the first specimen of spinal fluid when the patient's condition was most critical.

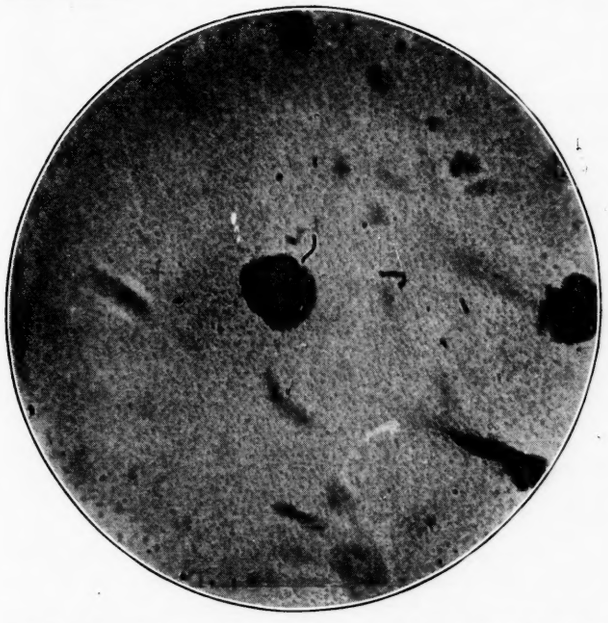

Fig. 1.—Smear from mixture in tube 4. The two macrophages are loaded with streptococci.

(*e*) Streptococcus viridans, throat: A throat culture from the patient yielded this organism in pure culture.

(*f*) Cells: Obtained by intrapleural injection of a normal rabbit. One pleural cavity received 10 cc. of a 10 per cent solution of calcium gluconate. Into the other cavity was injected 6 cc. of sterile broth plus 4 cc. of the rabbit's own blood. Within forty-eight hours, both cavities yielded a purulent exudate which consisted mainly of polymorphonuclear leukocytes and mononuclear cells. A mixture of the two exudates was used for the test.

The degree of phagocytosis was determined by staining smears from each tube with Wright's stain. The amount of growth was determined by streaking a loopful from each tube onto a blood plate. These cultures were made after two hours' and eighteen hours' incubation of the mixtures. The final reading represents an average of the two. In the column "growth on culture," the numbers refer to the number of colonies. The + sign was used in the second experiment because a heavier culture was tested and the colonies were too numerous to be counted; + + + + signifies a heavy growth, while + signifies that only a few scattered colonies were visible after forty-eight hours' incubation.

The results obtained confirm the hypothesis made previously, namely, the injected serum, by virtue of a property previously unknown, was distinctly inhibitive in its effect on the growth of these strains of Streptococcus viridans. We cannot postulate that the organism isolated from the throat was the same as the one found in the spinal fluid. The reactions of the two strains to the various serums were comparable, although the throat organism was more susceptible to phagocytosis. The mere presence of cells seemed sufficient to inhibit its growth (tube 11). In both cases the gas gangrene serum increased the degree of phagocytosis (tubes 4 and 12), as compared both with the patient's serum and with the normal serum control. With the organism, obtained from the spinal fluid, this increase was marked (tubes 1, 3 and 4).

If this "in vitro" test represents the reactions that took place within the spinal canal of the patient, it might be reasonably concluded that the fortuitous injection of the gas gangrene serum played a major rôle in the patient's recovery. The possibility of a spontaneous recovery, however, must also be borne in mind in view of Brieger's [5] work. This investigator was able to reproduce experimental streptococcic meningitis in dogs and monkeys. Of fourteen infected but untreated dogs, four recovered spontaneously. In monkeys, the proportion of spontaneous recovery was one out of three.

However, because of the sudden change in the patient's condition which followed the injection of the gas gangrene serum and the experimental data, we feel that the possible value of this therapy must be considered. On the other hand, we do not advocate the use of this serum as a specific for streptococcic meningitis. Other foreign serums might have acted similarly. The conclusions drawn from our study apply only to the case at hand.

The senior author saw, through the courtesy of Dr. A. Noah Schiller at the Jewish Memorial Hospital, another case of Streptococcus viridans meningitis which was secondary to the accidental puncture of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid during a nasal operation. The patient was treated with antimeningococcus serum until the organisms were identified by culture after which treatment was limited to repeated lumbar punctures. Recovery was complete in approximately three weeks.

Subsequent to the time this article was submitted for publication there was admitted to the Bronx Hospital,

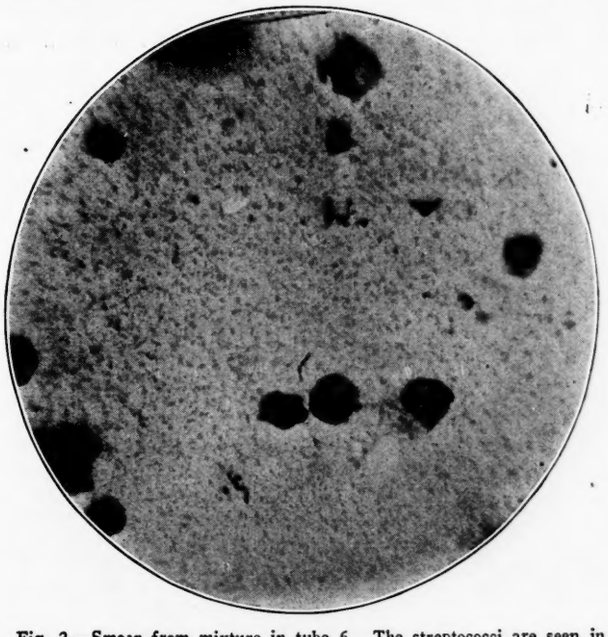

Fig. 2.—Smear from mixture in tube 6. The streptococci are seen in the field but have not been phagocytosed. Normal human serum control.

April 10, a boy, aged 10 years, with typical meningitis of unknown etiology. Streptococcus haemolyticus was obtained from the spinal fluid on the day of admission and disappeared three days later, and the patient was discharged entirely well, April 20.

5. Brieger: Verhandl. d. deutsch. otol. Gesellsch., 21st meeting, Hanover, 1912, p. 77.

EMBOLISM OF THE PERIPHERAL ARTERIES

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Portis and Roth [1] recently reviewed the literature on embolectomy of the peripheral arteries and stated that only 131 cases had been reported. Four months earlier, however, Pearse [2] cited 296 cases which had been reported in the literature to July 1932.

All articles on this subject imply that the authors are in agreement with the commonly accepted opinion, that when gangrene results from the occlusion of large vessels, the resulting gangrene, without operation, is fatal.

Respect, however, has grown for the collateral circulation, especially in those portions of the body where end arteries have been said to exist. Case 1 is reported to demonstrate the fact that a fatal outcome is not always the result of a peripheral arterial embolism without embolectomy. This statement does not detract from the correctness of the conclusion of Key [3] and others [4] that in all threatening cases operation should be done. It merely offers hope for late inoperable cases and gives reason for the institution of general measures of palliative and sustaining treatment.

At the same time, the fact is recognized that the most recent authors [5] feel that the collateral circulation plays a very important part in the restoration of circulation, even after embolectomy. Also the admission is noted that over half of the patients (52 per cent) [2] subjected to embolectomy died within a month following operation. It is pointed out that death in these cases was due to a primary systemic disease or to embolism of vital structures such as occurred in case 2.

CASE 1.—Mrs. S. B., aged 70, white, seen at home, March 8, 1933, was in a condition of moderate congestive failure with auricular fibrillation. The blood pressure was 200 systolic, 95 diastolic. She had been up and about doing housework until a few days before. She was given digitalis and confined to her bed. Four days later a normal rhythm appeared to be established, when suddenly severe pain developed in the lower part of the left leg. It was not definitely localized but was described chiefly as being in the anterior and lateral portions of the lower two thirds. Posteriorly it was a little higher, although it was not felt in the popliteal space. Examination revealed that the left foot was definitely colder to the touch than the right. No dorsalis pedis pulse was palpated in the left foot, while a good one was palpated in the right foot. No pulse was obtainable in the lower left leg. Vascular sounds were heard when the postero-internal aspect of the left thigh above the popliteal space was auscultated. A good popliteal pulse was felt and the sounds were heard in compression on the right side.

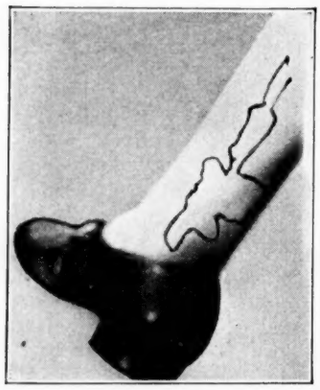

Fig. 1 (case 1).—The outlined area of scar corresponds to the extent of the preceding visible gangrene.

A diagnosis of popliteal embolism was made, and operation was recommended but refused. In a few days the pain was more definitely localized to the anterolateral aspect of the left leg and this area began to discolor. There was a recurrence of auricular fibrillation. The pain was intense and was relieved only by morphine.

By March 24 a typical gangrenous area was visible over the lower anterolateral aspect of the left leg and the whole calf was firm and tender. A heat cradle and alternate elevation and lowering of the leg brought indifferent results. There was no improvement in any of the vascular areas examined. Both legs continued to be moderately edematous. About the middle of April the pain was much diminished though still annoying, and the process seemed stationary, or even actually improved. Care had been exercised to provide sterile dressings over the gangrenous area to minimize infection and absorption of necrotic material.

Fig. 2 (case 1).—The arrow points to the contracted scarred area where the gangrene was maximal and corresponds to the widest area in figure 1.

April 28 an attack of acute pulmonary edema developed and the patient seemed to be moribund. However, she responded to morphine and atropine and a venesection of 425 cc. While she was quite weak for some time afterward, she gradually improved in every way. The superficial gangrenous area sloughed away and healing progressed slowly but continuously with only a few minor interruptions until the fall of 1933. At this time the last crust was removed and there was left only a shiny scarred area corresponding to the area indicated in figure 1. The edema had subsided greatly and the calf was soft and not tender. Figure 2 shows the appearance of the two legs on her seventy-first birthday, Jan. 26, 1934, less than a year after the onset. At the present time the color and temperature (to touch) are the same in the two legs. There is no discomfort and she gets about well enough without a crutch or cane to travel in an automobile. The auricular fibrillation has continued and there has been no return of either the popliteal or the dorsalis pedis pulse in the left leg. Her blood pressure at the time of the last picture was from 210 to 230 systolic and 90 diastolic.

CASE 2.—Mrs. E. M., aged 71, white, admitted to the medical service of Dr. David Riesman at the Philadelphia General Hospital, July 4, 1933, suffering from moderate congestive failure, which had begun as a cough about three weeks previously and had gradually led to swelling of the ankles, dyspnea and palpitation.

Her general health had been good until three years before, when she began to notice a swelling of the neck. She became nervous and her eyes became prominent. She had some dysphagia and hoarseness.

The family history revealed several instances of hemiplegia and the fact that her mother had died of "galloping" consumption.

At physical examination she was acutely ill, with exophthalmos, which was more marked on the right side. The right pupil was smaller than the left and there was some lagging of the lid. There was shortness of breath, edema of the legs, cyanosis of the nails and distention of the vessels of the neck. A friction rub in the left side of the chest was thought to be due to pulmonary infarction. The heart was enlarged. There were no murmurs, but the rhythm was that of auricular fibrillation, confirmed by electrocardiography.

Three successful basal metabolic rate determinations were made: July 25 it was +33; August 16 it was +55, and August 31 it was +42.

1. Portis, Bernard, and Roth, H. A.: Embolectomy of the Peripheral Arteries: Report of Three Cases, J. A. M. A. **101**: 1556 (Nov. 11) 1933.
2. Pearse, H. E.: Embolectomy for Arterial Embolism of the Extremities (complete bibliography), Ann. Surg. **98**: 17 (July) 1933.
3. Key, Einar: Ein Fall Operierter Emboli der arteria femoralis, Wien. klin. Wchnschr. **26**: 936 (June 5) 1913.
4. Pearse.[2] Danzis, Max: Arterial Embolectomy, Ann. Surg. **98**: 249 (Aug.), 422 (Sept.) 1933.
5. Danzis, Max.[4]

Her general condition improved very much in spite of the fact that the auricular fibrillation continued. Operation was considered inadvisable at the time, and she was discharged with instructions to return in a month after a course of compound solution of iodine and digitalis in maintenance dosage.

The patient returned, November 25, in a worse condition than she had evidenced at the time of her previous admission. There was marked anasarca, auricular fibrillation and thyrotoxic symptoms. The basal metabolic rate determination was + 41.

The patient did fairly well on conservative treatment until October 10, when she seemed unusually pale and complained of severe pain in the left leg, which had begun earlier in the morning. She was seen by the intern and myself about 11 a. m. The whole left leg was colder to touch than was the right. It was slightly swollen and had a bluish hue. There was no dorsalis pedis or popliteal pulse. The only pulsation in the left leg was that of the common femoral artery, palpated for a distance of about 2½ inches below Poupart's ligament.

The patient was seen in consultation shortly afterward by Dr. Patrick McCarthy of the surgical staff, who concurred in the diagnosis of femoral embolism. He advised immediate operation which was done under local 2 per cent procaine hydrochloride anesthesia at 2:30 p. m.

An incision was made along the line of the left femoral artery. The vessel was exposed and its sheath incised. The location of the clot was visible and palpable at the bifurcation of the artery into the deep and superficial vessels.

An incision was made into the superficial femoral artery close to its origin and the obstruction was removed. It proved to be a "saddle" embolus involving both deep and superficial vessels. The vessel was closed and the wound was sutured without drainage.

There was some change in the color of the foot almost immediately, but there was some uncertainty as to whether the dorsalis pedis pulse could be palpated. However, the pulsation of the superficial femoral artery for a point some distance below its site of origin was good.

The next day the general condition was slightly improved and there was no evidence of gangrene. The auricular fibrillation continued.

The operative wound and the left leg improved steadily, but the patient's general condition was not good. Incontinence of urine and feces developed, October 13 and the patient was returned to the medical service, October 14, after removal of the sutures. There was good circulation in both legs.

When she returned to the medical ward, it was noted that the right side of the face was flattened and she appeared to have had a small cerebral vascular disturbance. Part of her drowsiness was evidently due to sedatives of the barbiturate group.

The general condition improved, though she continued to be incontinent. October 23, she was able to sit up, take medicine and answer questions intelligently. She had a good appetite. The patient maintained a fairly satisfactory condition, with occasional periods of mental confusion until November 7, when she became a little unruly and quite garrulous. She tried to get out of bed.

Death occurred suddenly, November 15, at 9:20 a. m., without apparent pain or struggle. There was no autopsy.

SUMMARY

In two cases of peripheral arterial occlusion in elderly white women of similar ages, auricular fibrillation was present. In the first case the popliteal artery was occluded. A condition of gangrene resulted in the affected area. Termination of the gangrenous process and healing ensued. The patient is alive nearly a year later.

In the second case, complicated by thyrotoxic symptoms, the femoral artery was occluded. An embolectomy was done. The patient died nearly six weeks later after complete healing of the operative wound and restoration of circulation in the affected limb.

5403 Chester Avenue.

MORQUIO'S DISEASE

REPORT OF TWO CASES

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In 1929, Morquio[1] of Montevideo reported a peculiar form of familial osseous dystrophy, occurring in four children of five in the same family. He was unable to find similar cases in the literature available to him.

Morquio stated that the children were apparently healthy and had developed normally during the first year. At the time that they began to walk, bony changes appeared, "sparing only the head and face and causing no pain or other suffering but functional troubles affecting especially motility and physical

Fig. 1.—Appearance of patients at ages of 6 and 9, showing scaphocephalic skulls, square chests and pot bellies. Note umbilical hernia in older boy.

trouble destroying the harmony of the body." He noted that the deformities were symmetrical, that the extremities were of normal length, though deformed, and that the thorax "was reduced in length and broadened." The results of a roentgen examination in each reported case of this peculiar form of dwarfism have been as characteristic as those described by Morquio. There has been demonstrated "osseous exuberance, for instance, in the vertebral column, the epiphyses of the elbows, the shoulders and the knees, or absence of ossification, for instance, in the wrists."

Since the publication of the description of the disease by Morquio there have appeared reports of the same condition by other authors.[2] None of the later

1. Morquio, L.: Sur une forme de dystrophie osseuse familiale, Bull. Soc. de pédiat. de Paris **271**: 145 (Feb.) 1929.
2. Ruggles, H. E.: Am. J. Roentgenol. **25**: 91 (Jan.) 1931. Meyer, H. F., and Brennemann, Joseph: Rare Osseous Dystrophy (Morquio), Am. J. Dis. Child. **43**: 123 (Jan.) 1932. Barnett, E. J.: Morquio's Disease: Presentation of Two Cases, J. Pediat. **2**: 651 (June) 1933.

writers have described marked osseous changes in the skull or any eye disturbances, nor have they substantiated the presence of a low blood calcium, which was noted by Morquio. Although various glands have been mentioned, none of the authors have described the condition of the thymus gland.

As we have studies on the blood calcium, made three and one-half years apart, roentgenograms of the skulls

Fig. 2.—Scaphocephalic skull, showing diastasis of coronal suture, fused lambdoid sutures, flattening of base, and imperfectly developed anterior wall of sella.

and the thymus glands, and also, in one instance, an encephalogram, we believe that our observations on this disease are worth recording.

REPORT OF CASES

Two brothers, R. C., aged 6 years, and K. C., aged 9 years, at the time of the original examination, Aug. 15, 1930, were sent into the clinic with a diagnosis of cretinism. The father, aged 44, was living and well. The mother had died in 1925 following a pelvic operation. The oldest child, a girl, aged 14 years, died in 1915. Cretinism was given as the cause of death. Those who had seen her stated that her appearance was similar to that of the patients. A second daughter, aged 23 years, was feebleminded and was in an institution at the time the history was taken. The father stated that the mental disturbance had followed an attack of scarlet fever at the age of 8 years. A third daughter, aged 15 years, was normal except for the fact that she was slightly overweight.

When R. C. was 1 year old, it was noted that his head was becoming abnormally large, particularly in the anterioposterior diameter. Soon afterward, he could not completely flex the fingers on either hand, and he could not completely flex or extend the arms on the elbows. A similar condition was present in K. C.

Nothing was done for the children, although the deformities increased, until 1929, when they were seen by a physician who made a diagnosis of cretinism and placed them both on thyroid medication for three months. No improvement of their condition resulted.

In February 1930 they had been examined by the department of pediatrics at the University of Michigan.[3] The results of examination of the two brothers were essentially similar; for this reason only the results of the physical examination of R. C. will be given:

The head was found to be markedly enlarged. The occipitofrontal circumference was 55 cm. (22 inches). The mouth was somewhat larger than normal. The hair was abundant but coarse. The nose was short and stubby, and there was a saddle-like depression of the bridge. The tonsils appeared to be hypertrophied. The tongue was larger than normal. The teeth were small. The chest was abnormal in shape: There was marked flaring at the costal margin, a prominent Harrison's groove, and some beading at the costochrondal junction. The spleen was palpable two fingerbreadths below the costal margin. The liver was markedly enlarged and extended to the midpoint in the lower right quadrant of the abdomen. There was abdominal distention of the "pot belly" type. The circumference at a point 1 inch below the umbilicus was 60 cm. (24 inches). The fingers were short and stubby. He had a typical spade or trident hand.

The blood chemistry of R. C. showed: serum calcium, 11.2 mg. (normal, from 9 to 11 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters); inorganic phosphorus, 3.9 mg. (normal, 3.7 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters), and the fasting blood sugar was 85 mg. (normal, from 90 to 120 mg. per hundred cubic centimeters). The blood chemistry of K. C. showed: serum calcium, 11.4 mg.; inorganic phosphorus, 3.8 mg., and sugar, 81 mg. A dextrose tolerance test was performed on each patient and gave essentially normal results.

A diagnosis of bilateral buphthalmos was made on each of the patients, February 11, by the department of ophthalmology, and a bilateral iridectomy was advised for each. This operation was performed on K. C., March 25.

Fig. 3.—Lateral view of spine in January 1934, showing lack of normal curvatures, irregular vertebral bodies and some areas of exuberance, as in August 1930.

Roentgen studies of the hands, wrists, knees and elbows in both patients showed delayed epiphyseal development and distortion of the shaft of the phalanges, metacarpals and metaphyseal ends of the bones of the arm and forearm. The phalanges were thickened and their trabeculae were irregular and distorted. There were irregular areas of decreased density near the metaphyses. A flat projection of the skull showed a large cranial vault with a thin wall showing no increase in

3. Cowie, D. M.: Personal communication to the author, with permission to use the observations made by the Department of Pediatrics, University of Michigan.

digital markings. The anterior wall of the sella was imperfectly developed. The bridge of the nose was sunken.

The description of one child is the same as that of the other, and therefore we shall record our notes only on the older child, K. C. The head, which seemed almost to sit on the shoulders, owing to the short neck, was scaphocephalic. Because of the shape of the head, the bridge of the nose appeared to sit back in the face and the lower part of the nose at the nares appeared to be broad and somewhat flattened. The jaw bone was larger than normal and out of proportion to the skull. Figure 1 shows the squareness of the chest, which was due to an increase in the anteroposterior diameter. He had a pot belly and an umbilical hernia, which protruded 2.5 cm. The younger child had no hernia.

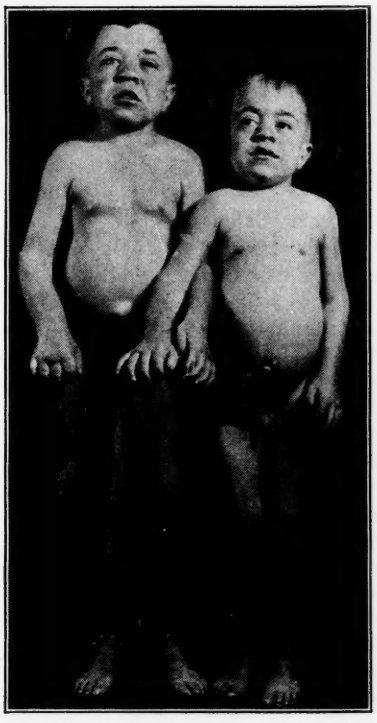

Fig. 4.—Appearance of patients in January 1934. Both boys are trying to extend the arms and the fingers.

In a relaxed standing position (fig. 1), the backward position of the hips and the forward bend of the thighs was readily noted. The latter was due to the lack of ability to extend the legs on the thighs completely. In fact, he could not completely extend the extremities at any of the joints, including the fingers. The fingers could not be completely flexed.

Nothing abnormal was noted about the thyroid, the lymphatic glands or the testes. There was no roentgenographic evidence of enlargement of the thymus. The heart and lungs were normal.

The intelligence seemed to be unimpaired. Vision was poor.

The blood counts, the urinalyses and the Kahn tests were negative.

The roentgenologic studies were made by Dr. T. O. Menees, and mention will be made of only those changes which are additions to the observations made by the University of Michigan. Films of each head showed an unusually large cranium, with a thinning of the bones in the skull cap and dilated diploic channels. The sagittal and lamdoid sutures were fused (fig. 2). There was a diastasis of the coronal suture in the younger boy. The spine was straight, showing a lack of normal curvatures, and it presented areas of exuberance (fig. 3).

Because of the completely negative neurologic examinations and the presence of increased intracranial pressure, it was decided to make an encephalogram on the older boy. This showed symmetrically enlarge lateral ventricles, with a slightly enlarged third ventricle, and a patchy distribution of air over the cortex.

The patients were seen again in January 1934. Little change had taken place in the deformities (figs. 4 and 5). The blindness had increased in both boys, but especially in the older, who was barely able to distinguish light and dark objects. The optic disks in each case were extremely white, and there was an almost complete loss of all fine vessels. Nothing abnormal was noted about the skin, hair, nails or teeth. No changes had appeared in the thyroid, testes or thymus (the latter checked by roentgen examination). The liver and spleen could not be palpated. The blood calcium was 8.6 mg. in the case of K. C., and 9.7 mg. in that of R. C.

The measurements for K. C., at the age of 13 years and R. C. at the age of 9 years are given in the accompanying table.

The results of the roentgen examinations were the same as those of 1930, except that in each case the skull showed an increase in the scaphocephalic deformity, and in the younger boy a ridge could be palpated along the line of the sagittal suture.

The hands showed the same osseous deformities that were noted first at the University of Michigan in February 1930. The carpal bones presented the same changes (fig. 6) as noted by Ruggles when he stated that "ossification begins in the distal row of carpal bones and they are always small and irregular in outline."

COMMENT

The history and physical examination of the one boy is virtually that of the other. The changes that have taken place over a period of three and one-half years are well illustrated in the illustrations, particularly figures 1, 4 and 5.

A review of the literature has convinced us that our cases are identical with those reported under the name of Morquio's disease. In all reported cases of this type of osseous dystrophy there is a complete agreement as to the appearance of the body, but not as to the face and head. Morquio stated that the face and head were not involved; Meyer and Brennemann noted that the head was large; Ruggles stated that the head was large, "eyes wide spaced and the root of nose depressed"; Barnett made the same statement as Ruggles. No observer has noted any abnormalities on roentgen examination of the calvarium. Our patients showed not only the large head, wide spacing of the eyes and the depressed bridge of the nose but, in addition, definite skull changes on roentgenologic examination.

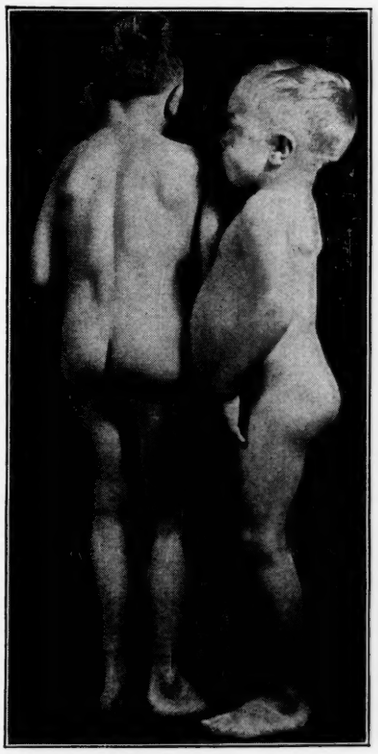

Fig. 5.—Rigid middorsal region of spine, and partially flexed knees and elbows, as they appeared in January 1934.

The skulls presented no suture lines in the plates made in August 1930. The shape of the heads was characteristic of scaphocephaly as described in pediatric textbooks. The optic atrophy, with resulting blindness, is usually seen in the later stages of such a condition. We did not therefore consider that the blindness was an unusual manifestation in our patients.

Morquio stated that the oldest boy in the family he reported, although physically normal, was retarded mentally and had nocturnal hallucinations. In the family that we have described, the oldest girl apparently had had the same osseous dystrophy as the boys,

while the second child, also a girl, although physically normal, was an imbecile.

Some effort has been made to determine whether blood chemistry changes may act as a causal factor in production of the disease. Morquio is the only writer who has observed marked abnormality in the blood chemistry. He believed that the profound disturbance of osteogensis could be explained by the low calcium content of the blood (4 and 5 mg., respectively, in the cases he studied). His theory has not been substantiated by the observations of Meyer and Brennemann, Ruggles or ourselves. The first readings in our cases, which were 11.2 mg. for R. C. and 11.4 mg. for K. C. in 1930, and the later ones of 9.7 mg. for R. C. and 8.6 mg. for K. C. in 1934 can be considered as normal.

Measurements of the Two Patients

		Approximate Normal (Holt)
Measurements for K. C. at the age of 13 years		
Circumference of the head	22 7/8 inches	21 inches
Standing height	47 1/2 inches	58 2/10 inches
Circumference of the chest	23 3/4 inches	27 7/10 inches
Weight	62 5/10 pounds	88 8/10 pounds
Measurements for R. C. at the age of 9 years		
Circumference of the head	22 inches	20 8/10 inches
Standing height	43 inches	50 1/10 inches
Circumference of the chest	22 7/8 inches	25 1/10 inches
Weight	49 pounds	60 pounds

Fig. 6.—Right hand of older boy in January 1934 with no new centers of ossification since August 1930.

We agree with Meyer and Brennemann when they state that, though this condition has some of the characteristics of achondroplasia, there are certain changes that cannot be explained entirely on this basis. There are, as Morquio has said, "Rarefactions, deformations, destructions, delays and absences." These changes affect the entire skeleton and are not limited chiefly to the epiphyses of the large and small bones of the extremities, as he stated. Other than achondroplasia, we know of no osseous dystrophy which this condition even resembles.

SUMMARY

1. So far as we are able to learn, the two cases of Morquio's disease, or generalized osseous dystrophy here described, are the only reported cases presenting extensive changes of the skull, which resulted in brain disturbance and optic atrophy.

2. No abnormality in the blood calcium was noted in either case in two observations made three and one-half years apart.

3. We believe that in this condition the osseous dystrophy is generalized, and the process not confined to the extremities, as in achondroplasia.

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A RATIONAL, NONSURGICAL TREATMENT FOR INTESTINAL FISTULAS

REPORT OF A CASE

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The presence of an intestinal fistula, especially of the small intestine, whether it occurs spontaneously or is made surgically for the purpose of draining the bowel, is a most unwelcome condition and a trying ordeal for the patient and is frequently dangerous to life itself. To the surgeon it is frequently a most baffling complication to contend with, not only because of the difficulty to obtain a spontaneous closure but also because of the detrimental effects it has on the patient's organism as a whole as a result of the loss of the essential intestinal juices which, if not reabsorbed, cause marked changes in the body chemistry.

Much has been written in recent years concerning the toxemia of fistulas of the upper intestinal tract. Walters and Bollmann [1] have shown that the toxemia of acute duodenal fistula is due to the loss of pancreatic juice and the acid and chloride of the gastric juice through the fistulous opening. This toxemia is similar to that which occurs in high intestinal obstruction and is associated with a high concentration of blood urea, a decrease in blood chlorides and an alkalosis. The amount of fluid lost in these high fistulas is considerable and results in marked symptoms of dehydration.

Experimentally it can be shown that animals with an isolated loop of duodenum draining its contents to the outside die in from seven to eight days, although the continuity of the gastro-intestinal tract is restored by means of an anastomosis. In such cases blood studies reveal practically a normal chloride content but an enormous increase in blood urea. The importance of the reabsorption of intestinal juices was clearly shown by Wilkie in a case of obstruction in which an enterostomy was performed above the obstruction. Although this completely relieved the obstruction, the patient gradually grew worse until another enterostomy was made below the obstruction and the intestinal juices, which were being lost from the upper fistula, were reverted by means of a connecting tube into the lower fistula. The condition of the patient immediately improved.

Pancreatic juice is a powerful digestant of tissue and when it comes in contact with the tissues of the abdominal wall causes a marked destruction and irritation of the skin and underlying tissue, with large crater formation. It is therefore clear, from both clinical and experimental observation, that the leak from intestinal fistulas must be controlled and stopped for two reasons: (1) to prevent the loss of intestinal juices which are so essential to the body, and (2) to prevent the digestion of the abdominal wall, with the resultant slough and infection.

Fistulas of the upper intestinal tract are not infrequent and may occur as a result of operative procedures on the stomach or duodenum or spontaneously from a ruptured gastric or duodenal ulcer. The making of an enterostomy of either the small or large intestine is often a life-saving procedure and is a simple method

1. Walters, Waltman, and Bollmann, L.: The Toxemia of Duodenal Fistula, J. A. M. A. **89**: 1847-1853 (Nov. 26) 1927.

of decompressing a distended bowel. It is frequently performed as a preliminary to a more extensive operative procedure or in cases of acute mechanical obstruction, when, owing to the serious condition of the patient, a rapid and simple opening of the ileum or jejunum will often save a life.

It is my purpose in this paper not to dwell on the indication for jejunostomy or ileostomy, as they are well understood, but to emphasize a form of nonoperative therapy to be used in closing up these fistulas, which is simple, physiologically rational and attended with excellent results. It is well known that the operative attempt at the closure of such fistulas frequently results in failure and, owing to the presence of infection and loss of abdominal wall tissue, is fraught with much danger to the patient. Only rarely do these fistulas close spontaneously. In speaking of duodenal fistulas, Pannett [2] stated that they never heal spontaneously and if not closed prove fatal.

Any method of closure that is without risk to the patient and that is successful in a high percentage of cases will be welcome to the surgeon and to the desperately ill patient. The severity of intestinal fistulas varies directly as their distance from the pylorus—the closer to the pylorus, the more marked the toxemia and digestion of the abdominal wall. Although fistulas low down in the ileum produce very little toxemia, marked digestion of the abdominal wall occurs. Fistulas of the large bowel produce no toxemia and little or no abdominal wall digestion.

Potter [3] of St. Joseph, Mo., was the first to make use of a physiochemical method to close these fistulas. He used tenth normal solution of hydrochloric acid to neutralize the alkalinity of the pancreatic juice, thus preventing tryptic activity, which is the active destructive and digesting agent in these cases. Tenth normal hydrochloric acid is the percentage of hydrochloric acid that is normally present in the gastric juice and therefore should be the ideal strength to use. Together with the acid, Potter also employed sterile beef extract and olive oil, which would act as a pabulum for the excess of pancreatic juice and bile that was not neutralized by the hydrochloric acid. At that time Potter reported one case of duodenal fistula which occurred following operation on a perforated duodenal ulcer and which was unsuccessfully treated by surgery. Within a few weeks after the use of the hydrochloric acid treatment the fistula was entirely closed and the wound healed. In 1929 Potter [4] reported eight more cases of duodenal and intestinal fistulas, which were quickly healed by the use of the hydrochloric acid treatment.

FORMER METHODS OF TREATMENT

Operative intervention is usually attempted to close these fistulas and it is readily seen that their success is most limited. In fistulas close to the pylorus the general condition of the patient is usually precarious, the tissues are most friable, infection is present and accurate surgical closure is most difficult to obtain and frequently results in the reforming of the fistula. Also, patients frequently die of toxemia, exhaustion, emaciation or dehydration before an attempt at surgical closure can be made. In the treatment of duodenal fistula, Cameron [5] used a continuous suction apparatus in an effort to prevent the digestive juices from coming in contact with the tissues of the abdominal wall. Although theoretically this is a logical method of attack, nevertheless practically many difficulties are encountered, and it is most difficult to keep the wound dry and free from the digestive fluids. Constant attendance is required at all times. Co-Tui,[6] in an experimental study on dogs, used kaolin powder around the mouth of the fistula in order to remove the enzyme trypsin. The powder must be changed as soon as it becomes saturated, the number of changes depending on the amount of discharge. I am not familiar with this method of treatment.

PROPOSED METHOD OF TREATMENT

This is the method suggested by Potter and consists of the application of tenth normal hydrochloric acid. The hydrochloric acid solution is used as a wet dressing around the wound and a plug of gauze saturated with the acid solution is put into the crater of the fistula. No petrolatum or other ointment is used around the wound. The dressings are changed as often as they become saturated, and it is most important to have an excess of acid present to neutralize the alkalinity of the wound discharge completely. In a high fistula the dressings must be changed frequently because of the high alkalinity and large amount of the discharge and because the discharge is so liquid. At the time of each dressing the fluid in the crater of the wound is gently aspirated, thus keeping it as dry as possible at all times. In order to render the fecal content more solid, the patient is placed on a constipating diet, from 4 to 6 ounces (120 to 180 cc.) of boiled skim milk being given every few hours. Opium may be given in the form of either the tincture or the powder. The amount of other fluids by mouth is limited to 1,000 cc. a day. The solidification of the fecal content considerably lessens the irritation. In the case of a duodenal fistula, the intestinal discharge is water-like, and it is impossible to solidify it by any known means. Together with the hydrochloric acid Potter used sterile beef broth, which acts as a pabulum for the trypsin. However, in fistulas of the lower part of the ileum it is possible to control tryptic activity with the use of hydrochloric acid alone, as I was able to do in the case here reported. When tryptic activity is most pronounced, as in the upper part of the intestine, it may be necessary to include the sterile beef broth with the hydrochloric acid, since the pancreatic juice is present in such large quantities that complete neutralization with hydrochloric acid alone is difficult to secure.

REPORT OF CASE

The following is a report of a fistula of the ileum made surgically for the purpose of relieving tension and draining the bowel in a case of paralytic ileus following appendectomy:

A. H., a man, aged 57, with a negative family history, seen by me on the morning of Sept. 16, 1933, stated that he had never had a serious illness, although he had been having some backache on the right side for the past year, which he attributed to an injury of the back. He had also suffered a number of mild attacks of abdominal pain, which would last

2. Pannett, C. A.: Contribution to the Treatment of Duodenal Fistula, Lancet **1**: 1109 (April 18) 1914.
3. Potter, Caryl: The Treatment of Duodenal Fistula: Report of a Case, J. A. M. A. **88**: 899-901 (March 19) 1927.
4. Potter, Caryl: Treatment of Duodenal and Fecal Fistula, J. A. M. A. **92**: 359-363 (Feb. 2) 1929.
5. Cameron, A. L.: The Treatment of Duodenal Fistula, Surg., Gynec. & Obst. **37**: 599 (Nov.) 1923.
6. Co-Tui, F. W.: Excoriations Around External Gastro-Intestinal Fistulae: Experimental Studies on Their Etiology and Further Experience with the Kaolin Powder Treatment, Ann. Surg. **98**: 161-320 (Aug.) 1933.

only a few hours and for which he did not seek any medical attention. The present attack began ten hours before with severe cramplike pain in the abdomen. The temperature was 100 F., the pulse 90 per minute, the respiration rate 16 per minute.

General physical examination was negative except for the abdomen, which showed marked tenderness over the entire right lower quadrant and right lumbar region. There was severe pain on any attempt to extend the right thigh at the hip. Laboratory examination showed 16,500 white blood cells per cubic millimeter, with 85 per cent neutrophils. The urine was normal. A diagnosis of acute appendicitis was made and immediate operation was decided on.

Under spinal anesthesia the abdomen was opened through a McBurney incision. A small amount of free seropurulent fluid was present in the peritoneal cavity. The appendix was perforated at the distal end and a small fecalith was free in the peritoneal cavity. The cecum and appendix were firmly bound down to the posterior parietal peritoneum, and there was extensive gangrene of the mesenteriolum. Appendectomy was performed in the usual manner and a cigaret drain was placed at the base of the cecum. The abdomen was closed in the usual manner.

At the time of operation it was noted that the small intestine was somewhat dilated. Although nothing was given by mouth and fluids were given intravenously, distention gradually increased. There was no evidence of any peristalsis, and signs of paralytic ileus became more marked. The usual palliative measures were of no avail and on the fourth postoperative day an ileostomy was performed under local infiltration anesthesia. A left muscle-splitting incision was used and a catheter was sewed into a loop of ileum with the Witzel method. There was immediate evacuation of much foul and toxic material through the ileostomy opening. Within two days gas began to pass both by rectum and through the ileostomy tube, and feeding of dextrose and sodium chloride was started through the tube. The general condition of the patient gradually improved and the enterostomy tube was removed on the seventh day. Within three weeks the appendectomy wound, which had had a considerable amount of fecal drainage, was entirely closed; but as bowel tonus increased the thin, watery fecal drainage from the enterostomy wound became so profuse that dressings had to be changed every two hours. The skin became raw and irritated and a large crater formed, which showed no signs of healing. The discharge was strongly alkaline.

October 22, about four and one-half weeks after the original ileostomy was performed, the Potter method of treatment for closure of the fistula was started. Gauze soaked with tenth normal hydrochloric acid was applied to the wound in the form of wet dressings, and a plug of gauze was inserted into the crater. Dressings were changed as often as they became saturated with bowel secretion. Boiled skim milk and tincture of opium were given in an attempt to harden the fecal contents. November 5, i. e., fifteen days after the beginning of treatment with hydrochloric acid, the fistula was entirely closed and the wound all healed.

COMMENT

In this case, within a period of about two weeks it was possible to close a fistula of the ileum, which was discharging very alkaline irritating fecal matter, by the use of wet dressings of tenth normal hydrochloric acid. The fistula showed no signs of closing spontaneously; in fact, the digestion of the abdominal wall was becoming more pronounced every day. The method is based on physiologic principles, is without danger to the patient and is highly successful. The method should be given a fair trial in all cases of intestinal fistula before any attempt at operative intervention.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The persistence of intestinal fistulas is due to the proteolytic action of trypsin.

2. Upper intestinal fistulas heal spontaneously only on very rare occasions.

3. High intestinal fistulas, per se, result in marked changes in the blood chemistry due to fluid losses and chloride depletion.

4. The use of dressings soaked in tenth normal hydrochloric acid will neutralize the alkalinity of the intestinal juices and thus inhibit tryptic activity, resulting in closure of the fistula.

5. The risk and poor results of operative intervention is eliminated by the use of tenth normal hydrochloric acid.

6. The Potter method of treatment of intestinal fistulas is based on physiologic principles; it is without danger and should be tried in all cases.

510 Bank of America Building.

Clinical Notes, Suggestions and New Instruments

ONYCHIA DUE TO CHRONIC HYPOVITAMINOSIS

CLEVELAND WHITE, M.D., CHICAGO

Clinical pictures of unmistakable signs and symptoms due to hypovitaminosis or avitaminosis are well known. In a recent editorial [1] of THE JOURNAL are emphasized the remarks of McLester [2] that chronic vitamin deficiency may produce vague borderline or subclinical disorders. While many syndromes are being attributed to lack of vitamins at the present time, seven cases of definite nail deformities have been observed in the past two years which are believed to have been due to chronic hypovitaminosis, especially B_2 and D.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

The earliest manifestations are irregular, longitudinal ridging with short transverse, semipunctate depressions. This was first observed in a woman, aged 38, who had restricted her diet too severely in controlling the symptoms of another disease. The six other patients were all women who had dieted for several years because of a marked tendency to become obese. Ages ranged from 35 to 50. All had abstained from butter and all "fattening" foods. The most pronounced case showed marked dystrophy of the terminal portion of the nail plates. All gradations of nail changes occurred between these two types. All nails were involved and there were no subjective symptoms. There were no other dermatologic changes. Two showed lowered metabolic rates of —20 and —14, but administration of thyroid extract by mouth did not effect any improvement in the nails, whereas giving foods and medicaments containing vitamins B_2 and D did. The nails had shown changes for about six months to six years.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

In the more pronounced cases, onychomycosis (ringworm of the nails) and psoriasis must be ruled out. In a series of seventy-four cases of onychomycosis, the absolute diagnosis can be made only with the finding of fungi either microscopically or culturally, because the clinical picture varies from a mild scaly nail thickening to almost total destruction of nails with a remaining powdery residue. Psoriasis of the nails can occur alone but is usually associated with typical cutaneous changes of that disorder. The nail manifestations of psoriasis are being discussed in another paper.[3]

Result of studies and research under therapeutic grant 143 of American Medical Association.

Part of the Scientific Exhibit on Diseases of Nails at the Eighty-Fourth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, Milwaukee, June 12-16, 1933.

From the Departments of Dermatology of Northwestern University School of Medicine; Passavant, Norwegian-American and West Suburban hospitals, and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary.

1. Dermal Manifestations of Vitamin A Deficiency, editorial, J. A. M. A. **102**: 770 (March 10) 1934.

2. McLester, J. S.: Nutrition and Diet in Health and Disease, ed. 2, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company, 1931.

3. White, Cleveland: Diseases of the Nails, with Especial Reference to Ringworm and Psoriasis, to be published.

COMMENT

That vitamin deficiency can produce dermatologic syndromes is well illustrated in a recent paper by Loewenthal.[4] He noted a papulofollicular dermatosis associated with dryness of the skin. Hutter and Middleton[5] have noted the tongue changes in a number of cases due to vitamin B deficiency. Nail changes have been noted in the various anemias by many writers, and numerous causes have been mentioned in such cases.

No animal experimental work confirms these clinical impressions, and Steenbock[6] states that he has not regularly noted such nail changes in his animal studies. No nails were removed for histologic study, as patients would not permit it.

The treatment consisted of large doses of haliver oil with viosterol and foods containing vitamins B_2 and D. The nails of six patients became essentially normal, while the seventh is vastly improved. The last patient had had nail changes for six years and the nails had become disintegrated, showing only about one eighth of normal nail present when first observed. Six had had local therapy in other hands with no improvement.

SUMMARY

Nail changes varying from slight transverse depressions with longitudinal ridging to marked dystrophy were noted in seven patients.

Deficiency of vitamins B_2 and D due to restricted diet was believed to be the etiologic factor.

All the nails have responded either by a cure or by marked improvement to the administration of these vitamins or foods containing these vitamins.

122 South Michigan Avenue.

MASSIVE SKIN GANGRENE COMPLICATING CHICKENPOX

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This case is reported because massive gangrene of the skin is an unusual complication of chickenpox.

REPORT OF CASE

H. C. Jr., a schoolboy, aged 6 years, had had a normal birth and infancy. He had never had any severe illness. There had been frequent colds before the tonsils and adenoids had been removed two years before. Since that time he had been perfectly well except for a mild case of measles four months previously. He was doing well in school.

There was an epidemic of chickenpox in the schools at the time of the onset of illness. Five days before he entered the hospital a low grade fever developed and the boy complained of pains in the joints. Two days later vesicles characteristic of chickenpox appeared on the skin. There were few of them and all indications pointed to a mild attack. On the fourth day of the illness the patient became very restless; the temperature went to 104 F., the pulse to 180, and the boy had a convulsion. Examination at this time showed no evidence of infection except the chickenpox lesions on the skin and an elevated tumor surrounding a small lesion on the skin. This was in the right axillary line at the level of the ninth rib. It was one-half inch (1.27 cm.) in diameter and was indurated and tender. There was no discoloration of the skin.

The white blood cell count was 16,000 with polymorphonuclears, 62 per cent; small lymphocytes, 34 per cent; eosinophils, 2 per cent; transitionals, 2 per cent. The urine was normal except for a fairly heavy trace of albumin. The Wassermann reaction was negative. The tuberculin test was negative. The spinal fluid, the bleeding time and the coagulation time were normal.

Four hours after examination the skin over the tumor became discolored, apparently from intracutaneous hemorrhage, and twelve hours later a section of skin an inch (2.5 cm.) in diameter, over and surrounding the tumor, became gangrenous and showed that it was going to slough. For an inch around the sloughing area the skin showed ecchymosis. The intracutaneous hemorrhage, followed in a few hours by gangrene, spread so rapidly that at the end of twenty-four hours the gangrenous area was 6 inches (15 cm.) wide and extended from just below the axilla to the crest of the ilium. The patient was profoundly toxic, nauseated and delirious, and the temperature ranged from 104 to 107 F. The skin was dry, the eyes were sunken, and the expression was pinched.

The fifth day after the onset, he was taken to the hospital. One thousand cubic centimeters of Hartman's solution[1] was given intraperitoneally and 400 cc. of 10 per cent solution of dextrose intravenously. This did not improve the general condition much. The symptoms of toxemia continued, and the gangrene, preceded by intracutaneous hemorrhage, continued to spread.

Eight hours after admission to the hospital a transfusion of 500 cc. of blood was given. The effect of the blood was rapid and marked. The symptoms of shock cleared promptly. After three hours the temperature was 102 F., and the pulse rate had come down from 180 to 120 per minute. The patient was quiet and rational. The vomiting was checked and he began taking and retaining fluids. It was most noticeable that neither the hemorrhage in the skin nor the gangrene advanced any further after the blood was given.

For two days after the transfusion, progress was satisfactory; then there was a return of the toxic symptoms, with a temperature of 104 and a pulse of 170. There was rigidity of the neck and the Kernig sign was positive. Anhydremia

Skin lesion thirty days after onset, showing first patch of grafts.

was evident, in spite of the fact that the patient was getting a fair amount of fluid by mouth and was getting from 1,500 to 2,000 cc. parenterally each day. There was no extension of the skin lesion. The slough had broken loose from the surrounding skin and left a punched out border, and the surrounding skin was undermined for about half an inch. The dead skin was contracting toward the center and there was an enormous exudation of yellowish fluid from the raw surface. Examination of the chest revealed bronchopneumonia in the lower lobe of the right lung.

A second transfusion was given from another donor. Improvement was not so marked as was the case after the first transfusion, but the general condition improved somewhat. The signs of meningeal irritation cleared after eight hours and there was much less fluid loss from the skin lesion. For ten days after the second flare up the course was that of a severe bronchopneumonia; then the lung signs and the fever gradually cleared. The temperature reached normal on the eleventh day after the second transfusion was given. For two weeks the patient did not lose ground, but he made very little progress. His appetite was poor and great difficulty was experienced in administering enough food and fluids. A third transfusion was given from the original donor. After this, the climb to recovery was steady.

4. Loewenthal, L. J. A.: A New Cutaneous Manifestation in the Syndrome of Vitamin A Deficiency, Arch. Dermat. & Syph. **28**: 700 (Nov.) 1933.

5. Hutter, A. M., and Middleton, W. S., with the collaboration of Steenbock, Harry: Vitamin B Deficiency and the Atrophic Tongue, J. A. M. A. **101**: 1305 (Oct. 21) 1933.

6. Steenbock, Harry: Personal communication to the author.

1. The formula of Hartman's solution of physiological buffer salts (Lilly) is as follows: sodium lactate (lactic acid 85 per cent), 0.6 cc.; sodium chloride, 1.5 Gm.; potassium chloride, 0.1 Gm.; calcium chloride, 0.05 Gm.; distilled water, sufficient to make 10 cc. This stock solution is to be diluted twenty-five times before using.

The skin lesion was treated by Drs. J. L. Winstead and W. I. Wooten of the Pitt Community Hospital. Wet boric acid dressings were kept on the area almost continuously until the sloughing skin and subcutaneous tissue had cleared away, leaving a healthy granulating surface. Three weeks after admission to the hospital autoplastic grafting was started, as shown in the accompanying illustration. A small patch of tiny pinch grafts was put on every three or four days until the surface was covered. Practically every graft taken from the patient grew.

Isoplastic pinch grafts from the mother were tried, about 4 inches square being covered by her skin. These looked perfect for eight days and then the whole area covered by the mother's skin swelled up about half an inch above the level of the surrounding skin. There was vomiting, diarrhea and generalized urticaria, and the face was swollen markedly. This protein reaction continued for forty-eight hours and then subsided. As the swelling cleared from the isoplastic grafts they dried up and fell off while those taken from the patient on the same day grew.

Besides the lesion described, there were fifteen other vesicles which crusted over and spread out to about 25 mm. When these crusts were removed, a superficial ulcerated area was seen. They did not involve the entire thickness of the skin, as was the case in the major lesion.

The patient was discharged from the hospital in good condition sixty-four days after the onset of his illness. At the time of discharge the hemoglobin registered 110 per cent.

CONCLUSION

Frequent blood transfusion and large amounts of parenteral fluid are of decided value in the treatment of disseminated gangrene complicating chickenpox.

408 State Bank Building.

THE EYE DROPPER

T. J. DIMITRY, M.D., NEW ORLEANS

The construction of the eye dropper is such that the contained fluid comes in contact with its rubber bulb or cap, and this not alone at a time following a change in its position from the vertical to the horizontal but also when the rubber bulb has a greater pull than is necessary to fill merely a part of the glass tubing, and, as a result of this, the contents act on the rubber bulb and produce a change that becomes a source

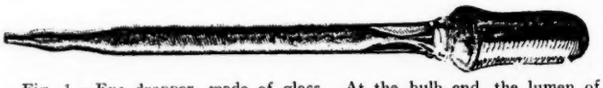

Fig. 1.—Eye dropper, made of glass. At the bulb end, the lumen of the tubing is reduced to capillary size. The outer dimensions remain in conformity to the rest of the tube.

of danger when dropped onto or into sensitive parts of the body. An applicable example is the danger at the time of a cataract extraction when an open wound is exposed to these products of rubber dissolution.

This danger is so obviously true concerning the harm that can come from the disintegrated rubber in an open wound that it was thought proper to devise an eye dropper that would prevent the fluid coming in contact with the rubber bulb and,

Fig. 2.—One or more capillary tubings are inserted into a glass tubing and made enduring by the application of heat. These smaller tubings prevent the fluid from coming in contact with the rubber bulb.

in doing so, remove a hazard that is commonly unrecognized by the ophthalmologist and is detracting from his endeavors in the prevention of blindness. Therefore, I submit an eye dropper or droppers that will minimize and probably entirely remove this danger, and without greatly increasing the cost of construction.

The tubing part is made of any length, of the same material, namely glass; the smaller end is unaltered and the rubber bulb remains the same. The difference in the type offered as compared to the old is featured at the rubber bulb end, in which the lumen is reduced to a capillary size, this being done without change in the outer dimensions of the tubing. At the time of its construction, when a part of the tubular glass is held in the flame and about to become a solid unit at the heated part, a small amount of air is blown from one end of the tube while yet in the flame. When the tube is removed from the flame, the diameter of the lumen of the part that was in the flame is governed by the amount or force of air blown through the tube. (The finished product is shown in figure 1.)

This dropper is most satisfactory and answers well the requirements, yet others may desire it to be made even more certain in action so as to avoid the vacuum lost, for the objection may be raised that the liquid can be made to enter the rubber after repeated pressure on the bulb and if the bulb happens not to fit perfectly to the tube, either because of oversize or of a decrement in its elasticity. For this reason, I produced dropper 2, which is shown in figure 2. It is made by inserting in the glass tubing a division having the appearance of the smaller end of a dropper in a glass tubing of larger size, and the large tubing retains the same pointed end as in the old type. This is accomplished by first making the tips. These are inserted into a glass tubing of larger size and made enduring by applying heat. Because of these divisions, the fluid cannot come in contact with the bulb, and the rubber, as a consequence, retains its physical and chemical qualities much longer.

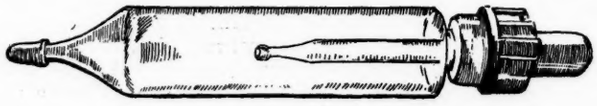

Fig. 3.—A modification of Stern's container for eye medication.

The third is a modification of Stearn's container and eye dropper. This was also suggested because of contact of the liquids with the rubber caps. The objection can be overcome by utilizing the feature spoken of in dropper 2 and the reduction in size of the smaller end. This modification is shown in figure 3.

These types of eye droppers have been constructed for me by Mr. G. P. Seiler of this city.

Teresita Apartments, St. Charles at Napoleon Avenue.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF TREATING COMPLETE SEVERANCE OF THE URETHRA COMPLICATING FRACTURE OF THE PELVIS

JOHN K. ORMOND, M.D., AND ROBERT M. COTHRAN, M.D., DETROIT

Fracture of the pelvis is now a fairly common occurrence and is frequently complicated by rupture of the bladder or urethra and, at times, by complete severance of the bladder from the urethra. When this occurs the tear takes place at the point of exit of the urethra from the prostate, the gland itself with the prostatic urethra remaining attached to the bladder. In such cases immediate repair is urgently indicated, for if the repair is left till later the scar tissue and distortion resulting from the effects of the original trauma render a plastic operation difficult of performance and a stricture following the repair an almost inevitable sequel. For some years we have had under our care one such patient on whom Dr. Hugh Young had operated eleven years after his accident, obtaining a splendid result. The continuity of the urethra had been restored, allowing the cystostomy of eleven years' duration to close. But it is still necessary for him to have the urethra dilated from time to time.

In case the repair is made immediately and the continuity of the urethra restored before scar tissue has formed, there is apt to be much less trouble later. Unfortunately, these patients often suffer from shock and any lengthy procedure is contraindicated. Drainage of the bladder of course is necessary. In some cases good results in restoring urethral continuity have been obtained by the use of an indwelling catheter introduced at the time of operation.

In a recent case we made use of a simple method for restoring the continuity of the urethra which we believe has

From the Division of Urology, Henry Ford Hospital.

definite advantages over the indwelling catheter in effectiveness and is just as quickly and easily applicable.

REPORT OF CASE

A man, aged 47, was brought to the hospital in the early morning, following an automobile accident. He was found to have a fractured pelvis. There were no signs of rupture of the bladder or of urinary extravasation, but he was unable to void. In the afternoon, since he had not voided and since there was dulness rising above the symphysis, a catheter was passed, it being necessary to use a filiform and follower catheter on account of an old stricture in the perineal urethra.

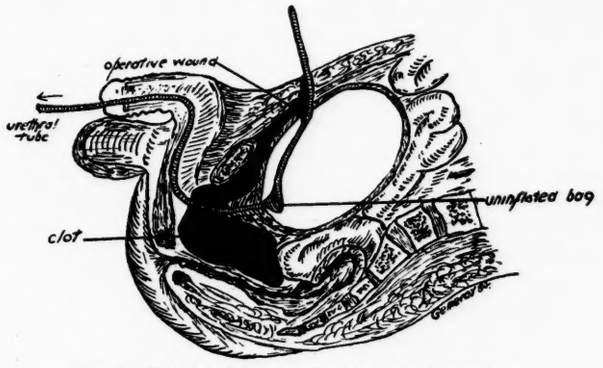

Fig. 1.—Uninflated bag in place but not drawn down.

A small amount of blood was obtained but no urine. Suprapubic operation was then done. The bladder was found distended with urine, and it and the prostate were completely torn away from the urethra, there being a large amount of clot and liquid blood in the subvesical space, into which the catheter had entered. Speed was essential on account of the patient's condition. Moreover, because of the pelvic fracture, it did not seem to us advisable to place him in the lithotomy position, which would have been necessary for suture of the urethra through the perineal approach. Accordingly, a small sound was passed through the urethra till the end was felt in the subvesical space; through the opened bladder a finger was passed through the prostatic urethra into the subvesical space, meeting the end of the sound and guiding it into the bladder. Then the urethral tube of a Pilcher bag was threaded onto the end of the sound and drawn out of the urethra. After the

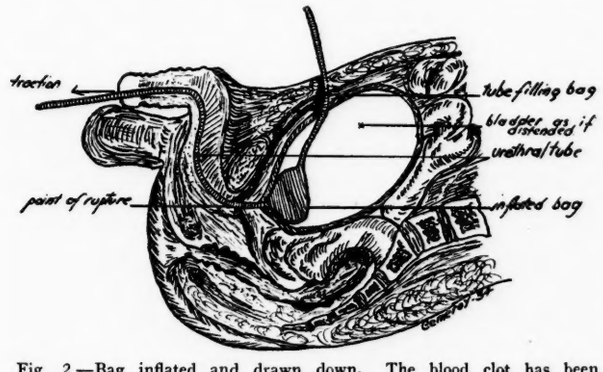

Fig. 2.—Bag inflated and drawn down. The blood clot has been removed.

bag was distended with water, the neck of the bladder could be drawn down till it seemed to us that the lower pole of the prostate was in apposition to the torn end of the urethra, at the triangular ligament. This approximation was maintained by strapping the tube to the patient's thigh under just enough tension to hold the bladder neck snugly in place. It was left in this way for two weeks. The water was then allowed to escape from the bag, and the bag was drawn up out of the wound and cut off from the urethral tube, which was left in place as an indwelling catheter for a few days longer, and then withdrawn. As the suprapubic wound closed, the patient has been able to void freely and with perfect control. We have as yet no information concerning his sexual powers but feel sure that they stand a better chance of remaining intact than if an extensive perineal operation had been performed. He will, of course, be watched carefully for strictures, and the urethra will be dilated from time to time, for the old stricture requires this whether the scar of the healed rupture contracts or not.

The accompanying diagrams show the position of the bag and illustrate its use. The bladder is shown as if it were distended, in order to bring out the position of the bag more clearly. Obviously, with a suprapubic opening the bladder would in actual fact be collapsed.

The bag is commonly employed to produce hemostasis following suprapubic prostatectomy, and a few cases of temporary weakness of the external sphincter after its use have been reported. Being conical and lying in the prostatic bed, it must have been drawn partly into the membranous urethra, dilating it and causing ischemia. In a case such as we have described, this need not be feared, for two reasons: First, only moderate tension is necessary. Second, the bag lies wholly within the bladder and will not be drawn into the membranous urethra.

OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE RIB COMPLICATED BY EMPYEMA IN AN INFANT

RECOVERY OF BOTH PROCESSES FOLLOWING ASPIRATION OF EMPYEMA

I. J. WOLF, M.D., PATERSON, N. J., AND H. B. RING, M.D., PASSAIC, N. J.

This report is prompted by the complete recovery occurring in a case of osteomyelitis of the rib complicated by an empyema in an infant, in which conservative treatment was followed.

REPORT OF CASE

History.—Thomas P., aged 6 months, was admitted to the Barnert Hospital, Dec. 29, 1933. One month before he had caught cold, and a left otitis media developed a week later. A myringotomy was performed and the ear drained for three weeks. About a week after the ear was opened, an indurated swelling about 2 inches in diameter appeared on the right side of the back at the angle of the scapula. This seemed to recede somewhat and a few days later a much smaller swelling was noticed on the lower part of the right forearm. The infant's past history was irrelevant.

Physical Examination.—The temperature on admission was normal. During the examination the infant cried constantly but more so when the swellings on the back and forearm were manipulated. The left ear was draining slightly. The chest was clear; the abdomen was normal. The knee jerks were hyperactive, the left more so than the right. The right superficial abdominal reflex was not elicited. On the dorsum of the right forearm overlying the ulna at the junction of the lower third and the upper two thirds, a slightly reddened, fluctuant swelling was found about 24 mm. in circumference. A larger fluctuant swelling about the circumference of an orange was seen on the right side of the back at the angle of the scapula. These gave the impression of abscesses.

Progress.—The next day the infant was much less irritable. The evening temperature of the previous day was 104 F. The abscess on the back had completely disappeared, and the swelling on the right forearm was considerably smaller. When the chest was examined, unmistakable signs of fluid were found on the right side. This was striking, as the chest had been clear the day before. The respiratory rate was 40. A roentgenogram of the chest revealed a homogeneous opacity obliterating the right costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles and the axillary portion of the right lung; the heart was displaced to the left. In addition there was a considerable destruction of the right ninth rib near its angle. A roentgenogram of the wrist showed a stripping of the periosteum of the right ulna in its lower half.

December 31 a thoracocentesis was performed in the right posterior axillary line, but only a few drops of purulent hemorrhagic fluid were obtained.

January 1 the respiratory rate was 70; the infant was cyanotic. The temperature rose to 105 F. the evening of the

From the pediatric service of the Barnert Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

previous day. A second roentgenogram showed a homogeneous opacity of the entire right chest due to effusion. A blood culture taken on this day proved negative. A blood count revealed 3,800,000 red cells, 72,000 white blood cells, with 86 per cent polymorphonuclears, 2 per cent eosinophils and 12 per cent lymphocytes. The urine showed amorphous urates and an occasional epithelial and red blood cell. The infant's general condition was poor. He was placed in an oxygen tent and was kept stimulated.

January 3, 40 cc. of frank pus was aspirated from the right chest. On smear there were polymorphonuclear leukocytes and streptococci; on culture, a pure strain of hemolytic streptococci. Following the tap the infant's condition was markedly improved. The temperature and respiratory curves fell to normal and an uneventful recovery followed. January 5, a thoracocentesis proved unsuccessful. A roentgenogram, January 8, revealed considerably less fluid in the right side of the chest than on January 1, but more than on December 30. January 23, the fluid in the right chest was absorbed. The osteomyelitis of the rib showed healing. The wrist appeared unchanged and examination of the part showed induration.

March 3, the patient visited the clinic. He had gained 5 pounds (2.3 Kg.). Physical examination of the chest and wrist were negative. Roentgen examination also was negative. A blood Wassermann test was negative.

COMMENT

An osteomyelitis of the right ninth rib and the right ulna complicated a purulent otitis media in an infant aged 9 months. An abscess of the soft parts overlying the osteomyelitis of the rib subsequently ruptured into the pleural cavity. Whereas the chest had been clear the previous day, the right side was found to be filled with fluid subsequent to the disappearance of the abscess on the posterior chest wall. Roentgenographic examination corroborated this and revealed a well advanced osteomyelitis of the right ninth rib. The child became very toxic, dyspneic and cyanotic. His condition was very poor for several days. The case was treated as an ordinary empyema complicating a pneumonia. Tapping was resorted to, to relieve the fluid accumulation and to give the mediastinum an opportunity to become fixed. One aspiration of 40 cc. of pus was sufficient to enable the infant to resorb the remaining fluid, making thoracotomy unnecessary. Resection of the osteomyelitic portion of the rib was also unnecessary as it healed of its own accord, as did the process in the right ulna.

714 Broadway—112 Lexington Avenue.

OCCURRENCE OF DIABETIC GANGRENE IN AN UNUSUAL LOCATION

C. W. W. ELKIN, M.D., PITTSBURGH

This case of diabetes mellitus is reported because of the unusual location of the complicating gangrene and infection.

Mrs. S. L., aged 42, a married Jewish woman, seen in October 1931, gave a history of having had diabetes mellitus for six years, without any dietary or insulin treatment. After a short period of supervision of treatment, the patient went through a pelvic operation quite satisfactorily in November 1931, but refused to follow dietary instructions or take insulin. She was not seen again until Nov. 28, 1933, when she was found in a stuporous condition with "air hunger" and "acetone breath." Over the lower part of each labium majus was a large gangrenous area, from one of which (the right) was draining considerable pus. In addition there was a gangrenous area over each ischial region, with considerable sloughing of tissue on the right side. Between the labial and ischial areas involved there was practically continuous swelling, redness and induration, and on the right side an apparent subcutaneous sinus connecting the two areas. Through this sinus pus could be expressed. Marked glycosuria was present, the blood sugar being 0.240.

The patient refused hospitalization. Treatment with diet, insulin and local care of the infected gangrenous areas resulted in marked, rapid improvement, and Feb. 2, 1934, the wounds were healed and the diabetes well under control.

121 University Place.

POISONING BY CAMPHOR

WILLIAM R. KLINGENSMITH, M.D., AMARILLO, TEXAS

Camphor poisoning is uncommon. Cases with a fatal termination have been reported.[1] Recovery following the ingestion of 450 grains (30 Gm.), and death from the ingestion of 18 grains (1.2 Gm.) is reported. Benz,[2] Haft,[3] Blair[1] and Cottrell[4] report recovery after the ingestion of varying amounts of camphor in oil. Osborne[5] says: "It is difficult to cause poisoning in the human unless the amount is excessive, then respiratory depression and convulsions might be caused." Stevens[6] says: "Toxic doses first produce excitement, nausea and vomiting, delirium and epileptiform convulsions, then coma and collapse." Neither text states that the outcome may be fatal. Recovery without sequelae or complications seems to be the rule; however, in Cottrell's[4] case very definite evidence of cerebral irritation continued for several days. Of the later reports in the literature, camphor in oil is universally the preparation ingested. The earlier reports in the literature[1a] indicate that a solution of camphor in alcohol may have been responsible for the poisoning in many instances. Probably alcoholic solutions are more rapidly absorbed, thus accounting for the incidence of more fatalities in the earlier reports. Clinical manifestations vary. Predominant among the cases reviewed are the following symptoms: convulsions, epileptiform in character; coma, and spasticity of musculature. Convulsions are severe and usually unattended by loss of sphincter control. The pulse rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate may be normal or increased. There is no criterion on which to base the diagnosis except the history or the detection of the drug in the stomach contents.

REPORT OF CASE

Miss N. T., aged 22, admitted to the Northwest Texas Hospital, Nov. 27, 1933, took by mistake, thirty minutes prior to admission, 2 ounces (60 cc.) of a 20 per cent solution of camphor in oil (180 grains, 12 Gm.). About twenty minutes later she became nauseated and vomited recently eaten food containing unmistakable evidence of camphor. The nausea was preceded by a slight burning in the epigastrium; otherwise there was no discomfort. Immediately following emesis she had a violent convulsion, epileptiform in character, unattended by loss of sphincter control. A few minutes later when seen she was pale, appeared terrorized and was unable to talk. Her hands and arms were in constant purposeless motion. An immediate examination revealed a general spasticity of the skeletal muscles and a slight increase in the patellar reflexes. The eyes responded sluggishly to light, the pupils being of equal size but irregular in outline. The blood pressure was 140 systolic, 90 diastolic; the pulse was 140.

At about the time these observations had been made she had the second violent convulsion, similar to the first. She was immediately given 1/100 grain (0.0006 Gm.) of scopolamine hydrobromide subcutaneously and 0.5 Gm. of sodium amytal intravenously. She responded at once, became completely relaxed and went into a profound sleep. The patient's stomach was then lavaged thoroughly with sodium bicarbonate solution. Two ounces of magnesium sulphate, saturated solution, was given through a lavage tube. Hypodermoclyses with 500 cc. of physiologic solution of sodium chloride completed the immediate treatment. About five hours later when she awoke there was no evidence of any confusion or distress except a severe headache. The next day, about twelve hours later, urine examination was negative and the leukocytes had risen to 13,400, with a normal differential count. Recovery was uneventful. The patient was discharged on the third day and readmitted on the fourth day. The complaint on readmission

1. (*a*) Emerson, J. H.: Camphor, Poisoning, in Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, New York, William Wood & Co. **8**: 460, 1908. (*b*) Blair, Jackson: Camphorated Oil Poisoning: Report of a Case, Ohio State M. J. **25**: 808 (Oct.) 1929.

2. Benz, R. W.: Camphorated Oil Poisoning with No Mortality: Report of Twenty Cases, J. A. M. A. **72**: 1217 (April 26) 1919.

3. Haft, H. H.: Camphor Liniment Poisoning, J. A. M. A. **84**: 1571 (May 23) 1925.

4. Cottrell, J.: Poisoning by Camphorated Oil, Brit. M. J. **1**: 97 (Jan. 17) 1931.

5. Osborne, O. T.: Principles of Therapeutics, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company, 1922, p. 257.

6. Stevens, A. A.: A Textbook of Therapeutics, ed. 6, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company, 1923, p. 141.

was malaise, anorexia and violent headache. The general examination revealed no abnormality except that the blood pressure was 154 systolic, 100 diastolic. Eyeground examination was negative. The icterus index was 6. Treatment was symptomatic; the blood pressure gradually returning to normal within the week. The patient continues in good health two months later.

COMMENT

Because of the increase in blood pressure and the rather persistent headache, the possibility of cerebral irritation was considered. However, a lumbar puncture was not done, nor was it insisted on in view of the rapid amelioration of the symptoms and the negative eyeground examination. Through the agency of glycogen the liver is able to detoxify camphor by conjunction to nontoxic glycuronates.[7] No evidence of liver damage has been apparent.

Fisk Medical and Professional Building.

Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

THE COUNCIL RECENTLY BECAME INTERESTED IN THE RELATION OF AMIDOPYRINE TO GRANULOCYTOPENIA. A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL WHO IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEM WAS ASKED TO PREPARE A REPORT ON THE SUBJECT. DR. PAUL REZNIKOFF OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, HAD PREPARED A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THIS SUBJECT AND OFFERED THE MEMBER A REPORT BASED ON HIS INVESTIGATIONS. THIS WAS SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL FOR CONSIDERATION AND AS A RESULT THE COUNCIL SPONSORED PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT, AS FOLLOWS, TOGETHER WITH THE APPENDED COMMENT ON AMIDOPYRINE, WHICH WAS PREPARED IN THE COUNCIL'S OFFICE.

PAUL NICHOLAS LEECH, Secretary.

THE RELATION OF AMIDOPYRINE AND THE BARBITURIC ACID DERIVATIVES TO GRANULOCYTOPENIA

The etiology of granulocytopenia has been a matter of speculation for a considerable time. It was generally considered that individuals suffering from this condition had constitutionally defective granulopoietic tissue and that one of many contributing factors might cause an acute depression of the bone marrow. Some of these contributing factors were fatigue, menstruation and infection.

The experimental production of agranulocytosis was reported by Kracke in 1932.[1] Madison and Squier[2] reported before the sixth annual meeting of the Central Society for Clinical Research in Chicago, Oct. 27, 1933, that an analysis of thirteen consecutive cases showed that all of the patients were physicians, nurses or patients under a physician's care and that they all had been using drugs containing a barbiturate combined with amidopyrine. Of even greater interest was the observation of these workers that three of their patients after recovery had an abrupt or fluctuating drop in granulocytes after medication. In two cases single doses of a benzene ring derivative caused such a relapse.

Following this report many physicians found a similar condition in their patients. Watkins,[3] Grant,[4] Hench,[5] and McGuire,[6] all substantiate the observations of Madison and Squier. Since that time reports have been numerous indicating that amidopyrine is an important factor in the production of an acute attack of granulocytopenia. Rawls[7] reported two cases. Holten, Nielsen and Transbøl[8] described five fatal cases in patients who developed granulocytopenia after they had been hospitalized for other disorders and who received amidopyrine. In a subsequent report Madison and Squier[9] felt that in all their fourteen cases amidopyrine either alone or in combination with a barbiturate preceded directly the onset of the attack. Randall's[10] case might be added to this series. Hoffman, Butt and Hickey[11] report that thirteen of fourteen patients had received amidopyrine alone or in combination with other drugs and died. The fourteenth patient took dinitrophenol four times a day for two weeks and is certain that she received no other drugs. She recovered. Zinninger[12] found that two of her patients who died had been taking large amounts of amytal compound which contains amidopyrine, for a fairly long period of time. Recently Sturgis[13] reported before the Association of American Physicians his observations on granulocytopenia. In agreement with other workers he finds that amidopyrine is an important factor in the production of granulocytopenia.

Attempts to reproduce this condition in rabbits with amidopyrine have thus far not been very successful. Madison and Squier[9] produced a drop and an antemortem disappearance of granulocytes in one rabbit given large doses of allylisopropylbarbituric acid with amidopyrine (allonal) by mouth but failed in seventeen other rabbits to change the blood picture significantly. Hoffman, Butt and Hickey[11] obtained some depression in rabbits but they do not report any bone-marrow studies in their preliminary report.

Several questions have been raised by these important contributions to the question of etiology of granulocytopenia. Some of them are:

1. Is amidopyrine primarily responsible for the production of granulocytopenia?

2. Are the barbiturates themselves important in the causation of this condition?

3. Are any other predisposing, contributing or specific factors involved in this disease?

4. Assuming that amidopyrine is an etiologic agent in granulocytopenia, is it necessary to stop its general use, or modify its use, or do the conditions under which it is prescribed suggest that its relationship to granulocytopenia is within the realm of unavoidable accident and that any special caution may be disregarded?

As far as can be learned from the evidence at hand there can be no question that amidopyrine is very important in the production of granulocytopenia. In fact no other agent has been found, either chemical or bacterial, which has been a factor in causing so many attacks.

In the second place no definite case has been reported in which a barbiturate alone is responsible. From the present data it appears that barbiturates have little or nothing to do with granulocytopenia.

There also is no doubt that many cases of granulocytopenia have occurred in which amidopyrine has never been taken, or any other drug, for that matter. One patient had three attacks. She never took drugs of any sort previous to the attack and during her last attack she received a sedative containing amidopyrine, and she recovered promptly in spite of the constant administration of this drug throughout the acute phase of her illness. Moreover, it must be remembered that all patients who take or are given amidopyrine are suffering from some complaint or illness at the time the drug is being administered. There can be no question that fatigue[14] and menstruation[15]

7. Althausen, T. L.: Dextrose Therapy in Diseases of the Liver, J. A. M. A. **100:** 1163 (April 15) 1933.

1. Kracke, R. R.: Experimental Production of Agranulocytosis, Am. J. Clin. Path. **2:** 11 (Jan.) 1932.

2. Madison, F. W., and Squier, T. L.: Primary Granulocytopenia After Administration of Benzene Chain Derivatives, Central Society for Clinical Research, 6th Annual Meeting, Chicago, Oct. 27, 28, 1933. Reported in J. A. M. A. **101:** 2076 (Dec. 23) 1933.

3. Watkins, C. H. in discussion on Kracke;[1] The Possible Rôle of Barbiturates and Amidopyrine in Causation of Leukopenic States, Proc. Staff Meet., Mayo Clin. **8:** 713 (Nov. 22) 1933.

4. Grant, S. B., in discussion on Kracke.[1]

5. Hench, P. S., in discussion on Kracke.[1]

6. McGuire, J., in discussion on Kracke.[1]

7. Rawls, W. B.: Case Report: Neutropenia Developing During Amidopyrine Medication; Two Cases. Address before the Clinical Society of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, Feb. 5, 1934. (Reported in the New York M. Week **13:** 6 [Feb. 3] 1934.)

8. Holten, C.; Nielsen, H. E., and Transbøl, K.: Five Nosocomial Cases of Agranulocytosis in Patients Treated with Amidopyrine: Contributions to Knowledge of Etiology of Agranulocytosis (Preliminary Report), Ugesk. f. læger **96:** 158 (Feb. 8) 1934; abstr. J. A. M. A. **102:** 1350 (April 21) 1934.

9. Madison, F. W., and Squier, T. L.: The Etiology of Primary Granulocytopenia (Agranulocytic Angina), J. A. M. A. **102:** 755 (March 10) 1934.

10. Randall, C. L.: Severe Granulopenia Following the Use of Barbiturates and Amidopyrine. Report of a Case, J. A. M. A. **102:** 1137 (April 7) 1934.

11. Hoffman, A. M.; Butt, E. M., and Hickey, N. G.: Neutropenia Following Amidopyrine (Preliminary Report), J. A. M. A. **102:** 1213 (April 14) 1934.

12. Zinninger, Pauline: Correspondence, J. A. M. A. **102:** 1420 (April 28) 1934.

13. Sturgis, C. C.: Observations Concerning the Etiology of Agranulocytosis, 49th Annual Meeting Assoc. of American Physicians, May 2, 1934, Atlantic City.

are important factors in inducing an attack quite apart from the drug therapy.

When one considers the enormous amount of amidopyrine consumed and the relatively few individuals afflicted with granulocytopenia, it is obvious that one is dealing with a question of sensitivity in certain patients rather than with a universal action of the drug. In some respects it is analogous to the use of arsphenamines and the occasional occurrence of hepatitis or panmyelophthisis. It would be desirable to determine susceptibility in patients before amidopyrine is administered by the use of a test dose and a blood count, or perhaps by patch test, but it is apparent that such a procedure is impractical. Of course, if a patient complains of a rash, dizziness or a chill after amidopyrine is given, it should be discontinued. Probably the safest course to follow is to use another drug such as acetylsalicylic acid, one of the barbiturates or codeine if any of these are just as effective as amidopyrine for any particular symptom. If, however, amidopyrine is found to be unrivaled in its action for a special complaint, it should not be administered for any great length of time, as a routine or in large doses unless white blood cell and differential counts are made at regular intervals. This is suggested, not because the occurrence of granulocytopenia is frequent but because, when it does occur, it is an extremely serious accident. The indiscriminate and unnecessary administration of amidopyrine, and the self administration by the public is certainly dangerous and should be discouraged.

Comment.—The Council fully concurs in the recommendation of Dr. Reznikoff discouraging the indiscriminate administration of amidopyrine, particularly the exploitation to the public in which individuals are importuned to resort to self medication. There are on the market many products containing amidopyrine. Some of these products are advertised to physicians; others to the public. Because of interest in amidopyrine and products contining it, the following statement is opportune:

Amidopyrine was prepared by Stolz in 1893 and was patented in Germany in 1897 under the proprietary name "Pyramidon." Shortly after its preparation, papers on the clinical use of amidopyrine (Pyramidon) appeared: Filehne: *Berl. klin. Wchnschr.*, 1896, No. 48, and *Ztschr. f. klin. Med.*, 1896, **32,** Nos. 5 and 6; Lepine: On the Therapeutic Value of Pyramidon, *Lyon med.*, 1897, No. 24. Pyramidon has been on the American market for at least twenty-five years; under the pharmacopeial designation "amidopyrine" the drug has been marketed by American manufacturers for approximately twelve years.

Practically all pharmaceutical manufacturers and physicians' supply houses sell one or more preparations which contain amidopyrine. In some instances the presence of the drug is indicated in the name of the preparation, in other cases the presence of amidopyrine can be determined only by a reading of the label or advertising material; in a few instances the presence of amidopyrine is not indicated in the name, on the label or in the advertising.

The introduction, more than ten years ago, of two widely advertised proprietary combinations of amidopyrine with a hypnotic drug of the barbituric acid series (Allonal and Peralga) was followed by the marketing of a number of preparations of this type. The following are representative examples: Amytal Compound (Eli Lilly & Co.); Amido-Neonal (Abbott Laboratories); Cibalgine (Ciba Co., Inc.); Pyraminal (H. A. Metz Laboratories); Neonal Compound Tablets (Abbott Laboratories); Phenamidal (Upjohn Co.); Neurodyne (Chicago Pharmacal Co.); Optalidon (Sandoz Chemical Works); and Amarbital Tablets (A. W. Kretschmar). None of these products has been accepted by the Council.

Amidopyrine is also marketed in combination with drugs other than barbital derivatives. The following are examples of some of the many preparations that contain amidopyrine in combination with one or more other drugs: Gynalgos-Wyeth, Amidophen-Lilly, Compral-Winthrop, Midol-General Drug Co., Dysco Tablets-Abbott, Cinchopyrine Tablets-Abbott, Kalms-Johnson & Johnson, Mylin-Mifflin Chemical Corp., Benzedo Compound Capsules-Abbott, Lumodrin-Wintrop and Hexin (Hexin, Inc.).

The examples that have been cited serve also to show the desirability of the rule of the Council which provides against the recognition of proprietary, uninformative names for well known pharmacopeial substances or for mixtures of well known drugs.

14. Reznikoff, Paul: Neutropenia, Laryngoscope **44:** 66 (Jan.) 1934. Scanlan, D. W.: Agranulocytosis (Pernicious Leukopenia) Including Report and History of a Primary Case, J. M. Soc. New Jersey **31:** 17 (Jan.) 1934.

15. Jackson Jr., H., and Merrill, D.: Agranulocytic Angina Associated with the Menstrual Cycle, New England J. Med. **210:** 175 (Jan. 25) 1934. Thompson, W. P.: Observations on the Possible Relation Between Agranulocytosis and Menstruation with Further Studies on a Case of Cyclic Neutropenia, New England J. Med. **210:** 176 (Jan. 25) 1934.

REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL

THE COUNCIL HAS AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF THE FOLLOWING REPORTS.

PAUL NICHOLAS LEECH, Secretary.

ALPHA NAPHCO AND DOSAGE FORMS OMITTED FROM N. N. R.

Alpha-Naphco, which is a compound solution of alpha-naphthol, contains 10 Gm. alpha-naphthol, 32 Gm. glycerin, 23.8 Gm. soft soap (prepared from cottonseed oil and potassium hydroxide), water to make 100 Gm. and gluside and essential oils to flavor. Although the description in New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1933, did not mention beta-naphthol, it has been admitted that the product contains about 1.5 per cent beta-naphthol. It is marketed by the Carel Laboratories, Redondo, Calif.

The following six dosage forms were accepted by the Council:

1. Alpha-Naphco Camphor Nasal Unguent.—containing 2 per cent alpha-naphco and 2 per cent camphor in petrolatum.
2. Alpha-Naphco Cones.—made of Alpha-Naphco, boric acid and sodium bicarbonate. They are recommended on the label for "gynecological applications."
3. Alpha-Naphco Menthol Suppositories.—containing Alpha-Naphco, menthol, oil of theobroma and yellow wax. On the label they are recommended for "gynecological applications."
4. Alpha-Naphco Rectal Suppositories.
5. Alpha-Naphco Zinc Stearate Camphor Ointment.
6. Alpha-Naphco Zinc Stearate Powder.

Consideration of Alpha-Naphco by the Council began in 1923. The product was rejected under the name Benetol in 1927. Following this there were three years filled with correspondence and discussion, voluminous evidence of the Council's attempt to cooperate with a manufacturer who had difficulty in making his product and advertising methods acceptable to the Council. Finally, after many changes in composition, labels, dosage forms and advertising matter, the product was accepted under the name Alpha-Naphco in 1930. The firm was given permission to use on labels and advertisements the statement "formerly Benetol" in accordance with the Council's custom when such changes of name are made. The Council customarily limits the use of such a statement to one year from date of acceptance; through oversight, the firm was not informed at the time of acceptance of this limitation.

Space does not permit recounting of the long history of difficulties in making and keeping Alpha-Naphco acceptable. The firm would promise compliance and seem to agree to required changes and limitations. But each submission of labels or circulars presented some of the old defects and some new circumvention of the agreements. The firm apparently tried to conform to most of the requirements but either did not comprehend the rules or neglected them. When the period of acceptance expired in 1933, the firm was asked to submit advertising and labels to aid the Council in consideration of the continued eligibility of the product for inclusion in New and Nonofficial Remedies. The Council's referee found that the material still contained objectionable statements, some of which were in direct contravention of the numerous explanations the firm had received.

In reporting on the eligibility of Alpha-Naphco for reacceptance, the Council's referee, without discussion of these infractions of the Council's instructions, considered the following more fundamental questions:

(1) Is Alpha-Naphco of sufficient prophylactic and therapeutic value as an antiseptic to warrant continued inclusion in New and Nonofficial Remedies; and (2) Do not the complexities of the preparation and its dosage forms place the product

in conflict with Rule 10 (Unscientific and Useless Articles—mixtures containing an excessive number of ingredients)?

The Alpha-Naphco preparations are recommended chiefly for local use as an antiseptic and germicide. The present evidence of their usefulness for this purpose is inadequate; nor is there convincing proof that the alpha-naphthol by itself exerts any more antiseptic action than do some of the other constituents in these preparations. The phenol coefficient of Alpha-Naphco is said to be 1.46. Evidence was supplied in March 1932 by reports from a commercial laboratory that a 1:300 solution of Alpha-Naphco will kill Staphylococcus aureus in five minutes. The preparation is a weak antiseptic and germicide.

These reports of the commercial laboratory which were considered by the Council in February 1931 compared the antiseptic and germicidal properties of Alpha-Naphco with those of phenol, cresol and surgical solution of chlorinated soda, when tested against Staphylococcus aureus in water, blood serum, saliva, and equal parts of saliva and blood serum. The preparation was found to be much more active than surgical solution of chlorinated soda in the presence of saliva and of serum, about three times as active as phenol, and slightly more active than compound solution of cresol, U. S. P. Other tests with Alpha-Naphco were also made against B. pyocyaneus, B. typhosus, and B. anthracis. The protocols of the latter tests as given in the reports are too brief to be of value, there being no complete statement of the conditions. It must be pointed out that the other substances with which Alpha-Naphco was compared in these tests are generally considered to be weak antiseptics and the value in such test tube experiments in proving the efficacy of antiseptics when applied to the skin or mucous membranes is questionable. The firm was informed (March 19, 1932) that tests under such conditions do not simulate those in wounds or infected body cavities.

The value of Alpha-Naphco as an intestinal antiseptic was taken up in another report, at which time the results of tests on human beings were presented by the firm and discussed. These tests showed that the compound acted as an intestinal antiseptic only in very large doses and the claims for its use for this purpose were not accepted. Except for these tests, no evidence has been presented by the firm to support its claims for the antiseptic or germicidal action of alpha-naphthol when applied to skin or mucous membranes.

It is pointed out in Cushing's "Pharmacology and Therapeutics" that substances such as pyrogallol, naphthol and chrysarobin may owe their effects in skin diseases as much to slight irritation and improved nutrition as to their retarding effect on the growth of micro-organisms. It certainly seems that there are many antiseptics other than those of the phenol-cresol-naphthol group which are stronger and preferable for use on the skin, especially in first aid.

The use of naphthol preparations in the nose and throat is of very doubtful value. Both alpha and beta naphthol have an irritating effect on the mucous membranes. The antiseptic action of Alpha-Naphco when used as a spray or gargle, or its value in preventing colds, as claimed by the manufacturer is questionable. The Council has opposed the exploitation of antiseptic mouth washes and gargles.

Similar questions may be raised in regard to the three suppository preparations offered by the firm. Whatever favorable effects these may have might be attributed to the action of the wax or boric acid vehicles. The Alpha-Naphco-Zinc powder is probably little more useful than other similar powders not containing alpha-naphthol.

Attention must also be called to the constituents other than alpha-naphthol of several of the preparations. Two of them contain camphor, which is itself an antiseptic. One of the suppositories contains menthol, and the cones contain a large amount of boric acid in addition to the Alpha-Naphco. It also is not unlikely that the soap contained in these preparations may exert an antiseptic effect in contact with the skin and mucous membranes almost equal to that of the other constituents.

Since the first presentation of the products, a few minor changes have been made in the composition of the preparations. The original Benetol ointment contained menthol, 0.3 per cent, zinc oxide, 5 per cent, and boric acid, 3 per cent in addition to the other constituents now in the ointment and these have been omitted from the present Alpha-Naphco Camphor Ointment. Other changes in composition were omission of 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent menthol, respectively, from the cones and rectal suppositories. The original Benetol powder contained 3 per cent bismuth subnitrate, 12 per cent zinc oxide and 30 per cent boric acid, which were later omitted. No changes were made in Alpha-Naphco (Benetol) itself or in the nasal unguent or the menthol suppositories. In retrospect it appears that the only noteworthy changes were those made in the ointment and in the powder. Although these revised formulas were considered at the time not to be in conflict with rule 10, the Council decided, on reconsideration, that many of the preparations are still too complex, and therefore are in conflict with rule 10. Were Alpha-Naphco able to stand on its own merits, it would hardly seem necessary to include camphor in the preparations.

The Council voted that Alpha-Naphco and its dosage forms be omitted from New and Nonofficial Remedies (*a*) because there is no reliable evidence that this weak antiseptic is of prophylactic or therapeutic value, (*b*) because the complexities of the mixtures place them in conflict with rule 10, and (*c*) because of difficulties in controlling the claims and advertising matter of the firm.

ASTHMOLYSIN AND SPASMOLYSIN NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR N. N. R.

Asthmolysin, manufactured by Dr. Kade of Berlin, is promoted by H. H. Beisner of New York City. It is claimed to be a preparation of outstanding therapeutic value in asthma: It has been the subject of many inquiries addressed to the Council in the past ten years. Asthmolysin is stated to have been "discovered during 1912 by Dr. Weiss, an authority on Asthma, of Berlin, Germany."

It is alleged to be "prepared according to a special method," details of which are not given. Other advertising states that the product consists of the active principles of the suprarenal and hypophysis cerebri prepared according to a secret process. No biologic or pharmacologic standardization is mentioned on the label or in the advertising. The mixture of pituitary extracts with epinephrine if, indeed, there is epinephrine in the preparation, would appear to be therapeutically inconsistent, since hypophyseal extracts, by their general stimulation of smooth muscle, are contraindicated in asthma because of the possibility of enhancing or aggravating the constriction of the bronchioli and alveolar ducts. Any effect in asthma which this preparation may exert is therefore in spite of the pituitary extract which is said to be present; a mixture containing epinephrine and pituitary is unscientific and not to be commended.

It was pointed out in THE JOURNAL, Oct. 1, 1927, page 1170, that the firm alleged that it had obtained testimonials from 121 physicians. As THE JOURNAL stated,

> "Such testimonials, given for a semisecret preparation of unscientific character, are no credit to those members of the supposedly learned profession that gave them."

Testimonials, whether lay or professional, are a time-honored and overworked means of promoting valueless products concerning which no truly scientific evidence of therapeutic efficacy can be adduced.

A postscript to a letter issued by the firm states:

> "You may have cases of EPILEPSY. If so, attached reprint on Spasmolysin will interest you."

According to a "reprint," Spasmolysin has the following formula (?): "Asthmolysin + Parathyroid Extract." According to the generally accepted criteria for formula writing, the foregoing presents certain obvious if not glaring deficiencies. No one has ever demonstrated any relationship between suprarenal, hypophysis and parathyroid, on the one hand, and epilepsy on the other. Spasmolysin would then seem to be a preparation typical of the unscientific, irrational mixtures which will be avoided by the scientifically trained physician.

The Council declared Asthmolysin and Spasmolysin not acceptable for New and Nonofficial Remedies because they are semisecret, unscientific preparations marketed under proprietary and therapeutically suggestive names with exaggerated and unwarranted claims, which tend to replace well known drugs of proved effect in corresponding disorders.

Committee on Foods

ACCEPTED FOODS

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOODS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOLLOWING ANY NECESSARY CORRECTIONS OF THE LABELS AND ADVERTISING TO CONFORM TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS. THESE PRODUCTS ARE APPROVED FOR ADVERTISING IN THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, AND FOR GENERAL PROMULGATION TO THE PUBLIC. THEY WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE BOOK OF ACCEPTED FOODS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

RAYMOND HERTWIG, Secretary.

IRRADIATED VITAMIN D PASTEURIZED MILK

(1) ADOHR MILK FARMS'
(2) JOPPE'S
(3) F. B. MALLORY, INC.
(4) PURE WHITE DAIRY COMPANY'S JERSEY, SPECIAL AND HOLSTEIN
(5) ROCHESTER DAIRY COMPANY'S
(6) TELLING-BELLE VERNON COMPANY'S
(7) VALLEY BELL

Distributors.—(1) Adohr Milk Farms, Los Angeles; (2) Joppe's Dairy, Grand Rapids, Mich.; (3) F. B. Mallory, Inc., Springfield, Mass.; (4) Pure White Dairy Company, Tulsa, Okla.; (5) Rochester Dairy Company, Rochester, Minn.; (6) The Telling-Belle Vernon Company, Cleveland; (7) Valley Bell Dairy Company, Inc., Charleston, W. Va.

Description.—Bottled pasteurized vitamin D milk irradiated with ultraviolet rays (patent No. 1,680,818).

Preparation.—The milk complies with legal requirements and is pasteurized by the standard holding method. For description of irradiation, see THE JOURNAL, Oct. 7, 1933, page 1155.

Vitamins.—Clinical investigation shows this milk to be a reliable antirachitic agent if proper amount is used. Contains 135 U. S. P. X (Revised, 1934) vitamin D units per quart.

Claims of Distributors.—Irradiated antirachitic pasteurized milk having otherwise the flavor and food values of usual pasteurized milk.

STOKELY'S FOR BABY SPECIALLY PREPARED STRAINED PEAS

SEASONED WITH SALT

Manufacturer.—Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc., Indianapolis.

Description.—Sieved peas slightly seasoned with salt. Largely retains the natural minerals and vitamins.

Manufacture.—Fresh peas, harvested at the height of development while still in the tender, succulent stage, are shelled, thoroughly washed, inspected to eliminate any defective peas, and graded; the selected peas are given a minimum blanch in hot water, removed from the water, steamed in a closed kettle until soft, comminuted, canned and processed as described for Stokely's Strained Green Beans (THE JOURNAL, May 26, 1934, p. 1762).

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	86.6
Total solids	13.4
Ash	1.1
Sodium chloride	0.7
Fat (ether extract)	0.4
Protein (N × 6.25)	3.5
Reducing sugars as dextrose	0.2
Sucrose (copper reduction method)	2.3
Crude fiber	0.8
Carbohydrates other than crude fiber (by difference)	7.6
Alkalinity of ash (cc. normal acid per gram ash)	4.1
pH	5.6

Calories.—0.5 per gram; 14 per ounce.

Vitamins.—The natural vitamin content is retained in large measure in the manufacturing process by the use of equipment and procedure which exclude incorporation of air; the vegetable material is exposed to steam only.

Claims of Manufacturer.—Supplementary to the infant milk diet, and valuable for children and adults on soft diets. Has smooth consistency and supplies desirable bulk without roughness. The straining renders the nutrient content readily available for digestion. Scientifically prepared to retain in high degree the natural flavor, mineral and vitamin values. Seasoned to bring out full flavor and packed in enamel lined cans. Requires only warming for serving.

18-K BRAND VACUUM PACKED FRESH ROASTED COFFEE

Manufacturer.—Winston and Newell Company, Minneapolis.

Description.—Ground roasted coffee packed in tins under "vacuum."

Manufacture.—The coffee beans are blended and roasted in one operation, screened and granulated. The chaff is removed by air, ground and remixed with the coffee. The coarsely ground coffee is packed in tins which are sealed under "vacuum."

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	5.0
Ash	4.0
Fat (petroleum ether extract)	15.6
Total nitrogen	2.2
Protein nitrogen	1.9
Protein (noncaffeine N × 6.25)	11.9
Crude fiber	11.3
Carbohydrates other than crude fiber (by difference)	51.0
Caffeine	1.2

Claims of Manufacturer.—Sealed in "vacuum" to retain freshness and flavor.

(1) SANTA FE BRAND CRYSTAL WHITE TABLE SYRUP
(2) SANTA FE BRAND GOLDEN SYRUP

Distributor.—The Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company, Arkansas City and Anthony, Kan.; Enid, Ponca City and Woodward, Okla.

Packer.—The Hubinger Company, Keokuk, Iowa.

Description.—(1) Table syrup; corn syrup flavored with sucrose syrup and vanilla extract.

(2) Table syrup; corn syrup flavored with refiners' syrup.

Manufacture.—The same as Hubinger Crystal White Syrup, THE JOURNAL, Jan. 27, 1934, page 293, and Hubinger Golden Table Syrup, THE JOURNAL, Jan. 20, 1934, page 213.

Claims of Manufacturer.—Recommended for use as an easily digestible and readily assimilable carbohydrate supplement to milk in infant feeding and as a syrup for cooking, baking and the table.

BEECH-NUT PRESSURE COOKED FARINA-OATMEAL-WHEAT GERM BLEND CERE-JEL

(SLIGHTLY SEASONED WITH SALT)

Manufacturer.—Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Description.—Sieved cooked farina, oatmeal and wheat germ retaining in high degree the natural vitamin and mineral content; seasoned with salt.

Manufacture.—Farina, oatmeal, wheat germ and salt in definite proportions are cooked in water, strained, packed and processed as described for Beech-Nut Pressure-Cooked Farina Cere-Jel (THE JOURNAL, May 26, 1934, p. 1762) and Beech-Nut Strained Carrots (THE JOURNAL, Nov. 11, 1933, p. 1562).

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	86.5
Total solids	13.5
Ash	0.9
Sodium chloride	0.5
Fat (ether extract)	0.2
Protein (N × 6.25)	2.2
Crude fiber	0.2
Carbohydrates other than crude fiber (by difference)	10.0

Calories.—0.5 per gram; 14 per ounce.

Claims of Manufacturer.—Especially intended for infants, children and convalescents and for special smooth diets. Only warming is required for serving. The natural mineral and vitamin values are efficiently retained.

MEAD'S BREWERS YEAST POWDER
MEAD'S BREWERS YEAST TABLETS

Manufacturer.—Mead Johnson and Company, Evansville, Ind.

Description.—Dried brewers' yeast in powder form or in tablets.

Manufacture.—Brewers' yeast is cultured, harvested, spray dried and packed in powder form or in 6-grain tablets (compressed). For spray drying, a suspension of the yeast in water is sprayed into a current of heated air. Dehydration is practically instantaneous, the dry powder falling to the base of the drying chamber, from which it is automatically and continuously removed. The temperature attained by the yeast is less than 100 C. and probably not over 70 C. and the heating time probably less than thirty seconds.

The yeast is cultivated by inoculating a sterilized wort containing dextrose, sucrose and raffinose of molasses and other vegetable products and nutrient minerals of organic and inorganic origin, with a pure culture of Saccharomyces carlsbergensis. The fermentation is carried on in a filtered air atmosphere and is much slower than for aerated bakers' yeast. The yeast is harvested centrifugally.

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	5.0
Ash	6.0
Fat (Mojonnier method)	2.0
Protein (N × 6.25)	48.0
Crude fiber	0.0
Carbohydrates (by difference)	39.0

Calories.—3.7 per gram; 105 per ounce.

Vitamins.—Biologic tests show 13 and 10 Chick and Roscoe vitamins B and G units respectively per gram.

Claims of Manufacturer.—Rich source of vitamins B and G.

CALIFORNIA HOME BRAND PURE TOMATO JUICE

Manufacturer.—California Conserving Company, Inc., San Francisco.

Description.—Tomato juice seasoned with salt, retaining in high degree the natural vitamins.

Manufacture.—California ripe tomatoes are inspected, mechanically washed, scalded, spray washed, hand peeled and cored. The juice is expressed without beating or agitating, homogenized under 1,500 pounds pressure, "vacuumized" to remove incorporated air, seasoned with salt, canned, and processed for four minutes at 90 C. The cans are sealed and heated for fifteen minutes at 100 C.

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	94.5
Total solids	5.5
Ash	0.8
Sodium chloride	0.4
Fat (ether extract)	0.1
Protein (N × 6.25)	0.9
Crude fiber	0.1
Carbohydrates other than crude fiber (by difference)	3.6

Calories.—0.2 per gram; 6 per ounce.

Vitamins.—Process is efficient to retain vitamins A and C in high degree.

Claims of Manufacturer.—Especially prepared for table use and as a vitamin C supplementary food for infant feeding. The speed of handling tomatoes from field to finished product keeps mold and bacteria at a minimum and protects tomato flavor and color.

GOETZE'S QUALITY WIENERS SAUSAGE

Manufacturer.—Albert F. Goetze, Inc., Baltimore.

Description.—Smoked cooked (79 C.) sausage containing cured U. S. government inspected and passed pork and beef, salt, corn syrup, mixed ground spices, paprika and sodium nitrate.

Manufacture.—U. S. government inspected and passed beef (minus sinews) and pork trimmings are cured for forty-eight hours by addition of a mixture of salt, sodium nitrate and sugar, and ground separately. The beef and spices are chopped together, the pork is added, and the mixture is further chopped at 7 C., stuffed into selected sheep casings, which are linked, cooled for twelve hours at 3 C., sprayed with cold water and allowed to hang at room temperature for two hours. The sausage is smoked at from 50 to 82 C. for one and one-half hours, with clean hardwood sawdust smoke, cooked for ten minutes at 79 C., cold water sprayed, dried, banded, packed in cartons and delivered under refrigeration.

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	57.5
Ash	2.2
Fat (ether extract)	23.6
Protein (N × 6.25)	13.4
Carbohydrates (by difference)	3.1

Calories.—2.8 per gram; 80 per ounce.

KRIM-KO CHOCOLATE FLAVORED DRINK

Manufacturer.—Krim-Ko Company, Chicago.

Description.—Pasteurized chocolate flavored sweetened skim milk; contains skim milk (from 0.5 to 1.5 per cent milk fat), sucrose, chocolate and cocoa, tapioca flour, salt and traces of tartaric acid and agar; flavored with imitation vanilla extract.

Manufacture.—The skim milk is brought to a temperature of 60 C. in a milk vat containing an agitator and steam coils. A definite proportion of Krim-Ko Chocolate Flavored Drink Base (THE JOURNAL, June 2, 1934, p. 1851) is added, the temperature of the mix is brought to 82 C. and maintained for twenty minutes, after which it is cooled to approximately 4 C. and bottled in milk bottles for distribution to consumers. The mixture is kept under refrigeration until the time of delivery.

The product is prepared and distributed under license contract issued by the manufacturer of Krim-Ko Chocolate Flavored Drink Base.

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	79.7
Ash	0.9
Fat (ether extract)	1.4
Protein (N × 6.25)	2.2
Reducing sugars as invert sugar	4.5
*Reducing sugars as lactose	4.6
Sucrose (copper reduction method)	2.4
Crude fiber	0.1
Carbohydrates other than crude fiber (by difference)	15.7
*Caffeine and theobromine	0.02

* Calculated from composition of Krim-Ko's chocolate flavored Drink Base (THE JOURNAL, June 2, 1934, p. 1851) or milk ingredients.

Calories.—0.8 per gram; 22 per ounce.

SUNSHINE DUTCH RUSK

Distributor.—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Chicago.

Manufacturer.—Dutch Tea Rusk Company, Holland, Mich.

Description.—Round slices of toast prepared from flour, water, sucrose, shortening, malt extract, milk, eggs, yeast, salt, lactose, baking soda and lecithin; the same as the accepted Hekman's Dutch Tea Rusks, THE JOURNAL, April 22, 1933, page 1238.

SUNKIST BISCUIT FLOUR
BLEACHED

Manufacturer.—Maney Milling Company, Omaha.

Description.—Self rising flour containing short patent flour, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, dry skim milk, sugar, calcium acid phosphate, sodium acid pyrophosphate, salt, and sodium bicarbonate.

Manufacture.—All ingredients excepting the shortening are thoroughly mixed; the shortening is then worked in. The mix is automatically packed in glassine bags in cartons.

Analysis (submitted by manufacturer).—

	per cent
Moisture	8.8
Ash	4.0
Fat (ether extraction method)	12.5
Protein (N × 5.7)	8.8
Crude fiber	0.2
Carbohydrates other than crude fiber (by difference)	65.7

Calories.—4.1 per gram; 116 per ounce.

GOLD COIN EVAPORATED MILK

Manufacturer.—Consolidated Dairy Products Co., Seattle.

Description.—Canned unsweetened sterilized evaporated milk, the same as Federal and Darigold Brands Unsweetened Evaporated Milk (THE JOURNAL, Dec. 3, 1932, p. 1949).

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1934

THE RIDDLE OF MIGRAINE

The truth of the idea that "a multiplicity of remedies advocated for the treatment of any one disease indicates poverty rather than wealth in therapy" is well illustrated by migraine. A hundred miscellaneous "remedies" have been advanced for the treatment of migraine, and still it is largely incurable. The addition of more remedies for migraine merely adds to the embarrassment of riches unless the new remedies throw a ray of light on the essential nature of the condition and make treatment more rational.

Thomas C. Hunt,[1] in an article on bilious migraine, reports a reinvestigation by newer methods — bile drainage and cholecystography — of the old and generally abandoned idea that migraine has something to do with biliary disturbance. He concludes that local gallbladder disease or dysfunction is *not* a cause of migraine but probably rather a result. This does not, however, discourage him from trying bile salts for the purpose of influencing "liver function," which he still believes must somehow be deranged in this disease. He reports that sodium glycocholate and a proprietary preparation of dehydrocholic acid produced considerable improvement in nineteen among twenty-two patients, provided the use of the remedy was maintained and its dose doubled when an attack seemed to be threatening. Of the patients that were relieved, nine had no attacks while under treatment and the others had the number of attacks considerably reduced. He believes that this result suggests that some hepatic dysfunction may be the cause of migraine in certain cases. Unfortunately this conclusion *ex juvantibus* as to the cause of migraine is hardly tenable, as strangely similar results are claimed for quite a number of other treatments: from the correction of eye strain to avoidance of "offending" foods as determined by skin tests, or the use of peptone, of cannabis or of glyceryl trinitrate.

Obviously, when so many different agents can influence a certain condition the rational view must be unitarian and focus attention on the one factor common to them all: this must be the psychic factor. Therefore, instead of proving the thesis of a "biliary" migraine, the partial success of the bile salt treatment merely adds another means of escape from the manifestations of this condition, provided the physician as well as the patient has sufficient faith in it. When a rational remedy is found, its effects are much more definitely predictable than is evidently the case with bile salts in the treatment of migraine.

In the same way, success in securing relief of an attack of migraine by means of slow hypodermic injections of epinephrine, in doses of from 0.6 to 1.3 cc. of the solution, cannot be cited as a proof of the "allergic" nature of this disease or as analogous to the definite effect of epinephrine in asthma. It is even impossible to speculate on the manner in which such relief is obtained in those cases in which it is secured. Nearly every well developed attack of migraine passes through two stages: that of vasoconstriction followed by vasodilatation; and a vasodilator such as glyceryl trinitrate, which may produce relief in the one stage, may aggravate the other. In experiments, the brain volume has been shown to be increased — probably passively—by epinephrine; and, as Hunt finds that the effect is better the earlier in the attack it is given, which would coincide with the stage of vasoconstriction, the actual mode by which epinephrine produced relief might be the same as that of glyceryl trinitrate. Perhaps epinephrine is a remedy of real value as far as correcting the abnormal distribution of the blood in an attack of migraine is concerned; but there is need to know whether it is to be used in the stage of vasoconstriction or the stage of vasodilatation.

1. Hunt, T. C.: Bilious Migraine: Its Treatment with Bile Salt Preparations, Lancet **2**: 279 (Aug. 5) 1933.

THE MECHANISM OF EXOPHTHALMOS

"Apart from gross neoplastic and inflammatory lesions of the orbit, the mechanism of exophthalmos is still little understood." This curious statement emanates from the textbook of Brain,[1] one of the leading members of the distinguished London school of neurologists; nevertheless the mechanism of exophthalmos is well understood, though the knowledge would seem to be poorly disseminated. This fault must be laid in part at the door of the anatomists, who, though describing accurately enough the external ocular muscles controlled by the third, fourth and sixth cranial nerves, have failed to teach the known anatomic knowledge in regard to the antagonists of these muscles, which are unstriated and controlled by sympathetic nerves. The physiologists, too, must share the blame; for what explanation do they offer of the delicately balanced muscular mechanism that results in normal binocular vision and in diplopia when this mechanism is disturbed? Are we to believe that the powerful rectus muscles do not contract against equally

1. Brain, W. R.: Diseases of the Nervous System, London, Oxford University Press, 1933.

powerful antagonists? Such an assumption is physiologically untenable.

Fortunately the *argumentum ad absurdum* is not required, for sound anatomic and physiologic evidence is available. In 1858 Heinrich Müller described briefly three groups of plain muscle fibers—one bridging over the infra-orbital fissure, and one in each eyelid—which constitute the so-called muscle of Müller. It has been theoretically advanced that a spastic condition of Müller's muscle causes the type of exophthalmos now under discussion, but its obvious inadequacy from both its size and its position to produce exophthalmos makes such an explanation unsatisfactory. Other theories have been advanced but none have been accepted.

Landström [2] in 1907 published the results of a careful histologic study of the orbital contents. He removed intact by subperiosteal dissection the contents of several orbits, together with the lids and septum orbitale, and sectioned them serially in various planes. His preparations revealed a well developed cylinder of plain muscle arising from the septum orbitale anteriorly and inserted just posterior to the equator of the ball. The results of his work he summarizes thus: "The bulbus oculi, enclosed within a connective tissue capsule and surrounded by a pad of fat, is suspended in the orbit anteriorly by a cylinder-shaped plain muscle running from the septum orbitale to the equator of the bulbus, and posteriorly by the rectus muscles." Exophthalmos is produced when the hypertonicity of this cuff of plain muscle—the opponens recti—overcomes the tonus of its antagonists—the rectus muscles.

Landström's histologic work served to confirm the important observations of MacCallum and Cornell.[3] These authors removed the roof of the orbit and orbital fat in dogs and on electrically stimulating the cervical sympathetic produced great exophthalmos and observed peristaltic waves passing backward throughout the tissue surrounding the eyeball. By dissection and histologic study they were able to demonstrate the presence of smooth muscle fibers forming a conical mantle about the ball, with anterior and posterior attachments essentially as described later by Landström.

The literature has been reviewed by Friedgood [4] in a paper confirming and greatly extending some observations of Barker and Hanes.[5] His paper contains abundant evidence from the clinical side that exophthalmos and other eye signs are the result of hypertonicity of the plain muscles of the orbit due to sympathetic overstimulation. It is, of course, well known that enophthalmos, myosis and ptosis (Horner's syndrome) are due to interruption of the sympathetic innervation of orbital plain muscles.

2. Landström, John: Ueber Morbus Basedowii, thesis, Stockholm, 1907.
3. MacCallum, W. G., and Cornell, W. B.: The Mechanism of Exophthalmos, M. News, Oct. 15, 1904.
4. Friedgood, H. B.: The Ocular Manifestations of Sympathetic Nervous System Hyperactivity in Conditions Other than Exophthalmic Goiter and Especially in Essential Hypertension, Am. J. M. Sc. **180**:836 (Dec.) 1930.
5. Barker, L. F., and Hanes, F. M.: Exophthalmos and Other Eye Signs in Chronic Nephritis, Am. J. M. Sc. **138**: 469, 1909.

POSTOPERATIVE EDEMA

Edema is one of the common symptoms with which the practicing physician is forced to cope. Certain types of edema have long been recognized as concomitants of circulatory or renal disorders, notably in association with heart disease, venous and lymphatic obstruction and acute glomerular nephritis. Of late, considerable interest has been centered in a formerly unrecognized cause of fluid accumulation in the tissues in which the dominant factor is a lowered content of protein in the blood plasma. Experiments on animals have confirmed the development of so-called nutritional edema, commonly described as "war edema" during the World War, as a result of protein deficiency in the diet. As a recent writer [1] has summarized present knowledge, chronic malnutrition, from whatever cause, and particularly dietary deficiency of protein, is invariably associated with a decrease in plasma protein. The albumin fraction is especially affected, because it is formed with greater difficulty than globulin. If the reduction in plasma protein, and especially of albumin, is sufficient, edema develops. In so-called nephrosis of man, in which two of the chief manifestations are the excretion of large quantities of protein in the urine and edema, accumulation of fluid in the tissues usually begins when the level of serum protein falls below 5 Gm. per hundred cubic centimeters. This so-called edema level is subject, however, to variation, depending on the relative proportions of albumin and globulin.

Generalized edema of the tissues sometimes appears as an annoying complication following ordinary surgical procedures. The explanation has never appeared to be quite as simple as it seems to have become in the classic types of nephrosis. Surgical investigators have pointed out that the lowering of the serum protein and of the serum albumin is of importance in tending to make fluid accumulate in the tissues, but edema can readily occur in the presence of normal values. The latest researches of Jones, Eaton and White [2] at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston represent an effort to examine some of the heretofore little understood possibilities experimentally; notably to develop postoperative edema. For this purpose they have attempted to reproduce in animals the actual condition occurring in ordinary surgical procedures on human beings, particularly as related to abdominal surgery. In these experiments they have tried to control and study general nutrition from the point of view of caloric requirements; the intake of nitrogen, sodium chloride and water, respectively; the absorption of nutritive material from the gastro-intestinal tract; serous drainage; abscess formation, and, to a certain extent, surgical shock following general anesthesia and an abdominal operation. Factors that seemed to be

1. Bodansky, M.: Introduction to Physiological Chemistry, New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1934.
2. Jones, C. M.; Eaton, F. B., and White, J. C.: Experimental Postoperative Edema, Arch. Int. Med. **53**: 649 (May) 1934.

secondary to those listed and that were beyond control were those related to hepatic and renal insufficiency. The factors that were approximately under control were those frequently encountered in operative conditions, particularly in those involving operations on the gastro-intestinal tract.

The factor of undernutrition, and particularly of protein starvation, was found to be of fundamental importance, as was anticipated. In numerous instances, peripheral edema and visceral edema of marked degree occurred in the presence of normal values for serum protein and albumin. Again, the serum protein depletion was not always sufficient to precipitate the edematous condition. An adequate fluid intake also was always essential. As the Boston investigators remark, when the lack of nitrogen was acute, water tended to accumulate in the tissues more rapidly, provided the fluid intake was considerable.

The importance of serous drainage as a factor in producing edema after operations is strongly suggested by these studies. Jones and his collaborators admit the improbability that the actual loss of protein occasioned by drainage of any of the fluids would in itself seriously alter the serum protein content under normal conditions. In association with marked undernutrition and the administration of moderately large amounts of fluid and salt, it is entirely possible that such a loss of protein may be of real importance in the production of edema, probably through a lowering of the serum protein. Sepsis appears to be of great moment. It is possible, according to the Boston investigators, that there is a constant general reaction of the body to histamine or histamine-like substances in the presence of abscess formations, with resulting increased capillary permeability. Under such conditions, lack of nitrogen and a somewhat excessive fluid intake might result in a striking accumulation of fluid in the tissues.

One striking feature of the experiments was the edema noted in various important viscera. Sometimes there was an involvement of the heart, intestine, pancreas and kidneys, leading one to wonder whether such changes may not so alter the functions of these organs as to interfere seriously with homeostasis. Under such conditions the circulatory, urinary, hepatic and digestive systems, for example, may all be somewhat disturbed and, from a lack of correct individual functioning, may fail to coordinate properly among themselves. The diarrhea that occurred in several of the animals, for example, appeared always to be a concomitant of edema of the intestinal tract. With diarrhea, all the nutritional processes were manifestly upset and a vicious circle was at once established. From the standpoint of the clinical application of these observations, the Boston investigators believe, one can readily conceive of the difficulties that may face the depleted preoperative patient when subjected to any major surgical procedure that necessarily involves further depletion, surgical shock, hypodermoclyses and possible surgical drainage. Obviously, they conclude, measures tending to maintain nutrition must be instituted, and the dangers of flooding the patient with excessive amounts of water and salt must be minimized as much as possible.

Current Comment

THE INDEX NUMBER

This issue of THE JOURNAL contains the index covering the numbers from January through June. Because of the length of the index and the vast amount of material included in this period, it is necessary to omit from this issue some of the departments that are usually included. It is, moreover, impossible, because of the limitations on our space, to make adequate comment on some of the important actions taken by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at the annual session. It is proposed, however, to call specific attention in forthcoming issues to many of these important actions and to emphasize particularly economic problems which the House of Delegates feels should be brought prominently to the attention of the profession.

AMIDOPYRINE AND GRANULOCYTOPENIA

Elsewhere in this issue appears a statement prepared for the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry by Dr. Paul Reznikoff on the relation of amidopyrine and the barbituric acid derivatives to granulocytopenia. In sponsoring this statement the Council also appended an informative comment. Apparently amidopyrine may cause granulocytopenia to occur in certain patients but there is no definite evidence that barbital compounds alone are responsible. On the contrary, it appears from the evidence available that barbitals have little or nothing to do with the occurrence of this condition. Considering the amounts of amidopyrine that have been used, relatively few cases of agranulocytosis have developed. Presumably, therefore, the occurrence of this condition in a patient using amidopyrine indicates an unusual degree of sensitivity to the drug. Amidopyrine is marketed not only in combination with other drugs such as the barbital derivatives but also with antipyretics such as acetphenetidin and acetylsalicylic acid, and with other drugs. Unfortunately, many of the drug firms do not name the products in such a manner as would indicate readily the presence of amidopyrine. Furthermore, there are a number of nostrums sold directly to the public which contain amidopyrine. The Council points out that this incidence of agranulocytosis as a result of the administration of amidopyrine serves to show the advisability of the rule of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry which provides against the recognition of proprietary uninformative names for well known pharmacopeial substances or for mixtures of well known drugs. It seems probable that drugs other than amidopyrine will be found also to cause granulocytopenia.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLEVELAND SESSION

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT CLEVELAND, JUNE 11-15, 1934

(Continued from page 2119)

Second Meeting—Tuesday Morning, June 12

The House of Delegates was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by the Speaker, Dr. F. C. Warnshuis.

It was moved by Dr. J. D. Brook, Michigan, seconded by Dr. Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois, and carried, that the signed attendance slips constitute the roll call of the House.

On motion of Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, New York, seconded by Dr. Grant C. Madill, New York, and carried, the House dispensed with the reading of the minutes.

Report of the Reference Committee on Credentials

Dr. J. D. Brook, Chairman, reported that sixty-two additional delegates had filed proper credentials with the committee, making a total registration of 164.

There being no objections, the Speaker stated that the report of the committee would be received.

Report of the Reference Committee on Reports of Officers

Dr. J. Gurney Taylor, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Speaker's Address: Your committee approves the recommendation relative to suitable comments being added to committee reports, especially when they may relate to major policies.

Your committee feels that it is not desirable to abolish the Reference Committee on Rules and Order of Business, since occasions may yet arise when the necessity of such a committee will be apparent.

Your committee further recommends that amendments be not adopted to create a Reference Committee on Medical Economics. We believe the problems relative to Medical Economics should be referred to the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations. Believing that this subject comes under the jurisdiction of this committee, we find no authority in the Constitution and By-Laws relative to the creation of a committee on economics.

Your committee does not recommend the appointment of a nominating committee, feeling that the present system has been adequate and has been acceptable to the Fellowship.

2. President's Address: Your committee endorses the many sane and practical general suggestions offered in the message of the President, especially those relative to the postgraduate extension work. We suggest that the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals consider the feasibility of assisting and encouraging the state medical societies in the establishment of postgraduate courses of instruction.

Relative to the method of procedure regarding expert medical testimony, it is suggested that each state medical society establish cooperation with its state bar association in an effort to correct this abuse.

3. President-Elect's Address: Your committee wishes to commend particularly that paragraph of the address of the President-Elect in which he said "It is sad to relate that mighty forces have been at work to sow the seeds of discontent in the ranks of organized medicine and to destroy the faith in that leadership which is based on the sacred traditions of sacrifice and devotion to the idealism of medical service." In times like these, loyalty to the organization and sacrifice of individual prestige to the good of all are necessary for medical advancement.

4. Report of the Judicial Council: Your committee believes that this report contains much material for serious thought and would emphasize the importance and appreciation of local responsibility by the membership, believing that the prosecution should originate in the local county societies.

Respectfully submitted.

J. GURNEY TAYLOR, Chairman.
W. G. RICKER.
WELLS TEACHNOR SR.
J. R. BLOSS.
W. D. JOHNSON.

On motion of Dr. Taylor, seconded by Dr. Joseph F. Smith, Wisconsin, and carried, the report of the Reference Committee on Reports of Officers was adopted.

Report of the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations

Dr. Charles E. Mongan, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Your committee heartily approves of the excellent work done by the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation in the matter of N I R A legislation and urges the Bureau to continue to watch the development of codes likely to affect the practice of medicine, and especially to endeavor to protect the physician engaged in the practice of roentgenology.

2. Federal Emergency Relief Administration: Your committee commends the interventions of the Bureau in the development of emergency medical relief service and approves of its acts; your committee recommends that the proper agency of the American Medical Association make an early survey of conditions existing at this time with a view to correcting discrepancies in the service and making possible improvements.

3. Your committee would point to the fact that the freedom of choice of physician has been preserved in this service and that for the first time the fact that only the medical profession may properly evaluate medical service has been recognized.

4. Federal Civil Works Administration: This report is historical. The only phase of this service of interest now is the delay in adjustment of claims of physicians for services rendered. This delay is due largely to the need of correction of errors in the reports of physicians who rendered the service. The Bureau should continue in touch with the situation and facilitate the proceedings as much as possible.

5. Hospitalization of Veterans: This report reiterates and presents in compact form the oft repeated position of the American Medical Association on this subject and recommends that it be approved as such.

6. Contract Surgeons of the Spanish-American War: In the light of the report, the contract surgeons of the Spanish-American War deserve special consideration. There is no reason why they should not be given the same treatment as others who rendered the same or similar service, particularly the contract nurses.

7. Library of the Surgeon-General's Office: Your committee approves the observations made in the report and joins in the recommendation that the profession unite in an effort to preserve and protect this institution.

8. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation: The bureaus of the American Medical Association are evidently in close touch with this matter. The position of the Association on the subject is well known and should be reiterated and emphasized. It is well to add to the activities of the Association in this connection the subject of cosmetics and "truth in advertising."

9. Report of Committee on Legislative Activities: Your committee commends the Committee on Legislative Activities for its judgment and acts, particularly with reference to the question of veterans' legislation. Your committee would impress on the several state societies the necessity of educating the public on the science of medicine and the public welfare. Each member of the House of Delegates should feel it his bounded duty to impress on his state society and county societies the importance of individual efforts in this direction.

10. Resolutions on State and Federal Relief Committees: Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolutions, with the observation that not only state relief commissions but county administrations as well should have physicians in their personnel.

11. Resolution on Free Choice of Physician: Your committee finds that the matter referred to is covered by a federal statute (enacted in 1916) and not by rules and regulations. Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Board of Trustees for further consideration and suitable action.

12. Resolutions on Discrimination Against Certain Members of the Medical Profession: The matter was fully covered by the resolution adopted by this House in 1933 as follows:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association in annual session assembled, condemns the persecution of any individual on account of race or religion, by any state or under any flag.

13. Resolutions introduced by Dr. Holman Taylor, Texas, with reference to support of the Army Medical Library: The Reference Committee approves the resolutions and recommends their adoption.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MONGAN, Chairman.
GRANT C. MADILL.
C. W. WAGGONER.
HOLMAN TAYLOR.
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

On motions, duly seconded and carried, each section of the report of the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations was adopted, after which the report was adopted as a whole on motion of Dr. Mongan, seconded by Dr. Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois, and carried.

Report of the Reference Committee on Sections and Section Work

Dr. Isaac A. Abt, Section on Pediatrics, presented the following report:

Your committee wishes to commend the sentiment expressed concerning the activities and worth of Dr. John E. Lane. The House of Delegates recognizes his long and distinguished service in the House and as a member of the council on Scientific Assembly.

Your committee wishes to approve the program initiated this year of holding General Scientific Meetings on Monday and Tuesday of each annual session.

Your committee also approves the setting aside of one session of the Section on Miscellaneous Topics to consideration of a program on Forensic Medicine, as well as a session of the same section for discussion of the subject of Nutrition.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution of Dr. Albert Soiland and suggests that the House of Delegates authorize the Section on Radiology cordially to invite the fifth international congress to be held in America, at such time and place as may be decided on by the International Committee of the Fifth Congress of Radiology.

Finally, your committee desires to commend the Council on Scientific Assembly for its splendid work during the past year, which expresses itself in the excellent scientific program to be presented at this meeting of the Association.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC A. ABT, Chairman.
A. R. MCCOMAS.
C. W. ROBERTS.
W. H. SEEMANN.

On motion of Dr. Abt, seconded by Dr. J. Gurney Taylor, Wisconsin, and carried, the report was adopted.

Report of Reference Committee on Medical Education

Dr. Irvin Abell, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. The Reference Committee on Medical Education has considered the report of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, as published in the Handbook, and heartily commends it in its entirety.

Paragraphs 1 and 16, dealing with Americans studying in countries other than North America, are particularly worthy of attention in view of the great number desiring to enter the field of medicine. Paragraph 5 shows an astonishing ratio of college students to the whole population, it being in the United States 1 to 125, and varying in foreign countries from 1 to 455 to 1 to 1,150. Obviously, this is an economic situation about which this organization can do nothing further than to make the facts known.

Paragraphs 4 and 17 indicate the great activity of the Council in that 755 hospitals were visited by its staff during the year and that there were 200 smaller hospitals to which the staff of the Council has been able to bring considerable assistance by giving suggestions regarding organization and operation.

The conclusion of the Council, expressed in paragraph 8, that it would be undesirable to abolish examinations by state boards and substitute therefor a diploma is commended. Your committee would urge all candidates for licensure to take the examinations of the National Board, since its certificate is recognized by the majority of the state licensing boards.

Publications referred to in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 comprise an enormous amount of important data of incomparable value to the profession and furnish the record of a most worthwhile work of the Council.

Paragraph 14 refers to a comprehensive survey of medical education now being undertaken. The report of this activity will be awaited with great interest because of the number of years that have passed and of the great changes that have occurred in educational procedures since the last survey.

It is interesting to note in paragraph 19 that the general hospitals show an average of 155,000 unoccupied beds and that the special hospitals had an average of 61,754 unoccupied beds in 1933. This is forceful testimony of the effects of the depression as well as of excessive hospital facilities.

2. Supplement A of the Council, which formulates essentials for an approved special examining board, is recommended for adoption with the suggestion that definition of special fields be made more elastic, so that, for instance, one contemplating specialization in obstetrics would not be required to take the examination in gynecology also, and vice versa; further, that one desiring to specialize in gynecology and abdominal surgery could apply for examination in such fields without, as under the proposed set up, also being required to take the examination in general surgery and obstetrics. The field of internal medicine could be subdivided so as to cover those who restrict their activities to one of its integral parts.

3. The resolution introduced by Dr. G. H. Mundt, delegate from the Illinois State Medical Association, specifying that the staffs of hospitals designated for intern training should comprise only members in good standing in their local county medical societies, is referred to the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals with the following comment:

Your committee approves the principle of this resolution but feels that its general application at the present time is inadvisable. Paragraph 3 of the report of the Council indicates that approximately 87 per cent of the staffs of the 6,437 hospitals of the country are members of the American Medical Association.

4. The resolutions introduced by Dr. George M. Fisher, delegate from the Medical Society of the State of New York, referring to the restriction of x-ray practice, both diagnostic and therapeutic, to the direct supervision and control of duly licensed physicians or dentists, are approved.

5. The resolutions introduced by Dr. E. P. North, delegate from the Missouri State Medical Association, requesting that the American Medical Association shall not approve any institution for any purpose unless and until such institution shall be

officially in the approved list of component medical society or societies in the jurisdiction of which such hospital or institution is located or operates are disapproved.

6. The resolution introduced by Dr. C. B. Reed, delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society, requesting establishment of standards, ratings and inspections of training schools in physical therapy, is covered in the report of the Board of Trustees, page 49, as follows:

"The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals is cooperating with the Council on Physical Therapy in formulating essentials for Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Schools."

7. The resolutions introduced by Dr. Holman Taylor, delegate from the State Medical Association of Texas, providing that the American Medical Association respectfully request of proper authorities the setting aside of an adequate sum for the construction of a new building to house the Army Medical Library and the Army Medical Museum, are approved.

8. The resolutions introduced by Dr. B. R. Shurly, delegate from the Section on Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology, regarding qualifications and standards for hospital inspection and the supply of these to all state, county and city government officials, are fully covered by publications of the Council and such information is available on request made to the headquarters office of the American Medical Association in Chicago.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVIN ABELL, Chairman.
J. W. AMESSE.
FRED MOORE.
J. F. HAGERTY.
W. A. COOK.

On motions, duly seconded and carried, the first two sections of the report were adopted.

Dr. Abell moved that section 3 of the report referring to the resolution introduced by Dr. G. Henry Mundt, Illinois, be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. William H. Ross, New York.

Dr. G. Henry Mundt, Illinois, moved as a substitute motion that the resolution as introduced by him be adopted. The substitute motion was seconded and carried, after discussion by Drs. R. W. Fouts, Nebraska; John F. Hagerty, New Jersey; B. F. Bailey, Nebraska; James E. Paullin Jr., Section on Practice of Medicine; Irvin Abell, Kentucky; William F. Bowen, Kansas; C. S. Gorsline, Michigan; W. E. Bannen, Wisconsin; Virgil E. Simpson, Kentucky; Charles B. Wright, Trustee; Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois; E. H. Cary, Texas; Leonce J. Kosminsky, Arkansas, and Horace Reed, Oklahoma.

On motions, duly seconded and carried, sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the report were adopted.

Dr. Abell moved that the report be adopted as a whole with the exception of the third section, which was amended by the adoption of the resolution as introduced by Dr. Mundt. The motion was seconded by Dr. Joseph F. Smith, Wisconsin, and carried.

Report of the Reference Committee on Miscellaneous Business

Dr. H. B. Everett, Chairman, presented a report of the Reference Committee on Miscellaneous Business and moved its adoption. On motion made by Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, New York, and seconded by Dr. Samuel P. Mengel, Pennsylvania, the matter was referred back to the committee.

Report of the Reference Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws

Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Chairman, presented the following report:

Three amendments to the Principles of Medical Ethics were referred to your committee for consideration. They were all prepared by the Judicial Council and introduced by the Chairman, Dr. G. E. Follansbee, who came before the committee to give valid reasons for the adoption of each of these amendments.

Your committee finds that the amendments do not add any new principles. They all serve the purpose of facilitating the interpretation of the principles by the membership at large.

Your committee cannot describe these amendments in language more brief than the amendments themselves.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the amendments.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. SHOULDERS, Chairman.
J. N. HUNSBERGER.
H. C. MACATEE.
E. A. HINES.
R. L. SENSENICH.

On motions of Dr. Shoulders, duly seconded and carried, the report of the committee recommending the adoption of each amendment was adopted, and on separate motions, duly seconded and carried, the sections of the Principles of Medical Ethics were amended in accordance with the report.

Report of the Reference Committee on Reports of Board of Trustees and Secretary

Dr. W. F. Braasch, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Report of Secretary: Your committee notes with much satisfaction that there has been a very small net loss of Fellows enrolled in the American Medical Association for this year. That this loss should be so small in spite of the continued financial difficulties which have seriously affected the medical profession during the past year shows beyond any doubt the great desire of the bulk of the profession to support organized medicine. This fact might be used by secretaries of state and county medical associations as a stimulus to their efforts to increase membership.

Your committee endorses the comments of the Secretary on the value of militant, active county societies in our organization. It should be emphasized that the county society is the backbone of medical organization and medical stability.

We note a growing tendency on the part of the leaders of the medical profession to take a more active part in the affairs of organized medicine. The strength of the state, as well as the county society, depends largely on active participation by its leaders.

Your reference committee wishes to express its commendation of the earnest and sincere work of the Secretary and of the devotion rendered by him to this position in the service of medicine.

2. Your committee believes that the Board of Trustees is to be congratulated on its excellent financial report in spite of present unfavorable economic conditions and the various readjustments that were found necessary in the number and the remuneration of its employees. It is of interest to note that the net profit for the year was approximately only $5,000 and that the total income was but little less than last year.

THE JOURNAL: In keeping with the action taken in all previous years, your committee commends the high character and the valuable influence that the Association maintains under the able management of its present editor. Your committee is glad to note that the recent editorial policies have deviated somewhat from those of the past in that suggestions previously made by the House of Delegates have been followed to an increasing extent during the past year, in regard to devoting more attention to matters of economic interest. It seems to your committee that the high standard of THE JOURNAL has in no way suffered as a result of such action.

While we agree that the main object of THE JOURNAL is in the field of medical science, nevertheless economic problems of fundamental importance are constantly arising which should be discussed and analyzed so that the medical profession might be given at least an abstract of current developments. Your committee believes that this field merits more attention in the columns of THE JOURNAL and that such articles should be displayed so as to be easily assimilated by the general profession.

Your reference committee wishes to call attention particularly to the foreign correspondence in THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, a feature that is unique, since there is no other medical publication in the world which maintains similar correspondents in all the leading nations of the world. This service has been of great value in keeping the American medical profession informed accurately of official and economic changes in other countries.

3. Special Journals: Your committee had noted with apprehension in previous years the constantly mounting cost of the special journals. Your committee is glad to note that the cost of publication of the special journals exceeded the income by only approximately $10,000, which represented a marked decrease in the loss sustained in preceding years. The saving in the cost of the special articles has been brought about by more careful selection of illustrations and by closer scientific scrutiny on the part of the editorial boards of material submitted for publication.

Your committee notes with satisfaction that the loss incurred in the publication of HYGEIA amounted to only $30,000. The indirect good done to the profession by this publication may not be generally appreciated, but it is worthy of our most active support. It is of interest to note that only 14,000 physicians in the United States were subscribers to HYGEIA last year. A plea should be made that every physician subscribe to at least one copy, which might be found in his waiting room if not in his library.

4. QUARTERLY CUMULATIVE INDEX MEDICUS: Your committee recommends the continued publication of the QUARTERLY CUMULATIVE INDEX MEDICUS and is well aware of the good it is doing. In view of the fact, however, that it is being consulted by so many varied interests other than those strictly related to the profession, one wonders whether the cost of its publication might not be shared by other agencies. Furthermore, we hope that the loss incurred in its publication, which was approximately $44,000 in the past year, may in some way be lessened in the future. Such a publication for the advancement of scientific medicine might well be considered worthy of endowment by those interested in furthering medical progress.

5. Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry: Your committee heartily endorses the ever increasing efficiency and importance of the work done by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, as well as that of the chemical laboratory. We fear that many members of the Association fail to appreciate the important bearing this work has on the progress of the medical profession. We believe that this work should receive continued and unstinted support.

In view of the current economic stress, your reference committee suggests the possibility of a joint study by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and the Bureau of Medical Economics of the costs of proprietary and other remedies employed by the medical profession in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. In many instances the exorbitant price has been a serious burden on the patient.

6. Council on Physical Therapy: Your committee wishes to commend the splendid work done by the Council on Physical Therapy. We are impressed with the care and thoroughness of its investigations and the good it is doing. The Council has been of great help to the medical profession in preventing the exploitation of physical methods and of apparatus that are of doubtful value. Its efforts to educate the profession by means of exhibits and demonstrations, as well as in regulating and controlling manufacturers, are of fundamental importance and deserve great praise. It is to be hoped that the state associations will take full advantage of the various opportunities offered by the Council to augment our knowledge of physical therapy.

Your reference committee would also recommend increased attention by the Council to the problems in physical therapy arising in the practice of the physician.

7. Bureau of Exhibits: The development of scientific exhibits in recent years has been one of the most interesting phases of medical progress. Its educational value is being appreciated by the general profession. As a result of the stimulus given by scientific exhibits at the Association meetings, similar exhibits have been developed at the meetings of several state associations. In many of the sections the Scientific Exhibit has come to be regarded as the pivotal feature of the program, the papers read being more or less of an explanatory and supporting nature.

The Bureau also deserves much praise for the excellent exhibit shown at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago.

Your reference committee wishes to suggest to the House of Delegates that it express its appreciation to Dr. D. Chester Brown, retiring member of the Board of Trustees, who has been for many years chairman of the Committee on Scientific Exhibit.

8. Committee on Foods: Too much praise cannot be given for the development of the work of the Committee on Foods. Its importance is being widely recognized and its recommendations are being adopted not alone by members of the Association but by the public. Its value as a protection to public health is generally realized and it is rapidly becoming one of the more important activities of the Association. We note with interest its rapid growth and extension into associated fields, as described in the report.

This is one of the necessary functions performed by the American Medical Association until the public generally and the government shall recognize the necessity for such a service on a public basis and assume this liability by legislative enactment.

9. Radio Broadcasting: The far reaching influence of radio broadcasting on medical subjects on public thought is worthy of continued commendation and unlimited support. The pity is, however, that the radio activity on matters of public health and of sickness is not all under the control of the Association.

Your committee wishes to express the appreciation of the American Medical Association to the radio broadcasting chains for offering their facilities and expresses the hope that they will continue to afford such facilities to the Association in the future. At the same time your committee would condemn the increased broadcasting of unestablished remedies directly to the public and urge further activities on the part of the Board of Trustees leading to some type of control over this evil.

10. Field Secretary: Attention has been repeatedly called by the House of Delegates to the desirability of bringing the central organization of the Association in closer contact with the various activities of the constituent societies. Committees of previous years believed that closer cooperation between the state societies and representatives from the Association headquarters would be of mutual benefit. At the meeting of last year your committee asked that the Board of Trustees consider the advisability of appointing a field secretary.

Your committee appreciates that the decision of the Board of Trustees to the effect that it would be inadvisable to take final action in the appointment of a field secretary at the present time is based on careful consideration.

However, these suggestions have resulted in bringing about a much more intimate relationship between the officers of the Association and the constituent state organizations than had previously existed and, as a result, has added to the loyalty and interest of the profession in the work of the Association.

Your committee notes and approves the fact that officers of the Association and the directors of the different bureaus have extended the work to county and state societies and other organizations, making a total of 500 addresses during the past year.

Although many of the state associations have developed into strong, active organizations, nevertheless there are some state societies that are comparatively inadequately organized. In confirmation, one reads in the report of the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation of this year that in an increasing number of states the cults have scored heavily during the year 1933.

In the opinion of many delegates, particularly those representing some of the smaller and more sparsely settled states, even further support from the Association headquarters would be desirable.

The possibility suggests itself of sending some representative of the central office who has had experience in the ways and means of certain fields, such as legislative activities for example, to study the problems involved and give such counsel as may be indicated.

Another method suggests itself whereby the activities of the Association headquarters might be brought in closer contact with the constituent societies. Many of the members of the House of Delegates have expressed the desire of more active and continued contact with the central office. With the adjournment of the House, official relationship of the Delegates to the Association practically ceases. While it is realized that the obstacles in the way of calling an interim session are many, nevertheless in many quarters the desirability of so doing,

particularly in times of danger or of stress, has been expressed. It is true that monthly bulletins issued in recent years have helped to give us some information concerning current problems. Nevertheless, some means whereby the members of the House of Delegates might be kept in closer touch with the activities and the policies of the Association headquarters would be of great value.

Your committee would therefore suggest to the Board of Trustees the advisability of maintaining an informational service on social, medical and economic subjects to be sent monthly as a bulletin to members of the House of Delegates, the committee in charge of the bulletin to include the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Secretary of the Association, the Editor of THE JOURNAL, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the directors of the Bureau of Legal Medical Legislation and the Bureau of Medical Economics, this bulletin to be sent monthly to all members of the House of Delegates and alternates regularly certified by the state medical societies.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. BRAASCH, Chairman.
A. J. BEDELL.
S. P. MENGEL.
C. J. WHALEN.
J. B. HARRIS.

On motions of Dr. Braasch, duly seconded and carried, each of the ten sections of the report was adopted.

An amendment to the tenth section of the report that the representatives of the sections be included with the delegates from states was adopted on motion of Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, seconded by Dr. Charles J. Whalen, Illinois, and carried.

The report was adopted as a whole, on motion of Dr. Braasch, seconded by Dr. Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois, and carried.

Report of the Judicial Council

Dr. George Edward Follansbee, Chairman, presented the following report:

A resolution introduced by Dr. Charles J. Whalen, Illinois, calls attention to a recent action by the Medical Service Board of the American College of Surgeons approved by its Board of Regents, advocating and publicizing a procedure for furnishing medical and hospital care for certain classes of the population. No consideration appears to have been given to policies or procedure previously adopted by the American Medical Association, of which the Board of Regents are members. The American Medical Association is the one organization representing the entire body of physicians constituting the medical profession and by virtue of that fact is the only organization qualified to speak for the varying interests and ideas of the profession as a whole.

Recurring proposals concerning the entire practice of medicine from small sections of the profession without due regard to the policies of the entire profession as represented by the American Medical Association when presented to the public through other channels than the representative body are confusing to the public mind, are harmful to the profession and give aid and assistance to those bodies and individuals attempting to revolutionize medical practice.

The Judicial Council therefore recommends the adoption of the resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The American Medical Association, including 100,000 physicians, is the only democratic body representing the organized profession of this country through delegates regularly elected through county and state medical societies; and

WHEREAS, Other medical organizations and groups, representing selected groups of specialists, have from time to time issued pronouncements of policies in the field of medical economics and medical practice, which do not represent the views of organized medicine and which purport to guide the medical profession and the public in the administration of medical affairs; and

WHEREAS, The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association has repeatedly condemned the issuing of such announcements and policies, which seriously embarrass the attempts of this organization to secure adequate care for the health of the American people and to protect the ideals of the medical profession; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, assembled in Chicago on Sunday, June 10, promulgated a policy including a prepayment plan for medical care, restricted to so-called "approved hospitals" to members of the staffs of such hospitals, and to physicians acceptable to such staffs; and

WHEREAS, This action of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons has been spread to the people of the United States through the public press on the opening day of the annual session of this House of Delegates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association express its condemnation of such tactics and of this apparent attempt of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons to dominate and control the nature of medical practice; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Delegates request the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association and the Judicial Council to ask the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, who are themselves members of the American Medical Association, to explain the reasons for their action and to justify the attempt by this small group within a specialistic organization to legislate for all the medical profession of this country, truly represented only by the American Medical Association.

The report of the Judicial Council was adopted on motion of Dr. C. E. Humiston, Illinois, seconded by Dr. Albert Soiland, Section on Radiology, and carried unanimously.

Report of Reference Committee on Medical Economics

Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Relative to the preamble and resolutions from the Section on Radiology, to wit:

WHEREAS, It has been reported to the officers and members of the Section on Radiology of the American Medical Association that an intolerable condition exists between certain otherwise acceptable hospitals and their departments of radiology; and

WHEREAS, It is known that in several such hospitals the business management does the collective bargaining for x-ray business with staff members and outsiders to the detriment and the professional and financial loss of their staff roentgenologists; and

WHEREAS, Such practice is not only unethical but places such hospitals on a direct competitive medical practice basis with their respective roentgenologists, which practice has been declared illegal in several states; and

WHEREAS, The practice of roentgenology or radiology is *ipso facto* the practice of medicine and cannot be separated therefrom; be it therefore

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association go on record as opposing the exploitation of members of their own body in the manner outlined; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in session duly assembled orders this resolution to be referred to the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals for the study and formulation of plans tending to the abatement of these highly unprofessional and obnoxious evils.

Your committee considers the questions involved in these resolutions as being primarily ethical, rather than truly economic, and for this reason, while recognizing the evil, refrains from direct comment concerning them and recommends that the resolutions be referred to the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals for such action as its wisdom may indicate.

2. Relative to the preambles and resolution from the delegates from Indiana, to wit:

WHEREAS, The legislative program for consideration of the next Congress will no doubt include prospective measures of social insurance; and

WHEREAS, There are those who strongly favor including in this program the enactment of legislation creating some form of sickness insurance; and

WHEREAS, Ill advised legislation would harmfully affect the group of individuals to whom sickness insurance would be offered, as well as the medical profession who would be required to provide the service; and

WHEREAS, A review of the history of the creation of sickness insurance as recently reported by the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association indicates that the establishment of sickness insurance in Europe has frequently been actuated by political motives or economic purposes, not giving full consideration of the best interests or wishes of the groups involved, and in no country have the labor unions led a demand for sickness insurance; and

WHEREAS, In the present period of readjustment of the relationship of employer and employee, under guidance of the state, the demands of those who will speak for the body of millions of organized labor will be an all important factor in determining the shape any such legislation will take; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be requested to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be, at the proper time, to contact the leaders of organized labor, to learn the attitude of the group they represent, and in conference with them to present the medical factors involved.

Your committee realizes the importance of this resolution and would recommend that the Trustees be requested to contact at such time and in such manner as they deem proper with the leaders of those groups or bodies interested, to bring about a mutual understanding of their aims and desires not only from the point of view of the medical profession but also for the best interests of the patient with due regard to the basic beliefs and principles of medicine. It would likewise be well if the suitable committees of state societies would do the same.

3. Relative to the report of the Bureau of Medical Economics as printed in the Handbook on pages 50 to 60: Careful reading of this report convinces your committee of the efficient, thorough and unprejudiced manner in which it was made by the Bureau, and your committee begs that you will commend these efforts in no uncertain terms. Almost every subject in the scope of medical economics has had consideration and as much reliable information as possible has been collected for your instruction and guidance. The matter of sickness insurance, state medicine and what not, call it what you will, is the burning question of the hour in the minds of many medical men. So much so is this the case that many a physician who has lost practice as well as income from savings during the five year period of depression looks eagerly to this House of Delegates for relief from his burdens, thinking that the delayed solution of the matter is the reason for his prolonged hardship. While the results of the many investigations and conclusions of the Bureau are available to every physician in THE JOURNAL and in the BULLETIN of the Association, it is the opinion of your committee that this information should be more definitely impressed on every physician of this country, and your committee begs to suggest that you recommend this to the Trustees to be done in such ways as they deem best. While the Bureau endeavors to present each subject as fully as possible and to point out the reasons for various cautions, it has in no instance recommended a course of procedure. In consequence, your committee has no recommendation but feels called on to express a warning that any effort on the part of organized medicine to solve these problems be predicated on the studies made or to be made by the Bureau. It is aptly stated, for example, that while many lay interests have continued their activities in medical economics there is also a marked increase in proposals by groups within the profession to modify the established form of medical practice with the grave query whether such temporary expedients will bring greater benefits than those represented by the existing social values in medicine, which might be destroyed thereby. The matter of health insurance has been the subject of intensive study by the Bureau and the preliminary report in the April issue of the Association BULLETIN is particularly commendable. Details concerning the conditions at the beginning of sickness insurance, the changes in institutions and objectives, the medical service, the physician in sickness insurance, and some general professional and social effects indicate the scope of the work and the information it conveys. This also should have the careful consideration of those who are giving thought to this matter. All said and done, sickness insurance was the product of the brain of the German chancellor Bismarck, just half a century ago. Why? Not that adequate medical care should be provided for all, but because industry required the standardization of expense to make more certain the exact cost of production, the better to meet keen world competition. Bismarck won, but who lost? The doctor, to be sure, but essentially the patient—study the figures published by your Bureau.

4. Relative to the report the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation: Your committee has read with interest the references to economic subjects under such captions as National Industrial Recovery Act, Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Federal Civil Works Administration and begs you to realize that the profession has accepted, in view of the existing unparalleled economic situation, conditions of medical practice which should not and would not be tolerated under normal conditions.

5. Relative to the Report of the Judicial Council: Your committee would specially commend and invite your individual attention to that portion of the report dealing with medical economics on page 117 of the Handbook.

The statement is made that an organized and financial campaign for a socialized system of medical care to a large proportion of the population has crystallized into definite plans with the millions of certain foundations backing the effort. This is but one of several dangers to which attention is called in the report, which deserves your earnest study and every consideration.

The first section of the report was adopted on motion of Dr. Sondern, seconded by Dr. Grant C. Madill, and carried. An amendment offered by Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Tennessee, seconded by Dr. R. W. Fouts, Nebraska, that the matter be referred to the Judicial Council rather than to the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, was lost.

The other four sections of the report were each adopted on motions of Dr. Sondern, duly seconded and carried.

On motion of Dr. Sondern, seconded by Dr. A. J. Scott Jr., California, and carried, the report was adopted as a whole.

The meeting recessed at 12 noon to reconvene at 2 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 12

The House of Delegates was called to order at 2:15 p. m. by the Speaker, Dr. F. C. Warnshuis.

Report of the Board of Trustees

Dr. J. H. J. Upham, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. At its meeting on Tuesday, the Board gave careful consideration to the resolution introduced by Dr. Joseph F. Smith, Wisconsin, relative to the composition of the Council on Physical Therapy. The Board would point out that in carrying on the work of that Council it has regularly maintained the original membership of the Council but has added thereto men to carry out special phases of the work, and that the Board will request the Council to pay increasing attention to the practical aspects of this work, adding to the membership of the Council accordingly.

2. Concerning the resolutions introduced by Dr. Clarence G. Toland, California: The Board is in intimate touch with plans already under way to make exhibits of importance in the Century of Progress permanent and will instruct the Bureau of Exhibits, which it has established, to give special consideration to the dissemination of such exhibit material within the limits of the funds available for the purpose.

3. Relative to the resolution introduced by Dr. Horace Reed, Oklahoma, in behalf of the Oklahoma delegation, concerning the perfecting of a plan for the handling of liability insurance: The Board has appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of the Association's instituting such a plan and will give consideration to the matter at a subsequent meeting.

Section 1 of the report was adopted on motion of Dr. Grant C. Madill, New York, seconded by Dr. William H. Ross, New York, and carried.

Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, moved that the second section of the report be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and carried.

On motion of Dr. William H. Mayer, Pennsylvania, seconded by Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, and carried, the third section of the report was adopted.

Report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health

Dr. W. F. Draper, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Your committee approves the report of the Bureau of Health and Public Instruction included in the report of the Board of Trustees.

2. Relative to the resolution introduced by Dr. George W. Kosmak, New York:

WHEREAS, It is now accepted that asphyxia plays a wider rôle than was formerly understood in death from other causes than mechanical suffocation; and

WHEREAS, The total toll of all asphyxial deaths is large; and

WHEREAS, It is known that many such deaths could be averted by prompt and proper use of modern measures and equipment for the relief of the element of asphyxia; and

WHEREAS, The Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death has been organized for the purpose of saving lives that would, without up-to-date management, be lost because of failure to relieve asphyxia; and

WHEREAS, That society has the approval of leaders in medical thought and administration; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Medical Society of the State of New York approves the aims and purposes of the Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death, and instructs the delegates to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association to sponsor a similar resolution at the next meeting of the American Medical Association.

Your committee approves the principles embodied in the foregoing resolution and recommends that they be endorsed by the House of Delegates.

3. Relative to the resolution introduced by Dr. A. J. Scott Jr., California:

WHEREAS, The California Medical Association is informed that the American Medical Association, through one of its departments, favors the pasteurization of milk including certified raw milk; and

WHEREAS, The California Certified Milk Commissions has been embarrassed in this publication by the American Medical Association; and

WHEREAS, State organizations should receive complete support from the American Medical Association; and

WHEREAS, Certified raw milk as it is produced, handled and inspected in California, especially, is safe raw milk; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in the session at Cleveland request that the proper department be instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to restore the confidence in the use of certified raw milk.

Your committee feels that the Board of Trustees may wish to refer this matter to the Committee on Foods, under whose jurisdiction it is believed that it would properly come.

4. The following resolutions (containing amendment to send copies also to broadcasting companies) were drafted by your committee to cover the resolutions introduced by Dr. C. S. Skaggs, Illinois, and Dr. Orrin S. Wightman, New York:

WHEREAS, The health of the citizens of the United States constitutes the greatest asset of the nation, and the responsibility of conserving the health of the citizens and restoring them to health in times of illness reposes in the medical profession; and

WHEREAS, This responsibility is very great, as is evidenced by the high educational and professional standards which physicians are required to meet in the various states of the Union before being permitted to diagnose disease and treat the sick; and

WHEREAS, Satisfactory and safe service of this type can only be rendered after a long and careful study of the causes and symptoms of disease, and that these causes and symptoms can only be determined after an interview with and physical examination of the patient; and

WHEREAS, No rational or safe treatment can be decided on and carried out under circumstances other than those above set forth without danger to the life or health of the patient; and

WHEREAS, For many months past the radio broadcasting companies of the United States have through their various broadcasting stations permitted the exploitation of many drugs, preparations, "patent medicines" and so-called cures, to the radio audiences of America; and

WHEREAS, It has been well established that some of the drugs, preparations and "patent medicines" so exploited are dangerous in the hands of the layman, others are of doubtful value, and in practically all instances their value for the relief of the symptoms and conditions for which recommended have been overstated and are misleading to the public, and

WHEREAS, The symptoms and conditions for which these drugs, preparations and "patent medicines" are recommended may be, and frequently are, indications of serious conditions calling for careful study on the part of a well qualified physician in order that a correct diagnosis may be made and the proper treatment instituted before the disease reaches an advanced stage; and

WHEREAS, Radio broadcasting is under the control of the Federal Radio Commission, and the radio is being used to broadcast nonsupportable claims and statements regarding a large number of drugs and preparations for the treatment of human ailments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to the advertising, recommending or in any way exploiting over the radio any preparations, remedies, medicines or appliances for the treatment of human ailments; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Federal Radio Commission with a request that in the interest of the health of the citizens of the United States they exercise their authority to discontinue such advertising over the radio. Be it

Resolved, That we favor a central national clearing bureau of the medical profession which shall act as a reference committee to confer and advise the broadcasting systems as to the propriety of accepting commercial programs advertising various proprietary and household remedies. Be it further

Resolved, That physicians use such influence with their cooperation in sending protests to the Federal Radio Commission and to broadcasting stations against misleading and unwarranted medical advertising. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to all members of Congress and the United States Senate so that they shall be thoroughly informed of this menace to the health of our citizens, and that they be urged to pass necessary laws to eliminate these dangers.

Your committee approves these resolutions and recommends their adoption by the House of Delegates.

W. F. DRAPER, Chairman.
R. L. GREEN.
R. W. FOUTS.
E. F. CODY.
JOHN W. BURNS.

On motions of Dr. Draper, duly seconded and carried, the report was adopted section by section and as a whole.

NEW BUSINESS

Resolution Opposing Plan to Make a State Controlled Commodity of the Practice of Medicine

Dr. William H. Seemann, Louisiana, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations:

WHEREAS, There is at present an attempt on the part of the board of administrators of the State Charity Hospital in the city of New Orleans to establish a $9,500,000 addition to this hospital with Federal PWA funds; and

WHEREAS, They propose to liquidate this debt partly by the sale of state medical services; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Delegates of the American Medical Association go on record as being opposed to any such plan that directly or indirectly makes a state controlled commodity of the practice of medicine.

Resolutions Authorizing Judicial Council to Make Investigations of Ethical Practices of Institutions

Dr. E. G. Wood, Tennessee, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Judicial Council:

"WHEREAS, The principles of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association enjoins on institutions and organizations to observe the same principles as individual practitioners; and

"WHEREAS, It is of the most vital importance to the public and to the medical profession that the principles of the Code of Ethics be observed by institutions, organizations and individuals; and

"WHEREAS, The Judicial Council of the American Medical Association has discretionary powers (conferred in chapter IX, section I of the By-Laws) to investigate practices in any community but is without the machinery and finances necessary for such investigations; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Judicial Council be directed to exercise its discretionary powers to make investigations of ethical practices of institutions wherever in its opinion such investigations should be made. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees is requested to appropriate funds in such amounts as are necessary to enable the Judicial Council to set up and finance an organization for making such investigations, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Council. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That in the event an institution is found to be engaging in practices which are unethical, the authorities of the institution shall first be so advised and given a reasonable time in which to alter its practices, and in the event practices are not altered so as to conform to the Principles of the Code of Ethics, the approval of such an institution shall be stricken from the lists of approved institutions by the American Medical Association." The state and local medical societies of the state in which such an institution is located shall be notified by the Council of the action taken; also the action shall be published in the official publications of the American Medical Association.

Resolutions on Therapeutics in Diseases of Children

Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, Pennsylvania, on behalf of Dr. Isaac A. Abt, Section on Pediatrics, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health:

WHEREAS, Therapeutics in diseases of infants and children constitutes an important and much neglected phase of pediatric practice; and

WHEREAS, Those remedial agents prescribed by the profession, official in the United States Pharmacopeia X and National Formulary V are employed extensively in treating disease in infants and children; and

WHEREAS, The acceptance of new drugs and the deletion of remedies at present official in the Pharmacopeia and National Formulary concerns pediatricians as well as the general practitioner who treats infants and children; and

WHEREAS, There is a strong tendency to undermine official remedies, including those of pediatric importance and therapeutic usefulness, by

proprietary remedies through clever advertising, exploitation and salesmanship; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Pediatric Society take the initiative in urging the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association through its proper channels to suggest to the officers of the Pharmacopeial Convention 1930 and to the officers of the National Formulary Convention of 1930 the appointment of a representative group of pediatricians whose function shall be to suggest and advise those remedial agents (drugs and preparations of pediatric importance and therapeutic necessity) to be deleted, retained and added to both the Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, who will cooperate with all present committees of the Pharmacopeia and National Formulary in furthering the work for revision. Be it further

Resolved, That the suggestion of average doses for the periods of infancy and of preschool and school ages be included in both texts as has been carried out previously with Pharmacopeial and National Formulary remedies in adults, and that application be filed with the Committee of Credentials of the Pharmacopeial Convention and the National Formulary for a permanent seat as delegates to the convention for 1940.

Resolution Requesting Appointment of Committee to Investigate Control of Patents on Devices

Dr. George Blumer, Connecticut, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations:

WHEREAS, The number of patents covering products and devices used in the practice of medicine for the prevention of disease and for the care of the public health has multiplied greatly in recent years; and

WHEREAS, These patents are being administered under various types of control by universities, foundations, institutions and special committees; and

WHEREAS, The Principles of Ethics of the American Medical Association indicate the desirability that all such patents shall be given freely for the benefit of the public; and

WHEREAS, Changing conditions indicate a desirability for the formulation of a proper system of control of such patents for the benefit of the medical profession and the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates request the Board of Trustees to appoint a committee to make a comprehensive study of this situation and report to the House of Delegates the situation existing and suitable recommendations for a plan of control. Furthermore, that the Board of Trustees appropriate such funds as may be necessary to carry out such a study as promptly and as completely as possible because of the pressing character of the situation.

Resolutions Protesting Against Activities of Government Hospitals Beyond Purposes for Which They Were Created

Dr. Henry C. Macatee, District of Columbia, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations:

WHEREAS, This House of Delegates at the session held in Milwaukee in 1933 endorsed in principle the Minority Report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; and

WHEREAS, That report defined the extent to which the federal government should engage in the practice of medicine through its various categories of medical personnel; and

WHEREAS, The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, through its Committee on Medical Economics, has found that the medical employees of the United States government in the District of Columbia are required to render medical care in many cases and under many circumstances not contemplated by the law creating the medical agencies involved, such as the common practice of cabinet officers, senators, representatives and others high in official life to enter governmental hospitals and receive medical treatment without charge, at the expense of the taxpaying people of the United States; the admission to government hospitals for free hospitalization and free medical care of the domestic servants and other employees and their families, of individuals in public life and in active military and naval service; and the maintenance of dispensaries or so-called clinics in the capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and in the following government departments and bureaus: Agriculture, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Labor, Navy, State, Treasury, War, and so on, the medical service rendered free in which dispensaries goes far beyond the requirements of first aid for which they were created; and

WHEREAS, The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, in common with the other residents of the national capital, has no means of making effective its protests against these unjust practices through the power of the franchise; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association endorses in principle the report of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on the subject of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the United States government in the District of Columbia, and the protest of the said society against the extension of the activities of these agencies beyond the legitimate purposes for which they were created; and be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates recommend that the constituent state associations take such action as may so influence their representatives in Congress that the taxpayers of the country may be relieved of the unjustified expenditure of public funds herein set forth, and that the protest of the medical profession of the District of Columbia may be supported by the voting strength of the national profession.

Resolution on the Recognition of Specialties for Certification by the American Medical Association

Dr. Descum C. McKenney, Section on Gastro-Enterology and Proctology, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Medical Education:

WHEREAS, The specialties of gastro-enterology and proctology are recognized by the American Medical Association by an active section of the Association; and

WHEREAS, Nearly 2,000 Fellows of the Association are limiting their practices to either proctology or gastro-enterology; and

WHEREAS, The primary thought behind the certification of specialties is the protection of the public against those who are setting themselves up as specialists in these specialties; and

WHEREAS, There should be an official and authentic check up and regulation of those Fellows who are practicing these specialties; and

WHEREAS, The omission of these two specialties from the list of specialties now recognized for certification by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals will impede the efforts of ethical specialists in these fields of medicine in their battle against quacks, charlatans and irregulars who are holding themselves up as specialists; be it

Resolved, That the specialties of gastro-enterology and proctology as now recognized by the established section on these specialties be added to the list of specialties in medicine and surgery to be recognized for certification by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

Resolution on Irregularities in Investigation and Prosecution of Sales of Impure Foods and Drugs

Dr. John F. Hagerty, New Jersey, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations:

WHEREAS, The Medical Society of New Jersey has learned of many irregularities in the investigation and prosecution of sales of impure foods and drugs; be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the American Medical Association be urged to bring this matter to the attention of the Association at its annual meeting, urging congressional investigations for the purpose of correcting these evils, which constitute a danger and menace to the public health.

Resolutions on the Crisis of Organized Medicine

Dr. John F. Hagerty, New Jersey, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Reference Committee on Medical Economics:

WHEREAS, The Medical Society of New Jersey, assembled at its one hundred and sixty-eighth annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., through its house of delegates has approved the recommendation contained in the annual address of the president, Dr. Frederic J. Quigley, relative to the crisis of organized medicine; and

WHEREAS, This society feels that unless the parent body of organized medicine, the American Medical Association, immediately assumes the leadership to meet the greatest threat that has ever been made to American medicine, to wit, the menace of control of medicine by the state; be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the Medical Society of New Jersey in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, be directed to call attention of the House of Delegates to our concept concerning the imminent crisis now upon us; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates be requested to use their best efforts to the end that a plan and scope to meet this emergency be forthwith promulgated through the channels of the American Medical Association.

Resolution on Contraceptive Devices and Methods

Dr. L. J. Hirschman, Michigan, for Dr. Arthur H. Curtis, Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health:

WHEREAS, Innumerable devices, chemical substances and technics are being promoted to the public for the purposes of contraception; and

WHEREAS, Members of the medical profession are constantly asked by the public to advise them relative to scientific efficacy of such materials and methods; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association request the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, Council on Physical Therapy, the Bureau of Investigation and a committee of five to be selected by the Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery to investigate the virtues and dangers of the various materials and methods and to publish its report, when complete, in THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Resolution on Birth Control

Dr. William Ellingwood, Maine, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health:

Resolved, By the House of Delegates of the Maine Medical Association, assembled in regular annual session at Bangor, Maine, on May 28, 1934:

First, that we approve the principle of birth control.

Second, that we aprove of Senate Bill 1842 and of House Bill 5978, now pending in the Congress of the United States; and that we would amend sections 211 and 245 of the U. S. Penal Code and sections 311 and 312 which affect the territories and districts of the United States by adding the following paragraph to each section:

"The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any book or information relating to the prevention of conception, or article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine or thing designed, adapted or intended for the prevention of conception, for use

"1. By any physician legally licensed to practice medicine in any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or by his direction or prescription;

"2. By any medical college legally chartered under the laws of any state, territory or the District of Columbia;

"3. By any druggist in filling any prescription of a licensed physician;

"4. By any hospital or clinic licensed in any state, territory, or District of Columbia."

N. B.—Passage of the foregoing by our delegates means that our delegate to the A. M. A. meeting is instructed, by inference, to support similar legislation, when it comes before the national body.

Report of Council on Scientific Assembly

Dr. Olin West, Secretary, presented the following report:

The Council on Scientific Assembly at a meeting held on June 12, 1934, was favorably disposed toward a joint scientific meeting of the Canadian Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

The report of the Council was adopted on motion of Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, Pennsylvania, duly seconded and carried.

Resolution on Establishment of Standards, Ratings and Inspections of Training Schools in Physical Therapy

Dr. Olin West, Secretary, presented the following communication and resolution received by him from the American Physiotherapy Association, which were referred to the Reference Committee on Medical Education:

My dear Dr. West:

The enclosed resolution has been drawn up by a committee made up of representatives of the Council on Physical Therapy and of the American Physiotherapy Association. The Executive Committee of the American Physiotherapy Association urgently request that the resolution be presented to the House of Delegates at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association and that members be made fully acquainted with the purpose for its adoption.

Since the war, orthopedic surgeons have used the physiotherapy technician in large measure to aid in their reconstruction work. The organization of technicians has been striving to keep its standards high and we feel it is essential at this time that high educational standards be established.

The members of the American Physiotherapy Association, working only under supervision of the medical profession, wish to place the matter of training schools in the hands of the American Medical Association.

Copies of the resolution have been given to the two Chicago members of the House of Delegates, Dr. Reed and Dr. Humiston, who will give their support.

Thank you for your attention to this.

Very truly yours,
BESS B. SEARLS, Secretary,
AMERICAN PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, There is a recognized demand for qualified professionally trained physical therapy technicians in the hospitals, clinics, crippled children's schools and physicians' offices of this country; and

WHEREAS, The work of these technicians is under the direction of members of the medical profession; and

WHEREAS, The medical profession and the American Physiotherapy Association recognize the vital importance of establishing minimum standards of training and the inspection of training schools in physical therapy by a qualified and authoritative organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the entire subject be left to the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association, with the request that it be given careful study and consideration, and, if practical and feasible, some plan for the establishment of standards, ratings and inspections of training schools in physical therapy be effected, providing that the expense of such inspection be borne by the school requesting the same.

Executive Session—Tuesday Afternoon, June 12

The Speaker declared the House in executive session.

Report of Special Committee

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, Chairman, read the following report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the resolution submitted to the House of Delegates from the delegates of the state of Michigan and a statement of the Board of Trustees concerning Sickness Insurance in the United States:

The following resolution was submitted by delegates of the Michigan State Medical Society:

WHEREAS, There is substantial evidence that powerful forces and agencies are working toward the development of health insurance in the United States; and

WHEREAS, During the course of its studies of medical economic problems, the Michigan State Medical Society, after a conference with officials of the American Medical Association, found it necessary to send a commission to England to inquire into the subject of health insurance; and

WHEREAS, The commission presented the following report—which has been printed in full in the *Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society*—and placed in printed form in the hands of all of the delegates of this House;

WHEREAS, The report of the commission raises certain grave questions concerning the policy of the officials of the American Medical Association toward health insurance and the effects of this policy on the practicing membership of the American Medical Association; and

WHEREAS, The report of the commission was transmitted to the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association through the chairman in February 1934; and

WHEREAS, The Michigan State Medical Society has received no word nor has it any other evidence that the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association has considered or acted on the report transmitted in February 1934; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to avert a repetition in the United States of the disastrous consequences that attended the adoption of health insurance in England, the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association appoint a committee to investigate and consider the policy of the Association toward health insurance and present a report to the House of Delegates.

Your reference committee has reviewed with painstaking interest the report of the procedures of the commission of the Michigan State Medical Society, commends the efforts of the commission to study and digest an important social operation concerned with medical service in England, applauds the sanity of its conclusion and its recorded opposition to the introduction into the United States of any system of health insurance now existing in any country in Europe, because no system conforms at present with all of the policies adopted by the Michigan House of Delegates in July 1933; namely:

1. Free choice of physician by the insured.
2. Limitation of benefits to those of medical service.
3. The control of medical service benefits by the profession.
4. The exclusion of individuals or organizations that might engage in health insurance for profit.

Your committee believes that their principles are basically sound and that they should be included within any further study of medical service to be adopted as the policy of organized medicine.

Your committee regrets the criticisms of policy and sincerity of officials of the American Medical Association and the publicity given to them and finds that it was due to a misunderstanding regarding information which failed to reach the delegates from Michigan. This relates to the efforts of the Board of Trustees, the Bureau of Medical Economics, the Secretary and the Editor to study continuously all forms of social experiment affecting the practice of medicine.

Your committee believes in the sincerity of the officials of the American Medical Association in promoting free access of any member of the Association to all of the files and completed records in which he may be interested.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees presented the following statement at an earlier session of the House:

Since 1912, when the British government, through the action initiated by Lloyd George, established a system of compulsory health insurance, this problem has been prominently before the House of Delegates and other official bodies of the American Medical Association. As early as 1916, the House of Delegates requested the Board of Trustees to

undertake an investigation of social insurance in all its forms and to make suitable report to the House. The subject has been raised from time to time since that date. On every occasion on which the House of Delegates has officially considered the questions of compulsory health insurance and social insurance, as well as the entrance of the state into medical practice, it has reaffirmed the independence of medicine as a profession and it has always condemned any system whereby the state would in any way enter into the practice of medicine. In 1920, following the report of the committee appointed to study compulsory health insurance, the House of Delegates adopted a resolution strongly condemning all forms of compulsory health insurance.[1] It is a well known fact that voluntary insurance has always been the forerunner of compulsory insurance, and even the most ardent advocates of voluntary insurance admit that fact. The action of that House of Delegates has not been rescinded by any subsequent action taken by the House of Delegates.

As far as state medicine is concerned, the House of Delegates in 1921 adopted a resolution approving and endorsing all activities and policies of the states directed to the prevention of disease, but opposing the state treatment of disease except for the delinquent and the defective.[2] Again in 1922 the Association declared its opposition to all forms of state medicine because of the ultimate harm that would come thereby to the public weal through such form of medical practice.

The Judicial Council of the Association has repeatedly brought reports to this House of Delegates sustaining the same point of view, and all these reports of the Judicial Council have been accepted and approved by the House of Delegates.

Finally, last year the House of Delegates unanimously approved in principle the Minority Report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care and urged that the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association in cooperation with its constituent bodies conduct an intensive campaign to disseminate this point of view among the medical profession and the public, with a view to the maintenance of high ethical standards and the preservation of professional ideals.

Your Board of Trustees, your executives and all the publications of this Association have done their utmost thus far to carry out the policies which you have established. Today we are confronted with an extraordinary situation of the utmost importance to the health and welfare of the American people and to the American medical profession. It is no secret that a considerable number of foreign nations have already established state systems of medical care and that an intensive campaign has been carried on in this country for many years, led by philanthropists, social workers, economists and various foundations, to cause the American medical profession and the American people to accept a similar type of medical practice. In accordance with the mandate of this House of Delegates, all the facilities of the American Medical Association have been used to oppose this trend and the propaganda in support of it, which has been widely circulated and for which vast sums of money have been, and are being, expended by various interested parties. It is also now well known that the President of the United States, in a recent message, has come forth for the principle of social insurance, with special reference to old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

In 1930 the House of Delegates recommended to the Board of Trustees the establishment of a Bureau of Medical Economics in the headquarters office for the study of all these problems as they affect the medical profession. From time to time this Bureau has issued bulletins of the greatest importance, not only for the factual data which they present but also for the interpretation of medical economic trends. In accordance with a special request by the Board of Trustees, your Bureau of Medical Economics has prepared an extended statement of the conditions in relationship to state medicine and compulsory insurance, as they exist in other nations. This statement was made available to all Fellows of the American Medical Association by publication in the BULLETIN of the Association for April 1934. In connection with the publication of these data and this critical analysis, the Bureau of Medical Economics has also drawn up a statement entitled Sickness Insurance Problems in the United States, which purports to be an interpretation of the data already referred to and which includes a presentation of twelve basic principles, which should be given most careful study in relationship to any recommendations that this House may care to make on this problem for the future. This statement will now be distributed to the House of Delegates.

There are manifestations of unrest in relationship to the economic situation among some of the component and constituent bodies of this association. On several occasions, communications have been made to the Board of Trustees and to the headquarters office, urging a change in the activities of the organization which would in effect demand a departure from the policies set down by this House of Delegates during the past eighteen years. The problem is before you. The opportunity is offered here this afternoon for an extensive discussion of the situation as it confronts the medical profession today. The Board of Trustees hopes that you will give it earnest and careful consideration. Only the House of Delegates has the power to define the policies that are to guide this Association in the coming years.

Your committee believes that this statement of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees briefly reviewing the history of the action of the House of Delegates during the past eighteen years sufficiently illuminates the sincere and deep concern of the American Medical Association regarding all social programs affecting the delivery of medical service.

The delegates have in their hands a pamphlet entitled "Sickness Insurance Problems in the United States" as presented by the Board of Trustees.

Your committee does not recommend any plan but has abstracted from the pamphlet the following principles and suggests that they be followed by all constituent bodies of the American Medical Association as bases for the conduct of any social experiments that may be contemplated by them:

First: All features of medical service in any method of medical practice should be under the control of the medical profession. No other body or individual is legally or educationally equipped to exercise such control.

Second: No third party must be permitted to come between the patient and his physician in any medical relation. All responsibility for the character of medical service must be borne by the profession.

Third: Patients must have absolute freedom to choose a duly qualified doctor of medicine who will serve them from among all those qualified to practice and who are willing to give service.

Fourth: The method of giving the service must retain a permanent, confidential relation between the patient and a "family physician." This relation must be the fundamental and dominating feature of any system.

Fifth: All medical phases of all institutions involved in the medical service should be under professional control, it being understood that hospital service and medical service should be considered separately. These institutions are but expansions of the equipment of the physician. He is the only one whom the laws of all nations recognize as competent to use them in the delivery of service. The medical profession alone can determine the adequacy and character of such institutions. Their value depends on their operation according to medical standards.

Sixth: However the cost of medical service may be distributed, the immediate cost should be borne by the patient if able to pay at the time the service is rendered.

Seventh: Medical service must have no connection with any cash benefits.

1. Index and Digest, Official Actions of American Medical Association, p. 53.
2. Index and Digest, Official Actions of American Medical Association, p. 175.

Eighth: Any form of medical service should include within its scope all qualified physicians of the locality covered by its operation who wish to give service under the conditions established.

Ninth: Systems for the relief of low income classes should be limited strictly to those below the "comfort level" standard of incomes.

Tenth: There should be no restrictions on treatment or prescribing not formulated and enforced by the organized medical profession.

If it is determined in a community that some experiment to change or improve the method of administering medical service is desirable, observance of these principles will remove many of the "disturbing influences" from such an experiment. In all such experiments, attention must be sharply focused on the quality of medical service.

Such restrictions will undoubtedly lower the enthusiasm of many of the present advocates of such schemes. They remove the interest of the politician, the commercial promoter and all those who consciously or unconsciously are seeking to achieve other objectives than better medical care for those unable to provide such care for themselves under present conditions. All these principles are directed toward protecting the character of the service to be given and all are directly designed to guard against abuses which experience shows are bound to arise when these principles are neglected. In most communities it will be found that comparatively few changes in the methods of administering medical care will be necessary. That type of medical practice which preserves the personal relationships between physician and patient, that maintains the practice of medicine as a profession, and that has withstood the test of centuries must be preserved for the best interests of both the public and the medical profession.

The report of the committee was adopted section by section and as a whole on motions of Dr. Van Etten, duly seconded and carried, with the substitution of the words "legally qualified Doctor of Medicine" for the word "physician."

Requests for Appointment of Standing Committee to Continue Study of Subject

A proposal was submitted by Dr. J. D. Brook, Michigan, to the effect that a standing committee of seven from the House of Delegates, composed of men in active practice of medicine, be appointed by the Speaker to continue the further study of the subject. This was referred to the Reference Committee on Medical Economics.

Press Committee

On motion of Dr. H. A. Luce, Michigan, seconded by Dr. Fred Moore, Iowa, and carried after discussion, the Speaker was requested to appoint a press committee for the release of such information as the committee may deem proper relative to matters discussed in the executive session. The Speaker appointed the following press release committee: Drs. Nathan B. Van Etten, Frederic E. Sondern and Morris Fishbein.

There ensued discussion by Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, New York; Dr. H. M. Johnson, Minnesota; Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, New York; Dr. Holman Taylor, Texas; Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania; Dr. W. A. Bates, South Dakota; Dr. Walter E. Vest, West Virginia; Dr. William H. Mayer, Pennsylvania; Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Tennessee; Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph A. Pettit, Board of Trustees; Dr. R. W. Fouts, Nebraska; Dr. John F. Hagerty, New Jersey; Dr. Crum Epler, Colorado; Dr. Virgil Simpson, Kentucky; Dr. William D. Johnson, New York; Dr. G. Henry Mundt, Illinois; Dr. E. H. Cary, Texas; Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of THE JOURNAL; Dr. Leonce J. Kosminsky, Arkansas; Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, New York; Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Mississippi; Dr. George P. Johnston, Wyoming; Dr. William D. Chapman, Illinois; Dr. T. B. Throckmorton, Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases; Dr. William G. Ricker, Vermont; Dr. Fred Moore, Iowa; Dr. Olin West, Secretary, and Dr. Austin A. Hayden, Board of Trustees.

Resolution on Communications to Delegates

Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, Pennsylvania, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Medical Economics:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House of Delegates that the Secretary of the American Medical Association shall in his discretion communicate with the members of the house of delegates from the state society concerned, when communications of criticism from the rank and file are received at the headquarters, for friendly suggestion and recommendation.

The House of Delegates adjourned from executive session into regular session.

Report of the Reference Committee on Miscellaneous Business

Dr. H. B. Everett, Chairman, presented the following report:

On resolution introduced by Dr. Vander Veer at the request of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York pertaining to administration of anesthetics, which was recommitted for further action, your committee is of the opinion that, owing to the varying conditions which prevail in urban and rural districts, the matter in question deserves more careful study and survey than this committee can give at this time. We recommend that this resolution be referred to the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals for further study and report at a later time.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. EVERETT, Chairman.
E. N. ROBERTS.
J. D. COLT.
G. W. WELLS.
H. A. MILLER.

On motion of Dr. Everett, seconded by Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, and carried, the report was adopted.

Report of the Judicial Council

Dr. George Edward Follansbee, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Resolution from the House of Delegates of Oklahoma: This resolution provides that the American Medical Association adopt policies by which it shall not approve any hospital or other institution for any purpose unless and until it has been officially approved by the medical society of the county in which it is located.

The terms of this resolution are so broad and indefinite that the Judicial Council believes them to be unpractical. It is also of the opinion that the question of approval or disapproval of the hospitals, or other institutions of the country should be based on a uniform standard and appraisal rather than on such varying standards as would be the case if the appraisal were the function of the local medical society. This opinion is not changed by a provision in the resolution granting to a disapproved institution the right of appeal to the American Medical Association.

The Council is of the opinion that, so far as the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals goes in obtaining information and laying down the principles governing approval, its work is well done and not open to criticism. However, it may be advisable in establishing its standards for approval to extend its field of inquiries beyond the professional and economic features into the ethical as well.

For the foregoing reasons the Judicial Council disapproves the resolution.

2. Resolution presented by Dr. Ben R. McClellan, Ohio: This resolution asks that renewed attention and emphasis be placed on an action taken by the House of Delegates in 1924.

The Judicial Council recommends its adoption. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, There are occasional evidences of advertising, publicity and propaganda by certain large clinics in violation of the proper ethical and professional restrictions placed on individual physicians; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at its Eighty-Fifth Annual Session in Cleveland, June 11 to 15, 1934, that attention of the county medical societies be called and emphasis again be placed on the following declaration of policy and principle incorporated in resolutions adopted by this body in 1924:

1. Publicity by clinics, hospitals, sanatoriums and other semipublic medical institutions as to quality of work done implies unusual and

exceptional ability and efficiency on the part of their professional staffs and therefore is advertising of the medical men concerned. This type of advertising distinctly savors of quackery and is unethical.

2. Publicity by any such institution stating or implying that by reason of its exceptionally fine equipment and material resources, it is able to, or does, give the public better medical service than similar institutions are able or willing to render, is advertising for purposes of self aggrandizement. Statements of this type are frequently exaggerated and misleading, and are detrimental to the best interests of the public, of the institution concerned, and of true medical progress. Publicity of this kind is unethical.

On motions of Dr. Follansbee, duly seconded and carried, the report of the Judicial Council was adopted section by section and as a whole.

Resolution on Fellowship, Containing Amendment to By-Laws

Dr. George Edward Follansbee, Chairman, Judicial Council, presented the following amendment to chapter XI, section 2, which was referred to the Reference Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws:

WHEREAS, In chapter IX, section I, of the By-Laws is the following provision, "The judicial power of the Association shall be vested in the Judicial Council, whose decision shall be final. This power shall extend to and include (1) all questions involving Fellowship in the Scientific Assembly or the obligation, rights and privileges of Fellowship." Although the powers given are broad, the Judicial Council in its opinion is compelled by the by-law, chapter XI, section 2, to do injustice to a few physicians, not contemplated when this by-law was amended in 1930.

This by-law, by requiring that an applicant for Fellowship must have graduated from a recognized school, bars from Fellowship a few men who have attained prominence in medicine and against whom no disqualification exists except their unfortunate matriculation in a substandard school, in most if not all cases due to ignorance. Many graduates of nonrecognized schools are Fellows having become such before the amendment barring such graduates was made. Should such Fellow's Fellowship terminate temporarily for any cause, under the by-law he cannot again be admitted. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the By-Laws, Chapter XI, section 2, be amended by adding, at the end of the section, "In exceptional cases members holding a degree equal in requirements to that of M.D., but not graduated from a recognized school, who formerly were Fellows or who have established a high standard of professional attainment, may be admitted as Fellows by the Judicial Council if in their judgment such action is desirable."

The House recessed at 5:20 p. m., to meet at 1 p. m., Thursday, June 14.

Third Meeting—Thursday Afternoon, June 14

The House of Delegates was called to order at 1 p. m. by the Speaker, Dr. F. C. Warnshuis.

Report of the Reference Committee on Credentials

Dr. J. D. Brook, Chairman, reported that 165 delegates had presented proper credentials and moved that the report of the committee be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and carried.

Roll Call

Dr. Olin West, Secretary, called the roll and announced that more than a quorum of the House had responded.

Report of the Reference Committee on Credentials

Dr. J. D. Brook, Chairman, reported that an additional delegate had deposited credentials, making the total registration 166. The Speaker announced that, there being no objection, the report would be received.

Report of Judicial Council

Dr. Follansbee, Chairman, presented the following report:

The resolutions introduced by Dr. E. G. Wood, Tennessee, in effect, urge the Judicial Council to use the discretionary power to investigate general professional conditions in a community, conferred on it by the Constitution and By-Laws, in the investigation of hospitals and other institutions and to use such powers of warning, discipline and publicity as it possesses to force such hospitals and institutions as it finds guilty of unethical practices to discontinue them. They also request the Board of Trustees to finance such organizations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the resolutions.

It seems to the Judicial Council that the field which it probably would be necessary to cover is so extensive as to make the proposal unpractical on account of the time and expense involved. It also believes that the Council would be called on in cases of factional or trivial disputes which should be settled by the county society and brought to the Judicial Council only on appeal from the state association.

The Council recognizes that the maintenance of ethical practices in hospitals approved for intern training is important in the education of the young doctors about to enter private practice but believes that other methods of approaching the desired end should be tried before such a time consuming and expensive procedure is established.

The resolutions are therefore disapproved.

Respectfully submitted.

On motion of Dr. Ralph A. Fenton, Oregon, seconded by Dr. A. A. Walker, Alabama, and carried after discussion by Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Tennessee, the report of the Judicial Council was adopted.

Report of the Reference Committee on Medical Education

Dr. Irvin Abell, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. The resolution regarding the request for the establishment of standards, ratings and inspections of training schools in physical therapy is approved and referred to the Board of Trustees.

2. The resolution introduced by Dr. L. J. Hirschman, Michigan, and Dr. D. C. McKenney, Section on Gastro-Enterology and Proctology, on the recognition of specialties for certification by the American Medical Association, was considered by your committee, to the deliberations of which many members of the Section on Gastro-Enterology and Proctology and members of the Council on Medical Education contributed. In view of the fact that the American Medical Association recognized and provided a Section on Gastro-Enterology and Proctology, now in existence for sixteen years, this committee approves of the resolution and recommends that it be referred to the Board of Trustees and Council on Medical Education and Hospitals for determination of the methods of examination and certification in these specialties.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVIN ABELL, Chairman.
J. W. AMESSE.
J. F. HAGERTY.
FRED MOORE.
W. A. COOK.

On motions of Dr. Abell, duly seconded and carried, the report was adopted section by section and as a whole.

Report of the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations

Dr. C. E. Mongan, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. In regard to the resolution introduced by Dr. John F. Hagerty on behalf of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, relative to investigations and prosecutions of the sale of impure foods and drugs, the committee recommends that the matter covered by this resolution be referred to the Board of Trustees.

2. Concerning the resolutions presented by Henry C. Macatee, on behalf of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia: Your committee finds that the purport of the resolutions are in accord with the policies of the American Medical Association and it is recommended that this House of Delegates regards it essentially unfair to the taxpaying public and the medical profession for the government, federal, state or municipal, to extend free medical and hospital services to persons not legally entitled thereto.

3. Concerning the resolution offered by Dr. William H. Seemann, Louisiana, with reference to the proposed extension of service of the State Charity Hospital in the city of New Orleans by the use of federal PWA funds: Your committee finds that, while the resolution is local in character, it involves a policy of national interest and concern. It is therefore recommended that this House of Delegates go on record as opposing the use of federal funds as a loan for the promotion of any enterprise the cost of which is to be eventually repaid through exploitation of the medical profession.

4. Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution offered by Dr. George Blumer, Connecticut, with reference to patents concerning products and devices used in the practice of medicine.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. MONGAN, Chairman.
G. C. MADILL.
C. W. WAGGONER.
HOLMAN TAYLOR.
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

The report was adopted section by section and as a whole, on motions of Dr. Mongan, duly seconded and carried.

Report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health

Dr. W. F. Draper, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Relative to the resolutions introduced by Dr. A. C. Morgan, Pennsylvania, providing that the House of Delegates through its proper channels suggest to the officers of the U. S. Pharmacopeial Convention 1940 and the National Formulary Convention 1940 the appointment of a representative group of pediatricians to advise in regard to the retention and deletion of remedial agents of pediatric importance and necessity: The Committee approves the resolutions and recommends their endorsement by the House of Delegates.

2. The committee has ascertained that the work contemplated in the resolution, introduced by Drs. E. A. Hines and J. H. Cannon, South Carolina, has received the approval of accredited representatives of the American Medical Association and the United States Public Health Service, and that it has also received the endorsement of the Southern Medical Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological associations and a number of state medical societies.

In the opinion of your committee, this work is worthy of the support of the American Medical Association and the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

3. Relative to the resolution introduced by Dr. L. J. Hirschman, Michigan, which provides that the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association request the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, the Council on Physical Therapy, the Bureau of Investigation and a committee of five to be selected by the Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery to investigate the virtues and dangers of the various materials and methods used for contraception and to publish its report, when complete, in THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: The committee begs to refer this resolution back to the House of Delegates without recommendation by the committee.

4. Relative to the resolutions introduced by Dr. J. D. Brook, Michigan, providing for the appointment of a special committee to study and report on the problem of birth control in all of its medical aspects, the committee recommends that the resolutions be not approved.

W. F. DRAPER, Chairman.
R. W. FOUTS.
J. W. BURNS.
R. L. GREEN.
E. F. CODY.

On motion of Dr. Draper, duly seconded and carried, the report of the committee was adopted section by section.

Dr. Draper stated, on inquiry by the Speaker, that the committee had a resolution of the Maine Medical Association but that it was simply a resolution of that association for the information of its delegates, and the committee did not feel that it was called on to act on that resolution.

On motion of Dr. Draper, seconded by Dr. William H. Mayer, Pennsylvania, and carried, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

Report of the Reference Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws

Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Chairman, presented the following report:

Concerning an amendment to the By-Laws regarding Fellowship, introduced by Dr. George Edward Follansbee, Chairman of the Judicial Council, the preamble of the resolution sets out the reasons for the adoption of the amendment.

In the opinion of your committee, the adoption of this amendment will enable the Judicial Council to deal justly with applicants for Fellowship. It will not admit to Fellowship any one who does not deserve it. It will enable the Council to admit some who deserve Fellowship but to whom that relationship is denied on technical grounds only.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the amendment.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. SHOULDERS, Chairman.

Dr. Shoulders moved that the amendment to the By-Laws be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and carried.

Report of the Reference Committee on Reapportionment of Delegates

Dr. Olin West, Chairman, presented the following report:

The present apportionment of delegates is on the basis of one delegate for each 800 members or fraction thereof. Each constituent association is represented by at least one delegate irrespective of the number of members.

Number of Delegates Based on Different Ratios

State	Number of Members, 4/1/34	Bases of Apportionment and Number of Delegates Under Each 775	800
Alabama	1,452	2	2
Arizona	246	1	1
Arkansas	880	2	2
California	5,167	7	7
Colorado	1,069	2	2
Connecticut	1,472	2	2
Delaware	195	1	1
District of Columbia	676	1	1
Florida	971	2	2
Georgia	1,689	3	3
Idaho	194	1	1
Illinois	6,879	9	9
Indiana	2,807	4	4
Iowa	2,191	3	3
Kansas	1,536	2	2
Kentucky	1,698	3	3
Louisiana	1,169	2	2
Maine	718	1	1
Maryland	1,432	2	2
Massachusetts	4,619	6	6
Michigan	3,218	5	5
Minnesota	2,212	3	3
Mississippi	1,218	2	2
Missouri	3,212	5	5
Montana	311	1	1
Nebraska	1,058	2	2
Nevada	102	1	1
New Hampshire	499	1	1
New Jersey	2,899	4	4
New Mexico	206	1	1
New York	13,074	17	17
North Carolina	1,516	2	2
North Dakota	368	1	1
Ohio	5,168	7	7
Oklahoma	1,571	3	2
Oregon	706	1	1
Pennsylvania	7,831	11	10
Rhode Island	495	1	1
South Carolina	895	2	2
South Dakota	266	1	1
Tennessee	1,597	3	2
Texas	3,879	6	5
Utah	379	1	1
Vermont	350	1	1
Virginia	1,823	3	3
Washington	1,312	2	2
West Virginia	1,196	2	2
Wisconsin	2,121	3	3
Wyoming	159	1	1
Alaska	14	1	1
Hawaii	221	1	1
Isthmian Canal Zone	108	1	1
Philippine Islands	666	1	1
Puerto Rico	331	1	1
Army, Navy & P. H. S.		3	3
For 15 Sections		15	15
TOTAL		172	168

Total voting membership of House shall not exceed 175.

The By-Laws specifically provide that the total membership of the House of Delegates shall not exceed 175. The total membership of the Association on April 1, as recorded in the office of the Secretary, was 98,041.

An apportionment on the basis of one delegate for each 750 members would produce a total of 177 delegates, two more than are permitted by the By-Laws.

On the basis of one delegate for each 775 members, the total membership of the House would be 172, which is one less than the present membership. On this basis, Pennsylvania and Texas would each gain one delegate, while Alabama, Illinois and North Carolina would each lose one delegate.

On the basis of one delegate for each 800 members, the total membership of the House would be 168. On this basis Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee would each lose a delegate.

The committee recommends that the apportionment of delegates for the next three years be made on the basis of one delegate for each 775 members or fraction thereof. Each state medical association, irrespective of the number of members, no matter how small its membership may be, is entitled to one delegate. On this basis, the membership of the House will be 172.

Respectfully submitted.

OLIN WEST, Chairman.
F. C. WARNSHUIS.
C. B. REED.

On motion of Dr. C. B. Reed, Illinois, seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and carried, the report of the Reference Committee on Reapportionment of Delegates was adopted.

Report of the Reference Committee on Medical Economics

Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, Chairman, presented the following report:

1. Relative to the resolutions from the Medical Society of New Jersey, presented by Dr. John F. Hagerty, your committee recognizes fully the serious tenor of these resolutions and the urgent desire of the delegates from New Jersey to secure the complete cooperation of this House in the matter.

Your committee feels, however, that the report of the special committee accepted by this House covers fully the requests made and also that the endorsement of this House one year ago of the Minority Report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care must be kept in mind therewith.

2. Relative to the resolution presented by Dr. A. C. Morgan, Pennsylvania, requesting the Secretary in his discretion to communicate with members of the House of Delegates from the state societies concerned when communications of criticism are received from the rank and file, your committee would commend this effort in the interest of understanding and harmony and believes that the matter may well be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Association.

3. Relative to the resolution requesting the appointment of a standing committee of seven, your committee assumes that this resolution was prompted by the accepted report of the special committee and, therefore, deals with the matter of sickness insurance although this does not appear clearly in the resolution itself. Your committee is in complete sympathy with any effort that will aid in the clarification of this matter and in the finding of a concrete solution. It must be apparent to all that the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association not only has every facility for the further study asked for but also has demonstrated its efficiency, thoroughness and impartiality in this regard. Your committee would recommend that if the Bureau of Medical Economics feels the need of an advisory committee of outstanding members of the Association, a request for the same to the Board of Trustees would have every consideration.

On motions of Dr. Sondern, duly seconded and carried, the report of the committee was adopted section by section and as a whole.

Resolutions Referred Back to the House by the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health

The Speaker presented to the House the resolution introduced by Dr. L. J. Hirschman, Michigan, and the resolutions introduced by Dr. J. D. Brook, Michigan, which had been referred to the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health and referred back to the House by that reference committee without recommendation, and asked what the pleasure of the House was with respect to them.

Dr. B. F. Bailey, Nebraska, moved that the resolutions be tabled. The motion was seconded by Dr. Horace Reed, Oklahoma, and carried.

Report from the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases

Dr. Tom B. Throckmorton, Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases, presented the following report:

A committee appointed by the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases last year met with similar committees of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Neurological Association at a preliminary meeting in New York in December 1933 to consider the formation of a board of examiners in psychiatry and neurology for the purpose of certifying physicians in these respective branches of medicine. At this conjoint meeting, certain broad principles were laid down; the name decided on for the governing board was the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. It was the consensus that there should be equal representatives of neurology and psychiatry on the board of examiners and that the board should be composed of four members from the American Psychiatric Association, four members from the American Neurologic Association, and two psychiatrists and two neurologists appointed by the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association. It was also the consensus of the meeting that there should be drawn up by the Board of Psychiatry and Neurology separate qualifications for psychiatrists and for neurologists and that there should be separate examinations for applicants wishing to be certified in one or both of these specialties.

The American Psychiatric Association and the American Neurological Association, through their respective Councils, later approved the formation of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

The committee from the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases, in conjunction with committees appointed by the American Neurological and the American Psychiatric Associations, then proceeded to draw up recommendations for the guidance of the Board of Certification on Psychiatry and Neurology in establishing the requirements for such certification in these respective specialties.

As a result of these various deliberations on the part of the special committee appointed last year from the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases, the committee from the American Psychiatric Association and the committee from the American Neurological Association, the following recommendations were adopted by the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases:

1. That the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association cooperate with the American Psychiatric Association and the American Neurological Association in the establishment of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

2. That four members of the section, two neurologists and two psychiatrists, be elected to serve on the board for terms of from one to four years; that each year hereafter a member be elected to take the place of the retiring member, neurology and psychiatry being always equally represented.

On motion of Dr. Throckmorton, seconded by Dr. J. Allen Jackson, Pennsylvania, and carried, the report was adopted.

Resolutions Registering Disapproval of Employment of Optometrists by Hospitals, from the Section on Ophthalmology

Dr. Emory Hill, Section on Ophthalmology, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted on motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Drs. W. Albert Cook, Oklahoma, and G. Henry Mundt, Illinois, and carried:

WHEREAS, It has come to the attention of the officers of the Section on Ophthalmology that some hospitals employ optometrists to prescribe glasses; and

WHEREAS, The members of the section are convinced that this practice is not to the best interest of the patient; and

WHEREAS, The only reason for such an unprofessional method seems to be monetary reward to the hospital; and

WHEREAS, The younger ophthalmologists need practice in refraction which is best secured under the direction of skilful physicians devoting themselves to the treatment of diseases of the eye; be it

Resolved, That the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association hereby registers its disapproval of the employment of optometrists by hospitals; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association be urged to institute the necessary measures to stop this pernicious invasion of the practice of medicine.

Resolution on the Definition of Blindness, from the Section on Ophthalmology

Dr. Emory Hill, Section on Ophthalmology, presented the following resolution, which was adopted on motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Ralph A. Fenton, Oregon, and carried:

WHEREAS, A committee was appointed by the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, in response to a request from the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois, for a definition of blindness in scientific terms, that might be made statutory; and

WHEREAS, There are various grades of blindness which should be distinguished; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following definitions for grades of blindness be accepted by the House of Delegates:

Total Blindness is inability to perceive light; lack of light perception. The person who is totally blind cannot tell whether strong light falls on his eyes or whether they are in total darkness. Light perception is vision such as one has when the eyelids are closed.

Economic Blindness is absence of ability to do any kind of work, industrial or otherwise, for which sight is essential. In general, visual acuity of less than one tenth has been classed as economic blindness, meaning that objects can be recognized only when brought within one tenth of the distance at which they can be recognized with standard vision. Such vision in the better eye when corrected with the best possible glass would be recorded as less than 0.1 or 6/60 or 20/200, or as an equally disabling loss of the visual field.

Vocational Blindness is impairment of the vision that makes it impossible for a person to do work at which he had previously earned a living. He may still have vision enough to do some other kind of work that may yield him an adequate support. Such vision in the better eye with the best possible correcting glass may vary from one tenth to one third; that is, from 0.1 or 6/60 or 20/200 to 0.3 or 6/18 or 20/60, depending on the vision required for the occupation previously followed.

Educational Blindness is such loss of sight as makes it difficult, dangerous or impossible to learn by the methods that are commonly used in schools. This necessitates two types of schooling for such individuals; namely, sight saving classes and schools for the blind. The requirement for admission to sight saving classes is vision in the better eye with the best possible correcting glass of less than 20/70 and more than 20/200.

The requirement for admission to the school for the blind is vision in the better eye with the best possible correcting glass of 0.1 or 6/60 or 20/200 or less.

Communication from the Session on Forensic Medicine of the Section on Miscellaneous Topics

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Session on Forensic Medicine of the Section on Miscellaneous Topics, which on motion of Dr. A. A. Walker, Alabama, seconded by Dr. Fred Moore, Iowa, and carried, was referred to the Council on Scientific Assembly:

On motion by Dr. Harrison S. Martland, duly seconded and carried, it was voted that the session organize a committee for the purpose of acquainting the suitable authorities in the legal profession with the existence and reliability of the blood grouping tests, so that statutes may be enacted authorizing courts to order individuals to submit to blood grouping tests when they are required, in those jurisdictions in which blood tests are not obligatory at present.

On motion of Dr. Oscar T. Schultz, Evanston, Ill., seconded by Dr. Harrison S. Martland, Newark, N. J., it was voted that the session, through the secretary, express its appreciation to the proper officials of the American Medical Association for the privilege of having held this meeting, of the necessity and advisability of future meetings of this session at other meetings of the Association, and that a committee be appointed to study this question of the advisability of future meetings.

Communications from the Catholic Medical Mission Board and from the Kentucky State Medical Association

The Secretary presented a communication from the Catholic Medical Mission Board requesting a meeting of doctors especially interested in the work of that board.

The Secretary also presented a letter from Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the Kentucky State Medical Association, inviting the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association to attend the unveiling of the plaque in honor of the pioneer physicians of Kentucky at Fort Harrod, Harrodsburg, Ky., June 21.

Dr. Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois, moved that the communication be accepted and placed on file and that the invitation be accepted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Randolph Winslow, Maryland, and carried.

Resolution on Proper Medical Care

Dr. Ralph Fenton, at the request of Dr. Joseph A. Pettit, received the unanimous consent of the House to present the following resolution, which was adopted on a motion of Dr. Fenton, seconded by Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, and carried after discussion by Drs. J. Tate Mason, Section on Surgery, General and Abdominal, and Joseph A. Pettit, Trustee:

WHEREAS, In accordance with the traditions governing the medical profession, physicians have always given and still give first consideration to the health and welfare of their individual patients; and

WHEREAS, The introduction into the practice of medicine of the mass production methods employed in industry cannot fail to be detrimental to the health and welfare of the individual patient; therefore be it

Resolved, That, whether definitely stated or not, it is the position of the American Medical Association that all conditions or principles adopted by the Association, concerning the position of the medical profession, in any form of medical practice, are set forth primarily in order to maintain such standards and safeguards as are essential to the maintenance of the best medical care and the protection of the health of all members of the community.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of President-Elect

The Speaker called the attention of the delegates to the provision of the By-Laws limiting to three minutes all nominating speeches, and then called for nominations for the office of President-Elect of the American Medical Association.

Dr. A. A. Walker, Alabama, nominated for President-Elect Dr. James S. McLester, Birmingham, Ala., and the nomination was seconded by Drs. C. A. Grote, Alabama; F. Clifton Moor, Florida; W. H. Robey, Massachusetts; George Blumer, Connecticut; Guy W. Wells, Rhode Island; H. B. Everett, Tennessee; William G. Ricker, Vermont; J. Tate Mason, Section on Surgery, General and Abdominal, and Irvin Abell, Kentucky.

Dr. Holman Taylor, Texas, nominated Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Washington, D. C. The nomination was seconded by Drs. Carl Moll, in behalf of the Michigan delegation; A. R. McComas, Missouri; Stanley H. Osborn, Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health; John W. Amesse, Colorado; Burt R. Shurly, Section on Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology; Ralph A. Fenton, Oregon; J. Gurney Taylor, Wisconsin; Albert Soiland, Section on Radiology, and J. P. DeWitt, Ohio.

The Speaker declared the nominations closed and appointed as tellers Drs. O. S. Wightman, New York; A. J. Scott Jr., California; Vernon L. Treynor, Iowa; J. D. Colt Sr., Kansas, and James Beebe, Delaware.

The Secretary, at the request of the Speaker, announced that 156 delegates had been recorded as present and that 156 votes had been cast, of which Dr. James S. McLester, Birmingham, Ala., received 85 and Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Washington, D. C., 71.

The Speaker declared Dr. James S. McLester, having received the majority of the votes cast, elected President-Elect of the American Medical Association.

Election of Vice President

Dr. Ben R. McClellan, Ohio, nominated for Vice President Dr. George G. Reinle, Oakland, Calif., and the nomination was seconded by Dr. Clarence G. Toland, California.

Dr. William R. Molony, California, moved that the nominations be closed, and the motion was seconded by Drs. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, and William H. Mayer, Pennsylvania, and carried.

On motion of Dr. G. Henry Mundt, Illinois, seconded by Dr. Albert Soiland, Section on Radiology, and carried, the Secretary cast the ballot of the House for Dr. George G. Reinle as Vice President for the ensuing year.

Election of Secretary

Dr. William H. Mayer, Pennsylvania, nominated Dr. Olin West, Chicago, to succeed himself as Secretary of the Ameri-

can Medical Association, and the nomination was seconded by Dr. Orrin S. Wightman, New York. On motion of Dr. E. R. Mulford, New Jersey, seconded by several and carried unanimously, the nominations were closed.

On motion of Dr. Albert Soiland, Section on Radiology, seconded by Dr. Samuel P. Mengel, Pennsylvania, and carried, the Speaker cast the ballot of the House for Dr. Olin West as Secretary of the American Medical Association and declared Dr. West elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

Election of Treasurer

Dr. J. H. J. Upham, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, nominated for the office of Treasurer Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, Chicago. The nomination was seconded by Dr. W. F. Braasch, Minnesota, and Dr. H. W. E. Walther, Section on Urology. Dr. Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois, moved that the nominations be closed, and the motion was seconded by Dr. O. S. Wightman, New York, and carried.

Dr. B. F. Bailey, Nebraska, moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the House of Delegates for Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, Chicago, as Treasurer. The motion was seconded by Dr. A. J. Scott Jr., California, and carried, and the Secretary cast the vote of the House for Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, Chicago, as Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year and the Speaker declared Dr. Kretschmer so elected.

Election of Speaker of the House of Delegates

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, Vice Speaker, took the chair and announced that the next order of business was the election of a Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Dr. C. S. Gorsline, Michigan, nominated for Speaker of the House of Delegates Dr. F. C. Warnshuis, Grand Rapids, Mich. The nomination was seconded by several, after which Dr. J. N. Vander Veer, New York, moved that the nominations be closed, and the motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Dr. Albert Soiland, Section on Radiology, seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, New York, and carried, the Secretary cast the vote of the House for Dr. F. C. Warnshuis to serve as Speaker of the House of Delegates for the next year, and Dr. Van Etten declared Dr. F. C. Warnshuis elected Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Election of Vice Speaker of the House of Delegates

The Speaker resumed the chair and called for nominations for Vice Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, nominated Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, New York, and the nomination was seconded by several. Dr. Thomas Farmer, New York, moved that the nominations be closed, and the motion was seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and carried.

On motion of Dr. J. D. Brook, Michigan, seconded by Dr. H. B. Everett, Tennessee, and carried, the Secretary cast the vote of the House for Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten as Vice Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the Speaker declared Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten elected to the office of Vice Speaker for the ensuing year.

Election of Trustees

The Speaker declared the next order of business to be the election of a trustee for a term of five years to succeed Dr. D. Chester Brown, Danbury, Conn., whose term expired this year and who, according to the By-Laws, was not eligible for reelection.

Dr. E. F. Cody, Massachusetts, nominated Dr. Roger I. Lee, Boston, and the nomination was seconded by several delegates. Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, moved that the nominations be closed, and the motion was seconded by Dr. J. W. Burns, Texas, and carried.

On motion of Dr. John H. O'Shea, Washington, seconded by Dr. Ralph A. Fenton, Oregon, and carried, the Secretary cast the ballot of the House for Dr. Roger I. Lee, Boston, to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees for a term of five years, and the Speaker declared Dr. Roger I. Lee so elected.

The Speaker called for nominations for the office of Trustee to succeed Dr. Allen H. Bunce, Atlanta, Ga., whose term of office had expired.

Dr. C. W. Roberts, Georgia, nominated Dr. Allen H. Bunce, Atlanta, Ga., to succeed himself. The nomination was seconded by several, after which, on motion of Dr. H. B. Everett, Tennessee, seconded and carried, the nominations were closed.

On motion of Dr. H. H. Shoulders, Tennessee, seconded by Dr. Leonce J. Kosminsky, Arkansas, and carried, the Secretary cast the ballot of the House for Dr. Allen H. Bunce, Atlanta, Ga., to succeed himself as Trustee for a term of five years, and the Speaker declared Dr. Allen H. Bunce so elected.

Address of President-Elect James S. McLester

The Speaker introduced President-Elect James S. McLester, who addressed the House as follows:

When you raise a man suddenly to a great height it makes him a bit dizzy, and he doesn't know just what to say. In raising me to a position of leadership in this, the greatest medical organization in the world, you have raised me to great heights indeed and I am warmly appreciative.

I am also deeply conscious of a sense of obligation, and in my poor way I shall endeavor to fulfil this obligation properly.

We live in a changing world. All human relationships are being examined if not in actual process of readjustment, and this is especially true of that happy relationship which has existed for so many generations between doctor and patient. We must see to it, you and I, in these changing times that no violence is done that fine relationship.

I have a great deal of faith, I am confident, and I say this after mature deliberation, that for the physician of character and training the world will always find a suitable reward and a place, not a mere cog in a bureaucratic piece of machinery, but as a counselor who fills a human and a thoroughly personal relationship.

In our efforts toward the realization of that, I pledge you the best there is in me.

Nominations for Standing Committees

Dr. Walter L. Bierring, President, presented the following nominations for Standing Committees:

Judicial Council: Dr. Emmett P. North, St. Louis, to succeed Dr. James B. Herrick, for a term ending in 1939.

Council on Medical Education and Hospitals: Dr. Fred Moore, Des Moines, Iowa, to succeed Dr. Emmett P. North, for a term ending in 1941; Dr. John H. Musser, New Orleans, to succeed Dr. James S. McLester, who had been elected President-Elect, for a term ending in 1940.

Council on Scientific Assembly: Dr. Irvin Abell, Louisville, Ky., to succeed himself, for a term ending in 1939; Dr. Cyrus C. Sturgis, Ann Arbor, Mich., to fill the unexpired term of Dr. John E. Lane, deceased, for a term ending in 1936.

On motion of Dr. Arthur J. Bedell, New York, seconded by Dr. Thomas F. Thornton, Iowa, and carried, the House confirmed the nominations.

Election of Honorary, Affiliate and Associate Fellows

REPORT OF COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY

The Secretary presented the report of the Council on Scientific Assembly recommending the election of Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly, Baltimore, to Honorary Fellowship. Dr. Randolph Winslow, Maryland, moved that the report be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Irvin Abell, Kentucky, and carried.

APPLICANTS FOR ASSOCIATE FELLOWSHIP FROM AMERICAN MEDICAL MISSIONARIES APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Bell, L. Nelson, Tsingkiangpu, China.
Brown, Roswell K., Tripoli, Syria.
Butka, L. H., Shanghai, China.
Dawson, Calvin D., Puebla, Puebla, Mexico.
Demaree, Eugene W., Wonsan, Korea.
Henke, Harold E., Shuntehfu, Hopei, China.
Hutchison, Harry S., Tanta, Egypt.
James, Harold E., Chungking, Szechwan, China.

Kemp, Alexander H., Malange, Angola, Africa.
Marcus, Elias G., Cholo, Nyasaland, Africa.
Pixley, John S., Managua, Nicaragua.
Wilbur, Leonard F., Peiping, China.
Crawford, Porter J., Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

APPLICANTS FOR ASSOCIATE FELLOWSHIP NOMINATED BY THE SECTIONS INDICATED

SURGERY, GENERAL AND ABDOMINAL

Loucks, H. H., Peiping, China.

LARYNGOLOGY, OTOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY

Christiansen, George W., Detroit.

PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Cohn, Maurice L., Denver.
Fleisher, Moyer S., St. Louis.

PREVENTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

McAlpine, James G., Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Mather Pfeiffenberger, Illinois, moved that the applicants listed be elected to Associate Fellowship in the American Medical Association. The motion was seconded by Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Mississippi, and carried.

APPLICANTS FOR AFFILIATE FELLOWSHIP APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY

On motion of Dr. W. H. Breuer, Missouri, seconded by Dr. Ralph A. Fenton, Oregon, and carried, the following were elected to Affiliate Fellowship in the American Medical Association:

Abbott, H. P., Providence, R. I.
Braunwarth, Anna M., Chicago.
Braunwarth, Emma L., Muscatine, Iowa.
Bacon, C. S., Chicago.
Bliss, M. A., St. Louis.
Cohn, Salo, New York.
Goble, Ezra T., Earlville, Ill.
Gaston, William, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Hektoen, Ludvig, Chicago.
Howland, Edward DeMonte, Chicago.
Jackson, Charles William, Monson, Mass.
Kingsbury, D. W., Nanticoke, Pa.
LeTourneau, R. A., Chicago.
Linsz, H. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
Luehr, Edward, South Chicago.
Noble, W. L., Chicago.
Newman, Henry P., San Diego, Calif.
Ravold, Amand, St. Louis.
Robinson, F. J., Fairfield, Maine.
Stanton, Samuel C., Hinsdale, Ill.
Wright, Franklin R., Minneapolis.

Place of 1935 Annual Session

The Speaker announced that the next order of business was the selection of the place of the 1935 annual session and requested the Board of Trustees to present nominations.

Dr. J. H. J. Upham, Chairman, presented the following report of the Board of Trustees:

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House:

Within the actual prescribed time for the presentation of invitations for the place of meeting, there was but one invitation received, that from Atlantic City. The Board of Trustees, according to your direction, has inspected the facilities of Atlantic City and finds that city abundantly able to take care of this meeting in 1935.

A little later than the prescribed time was received an invitation from the city of Chicago. The Board has investigated the facilities at Chicago and knows no one building that has the facilities for housing all the meetings of the Association. It gives the preference of its recommendation to Atlantic City for 1935.

Dr. Walt P. Conaway, New Jersey, extended an invitation from Atlantic City, after which, on motion of Dr. James N. Vander Veer, New York, seconded by Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, Pennsylvania, and carried, the Secretary cast the vote of the House of Delegates for Atlantic City as the place of meeting of the American Medical Association in 1935, and the Speaker declared that the House had selected Atlantic City for its 1935 session.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Vote of Appreciation

Dr. James N. Vander Veer, New York, moved that the House of Delegates extend the cordial thanks and appreciation of the members of the Association to all those who contributed to their pleasure, entertainment and comfort, and to the press of the country as well as of the city of Cleveland who rendered such splendid service to the Association. The motion was seconded by Dr. J. Newton Hunsberger, Pennsylvania, and carried.

Appreciation of Services of Dr. D. Chester Brown

Dr. George Blumer, Connecticut, moved that the House of Delegates extend to Dr. D. Chester Brown, Danbury, Conn., who this year retired as a member of the Board of Trustees, a resolution of appreciation for his services. The motion was seconded by several and carried, and the Speaker conveyed to Dr. Brown the appreciation of the House.

Dr. Brown addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

I think you are going to establish a very bad precedent if you are going to reward the services of your members of the Board of Trustees by calling them up and giving them special recognition; it is going to be something that will take a good deal of your time, because many of them deserve very much more recognition than I.

I take great pleasure in expressing to you at this time what the Board of Trustees has as an animating purpose throughout its deliberations. You elect them to represent you during the time that you are not in session, and having had seventeen years on the Board I want to state to you that a loyalty to this House animates the Board in every action it takes. You have no idea how extensive that is, how it follows through every action of the Board, and there is never at any time a desire to usurp the prerogatives of the House of Delegates.

It has been a great pleasure to me during these past seventeen years to have served you, and I thank you very much for this expression of your appreciation.

Invitation from Miami, Florida

Dr. F. Clifton Moor, Florida, gave notice that Miami, Fla., would extend an invitation to the Association to meet in Miami in 1936.

The House of Delegates adjourned sine die at 3:25 p. m.

(To be continued)

Association News

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT AT CLEVELAND

The twentieth annual tournament of the American Medical Golfing Association held at the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, June 11, was a great success, attracting a total of 185 players. Some of the leading scores were as follows:

J. P. Loudon, Yakima	76–76—152
G. R. Love, Oconomowoc	80–78—158
J. L. Lattimore, Topeka	84–76—160
Mark Bach, Milwaukee	81–81—162
R. P. Bell, Cleveland	84–81—165
J. A. Johnson, New York	78–87—165
L. Mark, Columbus	85–84—169
J. J. Marek, Cleveland	83–86—169
R. H. Birge, Cleveland	90–80—170
E. S. Egerton, Wichita	85–85—170
F. M. Casto, Cleveland	88–82—170
J. D. Fouts, Dayton	85–86—171
H. K. Nicoll, Chicago	86–86—172
F. T. Gallagher, Cleveland	87–85—172
W. A. Welsh, Youngstown	87–86—173
C. H. McCaskey, Indianapolis	86–87—173
A. V. Boysen, Cleveland	87–87—174
G. C. Glenn, St. College, Pa.	89–86—175
R. R. Hansen, Marshaltown	86–90—176
C. A. Nafe, Indianapolis	87–90—177
D. C. Brennan, Akron	86–91—177
C. P. Rutledge, Shreveport	88–89—177
H. M. Shuffle, Canton	88–90—178
W. Z. Rundles, Flint	89–89—178

At the banquet, which lasted until the small hours of the morning, prizes were awarded and Dr. Charles Lukens of Toledo was elected president of the American Medical Golfing

Association for the ensuing year; Drs. Charles H. Henninger, Pittsburgh, and John B. Morgan, Cleveland, vice presidents, and Dr. Homer K. Nicoll, Chicago, advisory director. William J. Burns, Detroit, continues as executive director.

MEDICAL BROADCASTS

Columbia Broadcasting System

The American Medical Association broadcasts on a Western network of the Columbia Broadcasting System each Thursday afternoon on the Educational Forum from 4:30 to 4:45, Central daylight saving time. The speaker will be Dr. W. W. Bauer. The next three broadcasts will be as follows:

July 5. Death Angel.
July 12. A Healthful Vacation.
July 19. Entertaining the Convalescent Child.

Medical News

(PHYSICIANS WILL CONFER A FAVOR BY SENDING FOR THIS DEPARTMENT ITEMS OF NEWS OF MORE OR LESS GENERAL INTEREST: SUCH AS RELATE TO SOCIETY ACTIVITIES, NEW HOSPITALS, EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.)

ARIZONA

Public Health Meeting.—At the seventh annual meeting of the Arizona Public Health Association, Prescott, June 5-6, Dr. William P. Shepard, San Francisco, among others, spoke on "Present-Day Opportunities for the Practicing Medical Profession in the Field of Public Health"; Dr. Warren F. Fox, director, Imperial County Health Unit, El Centro, Calif., "Problems of the County Health Unit," and Mr. H. C. Moore, chief of the Los Angeles Station, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, "Menace of Spray Residue."

State Medical Election. — Dr. Charles R. K. Swetnam, Prescott, was chosen president-elect of the Arizona State Medical Association at its annual meeting in Prescott, June 7-9; Dr. Meade Clyne, Tucson, was installed as president, and Dr. Clarence F. Harbridge, Phoenix, was reelected secretary. The next session will be in Phoenix. Out of state speakers included Drs. Dudley A. Smith, San Francisco, on "Menace of Rectal Suppositories—Care of Rectal Cases"; Edward Clarence Moore, Los Angeles, "Preoperative Preparation and Postoperative Care"; Howard K. Gray, Rochester, Minn., "Surgery of the Biliary Tract"; Arthur E. Smith, Los Angeles, "Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery of the Head"; Samuel D. Ingham, Los Angeles, "Neurologic Conditions Commonly Associated with Diabetes, Pellagra and Pernicious Anemia"; Francis C. Goodwin, El Paso, "A Bone Brace to Prevent Toe Drop in Paralytics," and George T. Colvard, Deming, N. M., "Rural Obstetrics—Delivery in the Home." Other speakers included the following physicians:

William O. Sweek and Guy C. French, Phoenix, Intestinal Obstruction.
Zebud M. Flinn, Prescott, Anorexia.
William Roy Hewitt, Tucson, Proctoscopy as an Aid to Diagnosis.
Ralph F. Palmer, Phoenix, Rating Permanent Partial Disability by Functional Measurements.
Max Pinner, Tucson, Physiology of Pulmonary Collapse.
Howell S. Randolph, Phoenix, Pneumothorax Treatment in Acute Lobar Pneumonia—Report on Eighteen Cases.
William Warner Watkins, Phoenix, Roentgen Therapy of Inflammations.
Louis C. B. Baldwin, Phoenix, Treatment of Secondary Anemia.
Robert S. Flinn, Phoenix, Treatment of Nephritis.
Robert K. Smith, Tucson, Postpartum Hemorrhage.
Meyer I. Leff, Glendale, Common Sense About Medical Ethics.

CALIFORNIA

Personal. — Dr. Edward B. Shaw has been promoted to associate clinical professor of pediatrics at the University of California Medical School, San Francisco, effective July 1.—— Dr. Wilton L. Halverson has been appointed health officer of Pasadena, succeeding Dr. Jay D. Dunshee, who is now health director of the California State Department of Public Health. ——Dr. Charles Newell Mell is the new health officer of Emeryville, succeeding Dr. Emily H. Emery.——Dr. Harold G. Gentry has resigned as health officer of Redlands.

Deaths from Automobile Accidents Increase. — There were 2,403 deaths caused by automobile accidents in California in 1933, as compared with 2,347 in 1932. Of the first total, 1,816 victims were men and 587 were women. Fewer deaths occurred in collisions of motor vehicles with pedestrians, but more in collisions of motor vehicles with other motor vehicles, railroad trains and electric cars. Out of 809 deaths in accidents involving motor vehicles and pedestrians, 221 were of persons 65 years of age and over, while fatalities in noncollision accidents involved the age group 15 to 24 years. More deaths in collisions of motor vehicles with motor vehicles occurred in the age groups 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years than any others.

COLORADO

Course in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. — The twelfth annual meeting of the Colorado Congress of Ophthalmology with its attendant graduate course in ophthalmology and otolaryngology will be given in Denver, July 23-August 4, a week to be devoted to each subject. Guest speakers will be Drs. Sanford R. Gifford, Chicago; Frank E. Burch, St. Paul; Edward Cecil Sewall, San Francisco; Isidore Friesner, New York, and Gordon B. New, Rochester, Minn. The fee for the course is $50 and application for registration should be made to Dr. Harry L. Whitaker, 1234 Republic Building, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Compulsory Examination of Prisoners. — The Public Health Council of Connecticut recently passed the following regulations as amendments to the sanitary code, effective June 15.

The conviction of any person for any offense involving sexual promiscuity or illicit sex relations shall constitute reasonable grounds for a health officer to believe that that person may have been exposed to a communicable disease, and shall justify the examination and such other measures of control of that individual as are deemed necessary and proper by the state department of health for the protection of public health and the prevention of spreading of diseases.

It shall be the duty of the warden, or other person in charge of any prison or jail in the state of Connecticut, to notify the prison or jail physician in writing within twenty-four hours on the receipt of a prisoner who may have been exposed to a communicable disease, and of every prisoner who has been convicted of any offense involving sexual promiscuity or illicit sexual relations. A routine medical examination shall be made on every prisoner whose conviction involves sexual promiscuity or illicit sex relations. . . . Upon expiration of the sentence, any person having syphilis or gonorrhea, whether in an infectious or noninfectious stage, in need of follow-up treatment, shall be reported to the state health department.

FLORIDA

Personal.—Honorary memberships were conferred on Drs. Andrew P. Albaugh, Tarpon Springs, John D. Peabody, St. Petersburg and Charles L. Jennings, Jacksonville, by the Florida Medical Association at its annual meeting in Jacksonville, April 30.——Dr. Leland F. Carlton, Tampa, was named president-elect of the Florida Railway Surgeons Association at its annual meeting in Jacksonville, April 30, and Dr. Walter C. Page, Cocoa, was installed as president. Dr. Edmund W. Warren, Palatka, for many years secretary-treasurer, was made a life member.

Society News.—Dr. Odis G. Kendrick, Tallahassee, was elected chairman of the Florida Crippled Children's Commission at its annual meeting, recently. —— The Winter Haven Medical Society was recently created with Drs. Omer R. Alexander and Wiley T. Simpson as president and secretary, respectively.——Dr. Horton R. Casparis, Nashville, was the guest speaker at the annual session of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association in Jacksonville, April 30; his subject was "Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis."

ILLINOIS

Annual Clinic.—The Winnebago County Medical Society cooperated with St. Anthony's Hospital, Rockford, in sponsoring the fourth annual clinic at the institution in May. Speakers included the following physicians:

David S. Hillis, associate professor of obstetrics, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.
Robert A. Black, professor of pediatrics, Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago.
Max S. Wien, assistant professor of dermatology, University of Illinois School of Medicine, Chicago.
Henry W. Meyerding, associate professor of orthopedic surgery, University of Minnesota Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester, Minn.
Aaron Arkin, associate clinical professor of medicine, Rush Medical College, Chicago.
Theodor Lang, pathologist of St. Anthony's Hospital.

Chicago

Dr. C. J. Herrick Becomes Professor Emeritus. — Charles Judson Herrick, Sc.D., chairman, department of anatomy, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago, will become emeritus professor in July, having reached the retirement age. The administration of the department during the coming year has been referred to a committee consisting of George W. Bartelmez, Ph.D., Dr. Basil C. H. Harvey and Dr. Charles H. Swift. Dr. Herrick succeeded Dr. Robert R.

Bensley, who became professor emeritus in 1933 after holding the position since 1906. Both Dr. Herrick and Dr. Bensley will continue their research in the Hull Laboratory of Anatomy.

IOWA

Society News.—Dr. Edna K. Sexsmith, Greenfield, was elected president of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women at its annual meeting in Des Moines, May 8. Dr. Cora B. W. Choate, Marshalltown, is secretary.——At a joint meeting of the Pottawattamie and Woodbury County medical societies in Council Bluffs, May 29, Dr. George W. Koch, Sioux City, among other speakers, discussed "Duodenal Stasis."—— Dr. Frank W. Fordyce spoke on "Perforation of Peptic Ulcer" before the Des Moines Academy of Medicine and Polk County Medical Society, May 29, and Drs. Nevin Boyd Anderson and Dwight C. Wirtz on "Etiology of Goiter and Its Relation to Children in Des Moines" and "Some Factors of the Backache Syndrome," respectively.

KENTUCKY

Personal.—It is reported that Dr. John D. Jackson, Danville, has been named physician to the Kentucky School for the Deaf, Danville, succeeding Dr. Oscar L. May.——Dr. William R. Thompson, Lexington, has been appointed psychiatrist at the Central State Hospital at Lakeland. Dr. Thompson was formerly assistant superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington but recently has been engaged in private practice.

Society News.—Speakers before the Lawrence County Medical Society, Louisa, May 3, were Drs. Walter E. Vest and Robert J. Wilkinson, Huntington, W. Va., on "Abscess of the Lungs" and "Cancer of the Breast," respectively; and Joshua B. Lukins, Louisville, "The Legal Aspect of Medicine."—— Speakers at the semiannual meeting of the Fifth District Medical Society, Carrollton, May 10, were Drs. Isaac A. Arnold, on gas gangrene; David Y. Keith, radiology in general practice, and Louis Wallace Frank, uterine carcinoma, all of Louisville.——At a meeting of the Third District Medical Society, Bowling Green, April 18, speakers were Drs. Austin Bell, Hopkinsville; Harrison S. Shoulders, Hollis E. Johnson and Alfred Blalock, all of Nashville. All discussed aspects of tuberculosis.——Dr. John S. Boggess, Washington, D. C., presented a paper on "Menace of Human Defectives" before the Jefferson County Medical Society, June 18.

MASSACHUSETTS

Personal.—Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology and immunology, Harvard Medical School, will go to the University of Paris for the second half of the academic year 1934-1935 as exchange professor from Harvard.

University News.—During the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, a local committee sponsored a luncheon meeting of graduates of the University of Maryland Medical School, Baltimore Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, now residing in Massachusetts; about fifty of the more than 200 graduates of these schools now practicing in the state attended the meeting, the first one held in twenty years. It is planned to hold a similar meeting in Boston next year. Dr. Charles E. Gill, 8 Irvington Street, Boston, is secretary.

Library of Legal Medicine.—The George Burgess Magrath Library of Legal Medicine at Harvard Medical School was dedicated, May 23. Housed in the Faculty Club, the library is named for Dr. Magrath, medical examiner of Suffolk County, who is the first occupant of the chair of legal medicine at Harvard. This chair was established in 1932 by Mrs. Francis Gleffner Lee of Littleton, N. H., who is also the donor of the new library. The library will have 1,000 volumes of rare editions. According to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, it is the intention of the donor that it shall be the best collection of literature extant relating to the specialty.

MICHIGAN

Society News.—Dr. Howard H. Cummings, Ann Arbor, addressed the Monroe County Medical Society, April 19, on "Gynecology and the General Practitioner."——At a meeting of the St. Clair County Medical Society in Port Huron, May 15, Dr. Frederick C. Kidner, Detroit, discussed fractures.—— The Houghton County Medical Society was addressed in Houghton, June 5, by Drs. Harry E. Johnson, Redridge, and Frank F. Marshall, L'Anse, on "Mucin Treatment of Gastric Ulcer" and "Asthma: Etiologic Factors," respectively.—— Dr. Warren L. Babcock, medical director, Grace Hospital, Detroit, was elected president of the Michigan Hospital Association at the annual session, May 25.

MINNESOTA

Impostor Reinardy Sentenced.—Robert G. Reinardy, St. Paul, was sentenced by Judge Michael of the district court, April 27, to a term of not to exceed ten years at the St. Cloud Reformatory, following his plea of guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree. For the past six months, Reinardy has been posing in St. Paul as a physician under the name of Dr. R. G. Brian. Using this name, he cashed a check for $9 in a grocery store. When the check returned from the bank marked "no account," the proprietress telephoned the state board of medical examiners for the address of Dr. Brian. Since there was no Dr. Brian registered under the basic science law, an investigation followed and resulted in Reinardy's arrest, April 16. A kit containing medicines and narcotics was found in his home. Reinardy admitted that he had cashed several checks and posed as a physician. He examined patients and furnished them with medicine, he said, but denied that he ever made a charge for his services. His sentence was stayed and he was placed on probation for three years. In addition, he was ordered to make full restitution for the checks he cashed, which, it was stated, approximate $465.

MISSOURI

Dr. Cowdry Gives First Charlton Lecture.—Edmund V. Cowdry, Ph.D., professor of cytology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, delivered the first annual Harry Hayward Charlton Memorial Lecture in anatomy at the University of Missouri School of Medicine, May 21. His subject was "The Significance of Nuclear Changes in Virus Diseases."

Society News.—Dr. Carliss Malone Stroud addressed the St. Louis County Medical Society, May 23, on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Certain Allergic Conditions."—— Drs. Higdon B. Elkins and George E. Grim addressed the Adair County Medical Society in Kirksville, April 5, on nephritis.——At a meeting of the Buchanan County Medical Society, May 2, Dr. Frederick Gregg Thompson, St. Joseph, discussed "Section of the Phrenic Nerve in the Neck."——Dr. William A. Fuson, Trenton, talked on "Sickle Cell Anemia" before the Grundy County Medical Society at Trenton, May 1.——Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, Halstead, Kan., addressed the Jasper County Medical Society, April 24, on diagnostic problems of acute conditions in the abdomen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Discharge of Waste into Lake Prohibited.—The discharge of sewage at any point on the waters of Lake Winnipesaukee is prohibited under a recent regulation of the state board of health. There is a similar prohibition already in effect at Lake Paugus. This regulation applies to vessels, boats and other structures operating or maintained on the waters of these lakes.

NEW YORK

Dr. Hartman Goes to Ohio State University.—Frank A. Hartman, Ph.D., professor of physiology at the University of Buffalo since 1919, has accepted the professorship of physiology at the Ohio State University School of Medicine, Columbus, according to the New York *Times*, June 24. Dr. Hartman was awarded the Chancellor's Medal of the University of Buffalo in 1932, in recognition of his research on Addison's disease.

Personal.—The course in surgical methods in experimental biology to be held this summer at the Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, will be directed by Dr. George W. Corner, professor of anatomy, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, instead of Edgar Allen, Ph.D., professor of anatomy, Yale University School of Medicine. Dr. Allen has had to change his plans on account of illness.——Dr. Charles M. Burdick has retired as superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital for Criminal Insane, a position held since 1922.

New York City

Society News.—The Medical Society of the County of New York was addressed, May 28, by Dr. Abraham J. Rongy on "The History of Abortion"; Dr. Isador W. Kahn, "The Abortion Racket in New York City" and Reed B. Dawson, Esq., "The Legal Responsibilities of the Physician in Cases of Abortion."

Personal.—Dr. Sam Z. Levine has been appointed acting pediatrician in chief to New York Hospital and acting professor of pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College, succeeding Dr. Oscar M. Schloss, who recently became professor of clinical pediatrics and attending pediatrician to the

hospital.——Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd was recently appointed professor of clinical surgery and executive officer of the department of surgery of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and not at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, as reported in THE JOURNAL, June 9, page 1949. Dr. Allen O. Whipple is executive officer of the department of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, professor of surgery and director of the department of surgery at Presbyterian Hospital.——The honorary degree of doctor of science was bestowed on Drs. Florence R. Sabin and Ludwig W. Kast by Syracuse University at the annual commencement, June 4. At the same time Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. ——Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, after twenty-one years' service, has been promoted to medical director with the rank of captain in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Medical Election. — Dr. Archibald D. McCannel, Minot, was chosen president-elect of the North Dakota State Medical Association at the annual meeting, May 29. Dr. Clyde E. Stackhouse, Bismarck, was installed as president and Dr. Albert W. Skelsey, Fargo, was reelected secretary. The next annual session will be in Minot.

PENNSYLVANIA

Society News.—Drs. John T. Burnite and Josiah F. Reed addressed the Dauphin County Medical Society, Harrisburg, June 5, on "Modern Treatment of Sterility" and "Modern Contraceptive Methods."——Dr. Pascal Brooke Bland, Philadelphia, addressed the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, June 19, on "Intracranial Damage of the New-Born."

Medical Alumni Day. — The University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine held its first homecoming day for alumni, June 2. More than fifty faculty members conducted clinics and at luncheon Dr. Ralph H. Boots, New York, of the class of 1915, made an address on "Medical Viewpoints Regarding Arthritic Diseases." The alumni also joined in the annual faculty dinner to the graduating class, at which Dean Raleigh R. Huggins presided and Dr. deWayne G. Richey, Pittsburgh, spoke on "Medical Traditions of Western Pennsylvania."

Philadelphia

Lowest Record for Typhoid.—Philadelphia had 105 cases of typhoid with twelve deaths during the past year, the lowest mark ever reached, the health department announced. In 1910 there were 1,745 cases with 272 deaths; in 1925 there were 234 cases with 45 deaths.

Hospital News. — Dr. Mitchell Bernstein was recently elected chief of medical service at the Jewish Hospital.—— Approximately 900 tuberculosis patients were cared for in general hospitals of Philadelphia during 1933, according to a survey made by the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee; this marks a radical change from the former policy of general hospitals, which would not accept cases of tuberculosis until recently.

Personal.—Dr. Robert H. Ivy, professor of maxillofacial surgery, University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, has been elected to membership in the Imperial German Academy of Natural Sciences.——Dr. Luther C. Peter received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Susquehanna University at the annual commencement, June 4.——The honorary degree of master of arts in medicine was conferred on Dr. Wilmer Krusen at the annual commencement of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, June 7; Dr. Krusen delivered the address of the occasion.

Faculty Changes at Jefferson.—Dr. Ross V. Patterson, dean of Jefferson Medical College since 1906, has been named Sutherland M. Prevost professor of therapeutics, succeeding Dr. E. Quin Thornton, who became emeritus professor of therapeutics. Other changes in the faculty include the following promotions:

Dr. Michael A. Burns, professor of neurology.
Dr. John M. Fisher, clinical professor of surgery.
Dr. John T. Brundage, assistant professor of pharmacology.
Dr. Robert M. Lukens, assistant professor of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy.

At the annual alumni dinner, May 31, busts of Mr. Alba B. Johnson, president of the board of trustees, and of Dr. Patterson, the dean, were presented to the college. The graduating class of 1934 presented a portrait of Dr. J. Torrance Rugh, James Edwards professor of orthopedic surgery, to the college, April 27.

RHODE ISLAND

State Medical Meeting and Election.—Dr. Roland Hammond, Providence, was chosen president-elect of the Rhode Island Medical Society at the annual meeting, June 7, in Providence. Dr. Albert H. Miller, Providence, was installed as president and Dr. James W. Leech, Providence, was reelected secretary. The annual session for 1935 will be held in Providence, June 6. Speakers at this year's session were:

Dr. Frank M. Adams, Providence, Middle Ear Disease.
Dr. Frank S. Hale, Providence, Pernicious Vomiting of Pregnancy.
Dr. Clifton B. Leech, Providence, Use of Quinidine Sulphate in Heart Disease.
Dr. Eske H. Windsberg, Providence, Total Removal of Right Lung for Bronchiectasis.

A symposium on diseases of the biliary system was presented by Drs. Irving J. Walker, Franklin W. White, William Richard Ohler and John B. Hazard, Boston. Senator Felix Hebert was the speaker at the annual dinner at the Metacomet Golf Club in the evening.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Personal. — Dr. Gustav A. Landmann, for twenty years mayor of Scotland, was recently reelected. —— Dr. John S. Tschetter has been named city commissioner of Huron, in charge of the public safety department.

TEXAS

Health at El Paso. — Telegraphic reports to the U. S. Department of Commerce from eighty-six cities with a total population of 37 million, for the week ended June 16, indicate that the highest mortality rate (21) appears for El Paso, and the rate for the group of cities as a whole, 10.3. The mortality rate for El Paso for the corresponding period last year was 11, and for the group of cities, 10.6. The annual rate for eighty-six cities for the twenty-four weeks of 1934 was 12.2 as against a rate of 11.6 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these weekly figures, as they fluctuate widely. The fact that some cities are hospital centers for large areas outside the city limits or that they have a large Negro population may tend to increase the death rate.

GENERAL

Results of Board Examinations. — Sixty-one candidates were examined by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cleveland, June 11-12. Fifty were approved, ten were conditioned and one failed.

Eradication of Animal Diseases.—Plans for eradication of animal diseases were to have been launched the first part of June in twenty-four states and the District of Columbia. The activities will be a continuation, along intensified lines, of disease eradication programs conducted in the past by the bureau of animal industry and cooperating state and local veterinary officials. The states in which the work will be expanded first, largely in cattle tuberculosis eradication, are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

Society News.—The American College of Physicians will hold its nineteenth annual clinical session in Philadelphia, April 29-May 3, 1935. —— Mr. Charles Frankenberger, librarian, Medical Society of the County of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn, was elected president of the Medical Library Association at its thirty-sixth annual meeting in Baltimore, May 21-24, and Miss Frances N. A. Whitman, librarian, Harvard University, schools of medicine and public health, Boston, secretary. The next annual session will be held in Rochester, N. Y., in June 1935.——The Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists will hold its fifth annual meeting in Milwaukee, October 5-7.

Sight Conservation Activities.—The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness recorded in its annual report, among other points, that five states are now requiring automobiles to be equipped with nonshatterable glass as a means of safety; that this type of glass has been perfected for use in spectacles; that the society has adopted a positive program in cooperation with other organizations of active promotion of education in prenatal care for syphilitic mothers; that in spite of curtailment of many activities in education, seventeen new sight saving classes were established during the year. A trial study of the causes of blindness among children in schools for the blind disclosed that many of these children might regain

sight through proper medical or surgical treatment, and the society in cooperation with the American Foundation for the Blind and the Committee on Statistics of the Blind is taking measures to provide treatment.

Physicians Requested to Safeguard Their Narcotics.—The Bureau of Narcotics of the U. S. Treasury has requested in connection with its annual report of thefts of drugs that physicians and druggists exercise greater precautions looking to a further reduction of these thefts. The number of thefts in 1933 was 831, considerably less than the number in 1932, but still large, especially when it is considered that all the drugs went into illicit channels, Acting Commissioner Louis Ruppel pointed out. All legitimate handlers of narcotic drugs are asked to store them under lock and key, preferably in metal cabinets or safes, since the check up of many thefts has shown that they were committed without trouble, owing to the use of wooden cabinets and unlocked cases. Legal purveyors were cautioned also against letting the government order forms issued to the drug trade and the medical profession fall into the hands of illicit traffickers and addicts. The greatest number of thefts were reported in the South and Southwest.

PUERTO RICO

Malaria Control.—The New York *Times* reports that a program of malaria control in Puerto Rico has resulted in an appreciable reduction in the death rate. In the first two months 51,000 patients were treated with quinine, which was purchased in sufficient quantity for 28,000,000 doses. Public school records showed that absences of children had been cut from 40 to 10 per cent.

CANADA

University News.—Dr. Charles H. Best, professor of physiology and assistant professor of hygiene and preventive medicine, University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, gave a course of three lectures at University College, London, recently, on "Rôle of the Liver in the Metabolism of Carbohydrate and Fat."

Personal.—Dr. George J. Wherrett of the staff of the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, Fort San, has been appointed executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. He succeeds Dr. Robert E. Wodehouse, who was recently appointed deputy minister of health in the department of pensions and national health at Ottawa.

Celebration in Winnipeg.—In connection with a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Manitoba, a "clinical week" was held by the medical school, May 14-19. Subjects handled in clinics included fractures, surgical emergencies, functional disorders of the nervous system, obstetric subjects, diseases of children and a medical symposium on digitalis therapy, anemias, essential hypertension and diarrhea in adults. Addresses were made at luncheon and in the evening by the following speakers, among others:

Dr. David A. Stewart, Ninette, Progress of Medicine in Fifty Years.
Dr. Norman M. Keith, Rochester, Minn., Essential Hypertension.
Dr. William Boyd, Winnipeg, The Gordon Bell Memorial Lecture.

FOREIGN

Dr. Martin Heads Pasteur Institute.—Dr. Louis Martin, nominal head of the Pasteur Institute since the deaths of Dr. Albert Calmette and Dr. Emile Roux last winter and chief of the serotherapy service, was officially appointed director by the institute board, May 16, the New York *Times* reported. He has been associated with the institute for forty years. Dr. M. G. Ramon, chief of the veterinary service of the Pasteur Institute at Garches, succeeds Dr. Calmette as under-director.

International Congress of Radiology.—The fourth International Congress of Radiology will be held at Zurich, Switzerland, July 24-31. Meetings will be held during the first four days at the University of Zurich and the Federal Institute of Technology. The Swiss Roentgen Society will entertain the delegates at a luncheon on the opening day; a festival of Swiss national costumes will be presented, July 27, and there will be a trip to St. Moritz, July 28. Dr. Hans E. Walther, Zurich, Gloriastrasse 14, is secretary of the congress.

British Prizes Awarded.—The Sir Charles Hastings Clinical Prize of the British Medical Association for 1934 has been awarded to Dr. Dulcie Helen Lukis, New Malden, for a study entitled "The Problems of Anesthesia in General Practice." The Katherine Bishop Harman Prize, awarded every second year for study and research in connection with risks apt to arise in pregnancy and childbirth, was presented to Prof. John M. Munro Kerr, Glasgow, for his clinical study "Maternal Mortality and Morbidity: A Study of Their Problems."

International League Against Cancer.—An International League for the Combat of Cancer was founded in Paris, March 24, 1934, at a meeting attended by representatives of thirty-two nations, it is reported. Former French minister Godart was elected president. It is planned to have a permanent office in Paris and to publish a yearly report. The league also plans to organize an international convention in Rome, probably for 1936, to seek international cooperation in the field of statistics and in the campaign against quackery and in exchange of literature.

International Conference on Tuberculosis.—The ninth conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis will be held in Warsaw, Poland, September 4-6. Three subjects will be discussed: biologic variations of the tubercle bacillus, introduced by Professor Karwacki, Poland; tuberculosis of the bones and joints, by Professor Putti, Italy, and use and organization of tuberculosis dispensaries, by Prof. Leon Bernard, France. Americans listed for discussions are Drs. Esmond R. Long, Philadelphia; Clarence L. Hyde, East Akron, Ohio; James A. Miller, New York, and Berthold S. Pollak, Secaucus, N. J. Information may be obtained from the National Tuberculosis Association, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York. A special party is being arranged to go from the United States, and for those who can leave in advance a trip to Russia is scheduled that will permit delegates to arrive in Warsaw in time for the meeting.

Personal.—Sir Robert McCarrison of the Indian Medical Service recently was awarded the prize of the Arnold Flinker and Julius Wagner-Jauregg Foundation of Vienna for a paper on the etiology of goiter which he delivered at the International Congress on Goiter in Bern in 1933. The prize, 2,000 Austrian shillings, had never before been awarded outside of Austria.——Dr. Edward Johnson Wayne has been appointed professor of pharmacology at the University of Sheffield. He will succeed Dr. Edward Mellanby, who was appointed in 1933, but was almost immediately afterward appointed secretary of the Medical Research Council following the death of Sir Walter Fletcher.——Dr. Hugh Crichton-Miller has resigned the directorship of the Institute for Medical Psychology, London. He was succeeded by Dr. J. R. Rees. Dr. Miller founded the institute.——Dr. Karl Frederick Wenckebach, emeritus professor of medical pathology and therapy at the University of Vienna, recently celebrated his seventieth birthday.——Dr. Andrew Hunter, professor of physiologic chemistry, University of Glasgow, has been elected dean of the faculty of medicine for 1934.——Dr. Farquhar Macrae, formerly lecturer in clinical surgery, University of Glasgow, has been appointed secretary of the Indian Medical Council, organized in 1933.——Lord Moynihan, emeritus professor of surgery, University of Leeds, and Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, president of the Royal Society and professor of biochemistry, University of Cambridge, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of St. Andrews at its graduation exercises, June 29.——Mr. Frank W. Ramsay, Bournemouth, president-elect of the British Medical Association, has resigned because of ill health and Dr. Sydney Watson Smith has been appointed to fill the office until the annual meeting of the association. A motion was also adopted to nominate Dr. Smith for president for 1934-1935.

Government Services

Memorial to Colonel Bruns Dedicated

The dedication of a portrait of Col. Earl H. Bruns took place in the Officers' Club of the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, May 24. Col. Carroll D. Buck was chairman. Speakers on the program included Dr. Harry J. Corper, "Evolution of the Memorial"; Governor Ed C. Johnson, "Colorado's Appreciation"; Mayor George D. Begole, "Denver and Colonel Bruns"; Major William C. Pollock, "Colonel Bruns the Teacher"; Major Paul M. Crawford, "Colonel Bruns the Physician"; Col. Robert M. Hardaway, "Colonel Bruns and His Civilian Confrères"; Dr. Arnold Minnig, "Tributes"; Dr. Cicero L. Lincoln Jr., "Colonel Bruns' Contributions to Medical Literature." Dr. Henry Sewall presented the portrait to the tuberculosis service of the U. S. Army. The artist was Mr. J. I. McClymont. Colonel Bruns died in 1933.

Foreign Letters

LONDON

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

June 2, 1934.

The Development of Municipal Hospitals

The president of the Socialist Medical Association is Mr. Somerville Hastings, a laryngologist to the Middlesex Hospital, the ablest and most important of the small band of medical socialists. The London County Council has been captured by the socialists (not because London has become socialist but because of the apathy of a large part of the electorate), and Mr. Hastings is now chairman of the public health committee, which controls the biggest public health organization in the world and the huge municipal hospital system of 30,000 beds. Mr. Hastings' scheme for completely socializing the medical profession has been described in THE JOURNAL (February 24, p. 628). In opening a discussion at the annual meeting of the Socialist Medical Association (*Lancet*, May 26, p. 1136) on the "Present Scope and Future Development of Municipal Hospitals," he pointed out that recent legislation transferred the powers of "guardians of the poor," who maintained hospitals that were mainly infirmaries for the poor, to the local health authorities. The latter were empowered to establish hospitals, in the ordinary sense of the term, for the use of the inhabitants of their districts. The result was that a large number of authorities (including London) had appropriated the old poor-law hospitals and were running them as municipal hospitals. But Mr. Hastings thought it a disaster—naturally as a socialist he would—that the cost of maintenance and treatment for any disease, other than infectious, had to be recovered from the patient who could afford to pay. This severance from the poor law opened enormous possibilities of development, especially in urban areas. Specialization became possible; certain wards in one hospital could be set aside for the treatment of cancer by radium and roentgen rays; in another hospital for eye cases; facilities could be provided for thoracic surgery or bronchoscopic work in a third, and so on.

A local authority could not legally refuse admission to any destitute patient if his medical necessities demanded immediate hospital treatment. (This represents the old poor-law treatment.) Accordingly, the number of beds had to be the highest that could possibly be demanded. Consequently in the summer months a good many beds were vacant, which could be used for operations that were not urgent. A consultative outpatient department then became essential. There the local authority could carry out its tuberculosis, venereal disease and school clinics. Thus medical centers for the districts could be developed. This unification should prove of value for research and medical education. Instruction in fevers had long been given in municipal hospitals, and everything possible should be done to bring the stimulating and critical influence of students within the walls of all hospitals. There was nothing to prevent the development of medical schools in association with municipal hospitals. Mr. Hastings might have given the example of the Hammersmith Hospital, which, as described in previous letters to THE JOURNAL, is to be the hospital of the recently formed Postgraduate Medical School of London. This is a municipal hospital. It was not found possible to associate the school with any of the great voluntary hospitals, as they are medical schools fully occupied in undergraduate teaching. Mr. Hastings stated that these developments were increasing confidence in municipal hospitals, which were being preferred by many to voluntary hospitals. The public was beginning to feel that the hospitals belonged to them and that they could go there by right of citizenship and not as charity patients, and should anything go amiss they had the right to protest through their elected representatives.

Moving Roentgen Ray Pictures

At the Royal Society of Medicine, Dr. Russell Reynolds gave a remarkable demonstration of moving pictures taken of subjects exposed to roentgen rays. As long ago as 1896, within a few months of Roentgen's discovery, Dr. John MacIntyre demonstrated in Glasgow a film of the movement of the bones of a frog's leg taken with roentgen rays. But this was very large, and for human subjects the direct method, whereby a continuous film is substituted for the usual "still" picture, presents great difficulties. The method adopted by Dr. Reynolds is to allow the rays to produce their effect on a fluorescent screen in the ordinary way and then photograph this with a film camera. He has so simplified the apparatus that he was able to take a picture of a moving hand at the meeting and produce this fully developed at its close. By moving pictures the exact movements at a joint, whether healthy or diseased, can be studied and demonstrated to students. The movements of the heart and lungs are also shown in a form easy to study, and so are the movements of the alimentary canal after a bismuth meal. The possibility of linking up sound with the pictures has been considered. The movement and sounds of the heart might be recorded together and in this way some of the teaching with regard to what is heard with the stethoscope might be discontinued. At the same meeting Dr. R. Janker of Bonn gave a demonstration of moving roentgen ray films similarly produced.

The Reduction of Disease Among Milk Cattle

A committee appointed by the government to consider measures for reduction of disease among milk cattle, particularly of tuberculosis, has presented a report. The president was Sir F. G. Hopkins, the biochemist, and the members included such experts as Prof. E. P. Cathcart (physiologist), Dr. A. Stanley Griffith (pathologist and authority on bovine tuberculosis), and Prof. J. H. Jones.

DISEASE COMMUNICATED TO MAN

Bovine tuberculosis is responsible for more than 2,500 deaths annually in Great Britain, and for a still greater amount of serious illness. Undulant fever is rarely reported in Great Britain, but possibly it often passes unrecognized. About 100 outbreaks of epidemic disease, due either to mastitis in cattle or to subsequent infection of milk by those handling it, have been recorded in this country since 1903. The most important outbreak occurred at Hove in 1929, when 1,000 families were affected and sixty-three deaths occurred. The committee recommended that routine veterinary inspection should be made obligatory for all local authorities. The veterinary service should be expanded under the immediate control of local authorities, but with coordinating powers of the department of agriculture. The veterinary officers should be responsible for eradication of disease and should do the tuberculin testing for the purpose of milk designation.

THE ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

This scheme, which will require the active supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, should provide for the following: 1. A list of tuberculosis-free herds, tested with tuberculin from time to time under official supervision. 2. Free advice and free tuberculin-testing for owners who agree to make bona fide efforts to free their herds from tuberculosis, or who have established free herds. 3. Financial help where necessary by way of loans to approved owners for expenditure required by the veterinary inspector as necessary to eradication. 4. Securing to owners of disease-free herds of a higher price for their

milk. 5. Measures to secure tuberculosis-free cattle being moved about and exposed for sale without the risk of contact with other cattle. 6. All milk should be sold under an official designation and should attain a fixed standard of cleanliness. It should conform to one of the following designations: (*a*) "Certified milk"—which has not undergone any heat treatment and is derived from tubercle-free herds. This milk should not be required to be bottled at the farm. (*b*) "Pasteurized milk"—which has undergone once only a process of approved heat treatment in a plant licensed for the purpose. (*c*) "Sterilized milk"—which has been raised to the boiling point or higher in a licensed plant. (*d*) "Uncertified milk"—which has undergone no heat treatment and is not derived from tubercle-free herds but attains a certain hygienic standard.

Increase in the Number of Physicians

The Medical Register at the beginning of the present year contained 56,741 names, the largest ever reached, and 340 students more than last year had registered their names. At the session of the General Medical Council of Medical Education and Registration Sir Norman Walker in his presidential address quoted these figures and reminded the council that its first object was to improve medical education. The boundaries of medicine were ever extending, and the last twenty years had seen even greater and more rapid changes than those that had led to the passing of the Medical Act of 1886. The council could not, however, frame a model curriculum which would suit every country and every school, and a hard-and-fast arrangement of subjects was impossible even if desirable. Each licensing body was free to try out new methods, and those found successful were likely to be imitated and perhaps improved on by others. Other countries did not realize how much we gained from our unique system of external examiners (examiners drawn from outside medical schools). The meeting at the council of teachers from different schools was perhaps the most efficient way of diffusing information.

The Effect of Noise on Work

The efforts to deal with the noise evil, produced by machinery in modern civilization, especially by automobile traffic, have been described previously (THE JOURNAL, Oct. 21, 1933, p. 1325; Oct. 28, 1933, p. 1402). The Anti-Noise League was formed, with the support of prominent physicians, for the purpose of inducing the authorities to regulate by law forms of noise that are manifestly injurious to the community. Lord Horder, chairman of the Anti-Noise League, presided at a lecture on "Research into the Effects of Noise on Work," delivered at the National Institute of Industrial Psychology by Prof. F. C. Bartlett, director of the Psychological Laboratory of the University of Cambridge. Professor Bartlett said that the world became more and more full of noise each year. In almost every civilized country committees were appointed to investigate what was called "the menace of noise," and the facts about noise were slowly accumulating. Noise might be defined as any sound which was treated as a nuisance, and the qualities of any particular sound depended largely on the background against which it was experienced. But certain characteristics of sound made them attract attention on almost any background. The most important were loudness, ambiguity of direction and unfamiliarity. It was only in certain special occupations that there was any evidence of serious damage to hearing by noise. The boilermaker working inside a boiler might have to endure a loudness considerably greater than anything used in experiments on human beings. Moreover, many of the constituents of the noise were of high frequency, so that their loudness was greatly amplified. That continued exposure might produce middle-ear inflammation and lead to permanent deafness seemed certain. Some other industries might produce more or less similar effects, but except for highly specific tasks no convincing case could be made out for loss of hearing. But there were other ill effects of loud sounds. The pneumatic drill, the hoot of the automobile, or the rattle of a busy city street might deafen nobody, but they masked sounds more important to the individual, such as conversation, and so produced irritation. Masking was a physical effect, but its reaction on work was psychologic. It slowly piled up annoyance and a feeling of defeat and so became a real enemy.

PARIS

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

May 9, 1934.

The Medical Congress of Tunis

A congress devoted to the study of medical questions pertaining to the French protectorates of northern Africa was held at Tunis under the chairmanship of Prof. Charles Nicolle, now professor at the Collège de France in Paris but for many years director of the Institut Pasteur in Tunis. Many French physicians crossed the Mediterranean for the occasion—also several Italian physicians. The meeting, which was organized by the North African medical group, was presided over by Dr. Brun, director of the Hôpital Sadiki at Tunis. The crusade against syphilis was the subject of papers by Colombani and Lepinay of Morocco; A. Lacroix and Colonieu of Algeria, and Mazéres, Raynal and Louis Chauvin of Tunisia. Everywhere may be observed the effects of the crusade undertaken against Spirochaeta pallida by the French physicians. In Morocco, the mutilating tertiary types are becoming more uncommon. In Algeria the number of antivenereal centers is increasing constantly (7 in 1928, 156 in 1930, and 178 in 1933). Here prostitution is the most dangerous factor. In the rural districts, fatalism among the Mussulmans is a serious obstacle to the publicity campaign in favor of energetic treatment. Tunisia seems to be the country the best organized to combat venereal disease. The antivenereal equipment of Tunisia includes, at present, numerous detection and treatment centers for syphilis, not only at Tunis, where there is an excellent dispensary, but also in all the cities of the interior. The number of doses of spirillicidal drugs, supplied gratuitously by the hygienic services, has risen from 11,551 in 1923 to 149,486 in 1932. At the same time, the expenditures have risen from 50,000 francs ($3,250) in 1923 to 534,300 francs ($34,729) in 1932.

Eye conditions associated with congenital syphilis, so frequent in northern Africa, have been the subject of a research by Cuénot and Nataf, based on observations extending over nearly forty years and on 300,000 observations of patients, half of which were natives. The authors employ mercury salts in preference to arsphenamines, which latter are used only when there are no changes in the deep membranes of the eye nor in the optic nerve. They reject pentavalent arsenicals entirely.

Arsenotherapy in the treatment of dementia paralytica and tabes was the second topic on the program and was presented by Dr. Cassar, director of the Tunis prophylaxis center. The Mussulman of Tunisia seems to have developed an immunity of his central nervous system toward attacks of Spirochaeta pallida. Tabes and dementia paralytica are rare. The treatment with arsphenamines, applied since 1919, has not changed the nature of syphilis as it appears in the natives. The baneful effects of inadequate treatment with arsphenamines, which are observed in the European in the form of manifestations of unapparent neurosyphilis, detectable by examination of the cerebrospinal fluid, are not found in the natives of Tunisia.

In addition to numerous special communications presented by physicians of France and Africa, several lectures were given. Professor Porot of Algiers spoke on the new ideas concerning the disorders of the cerebral circulation; Dr. Sabouraud of Paris, on physicians as they disport themselves in fields outside of medicine; Professor Morax of Paris, on dermo-epidermic

grafts; Professor Debré of Paris, on tuberculosis in the child; Dr. Diacono of Tunis, on the serologic problem of hemolysis; Dr. Deschamps, on arteritis obliterans. In closing, Oran (Algeria) was chosen as the place of meeting for next year, and Professor Abadie was elected chairman.

The Congress of Lyons

A meeting of physicians of French hot springs and climatic resorts was held in Lyons. The attendance was large, as it was in association with Easter holidays. The study of heat treatment as applied to rheumatism, as defined for the first time at Lyons by Poncet, was the chief purpose of the meeting. Heat treatment as applied to respiratory disorders was a second topic. A somewhat new subject was touched on in several papers; namely, the pathogenic rôle of the humidity of the atmosphere, a subject especially fitting for Lyons, which, being situated at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saône, has a higher humidity than almost any other city of France. The days without a trace of rain are rare in Lyons. Mr. Boudry of La Bourboule considered the question from the physiologic point of view. Mr. Causy gave his views on the mechanism of the cause of pain by damp weather. The second day was devoted to a discussion on renal tuberculosis.

Experimentation on Man

In reviews of a rather more literary than medical tone, Professor Nicolle is publishing a series of articles on medical philosophy, characterized by perspicacity and containing conclusions of a life devoted entirely to experimentation. His articles are creating a sensation, as did also his book on the destiny of infectious diseases, in which he predicted the disappearance of certain diseases and the possible appearance of new ones. In this new series of articles he is considering the right to experiment on man. He energetically denies such a right, even on criminals. Human life should be sacred to man. One has not even the right to jeopardize one's own life. If Pasteur had inoculated himself first with rabies and the experiment had failed, it would have been a disaster for humanity. This having been said, and just at the moment when he would seem to have succeeded in convincing the reader of the truth of his statement, he admits that experimentation on man has been practiced since time immemorial and that every trial of a new medicine, a new serum, a new anesthetic, a new operative method is, essentially, experimentation, with merely the attenuation that it has always been preceded by trials on animals. But there are many instances in which conclusions based on trials on one species are not a priori applicable to other species, notably the human species. There is still a ravine to be crossed, and Nicolle reaches the conclusion that only the scientist is entitled to cross it, in the calmness of his conscience, after having weighed all the responsibilities and eventualities and having decided that the problem to be elucidated is of cardinal importance for humanity and can be solved in no other way. From this conception, to all appearances contradictory, the conclusion appears to be reached that the scientist, having no selfish interests and placed at the front of human progress, has rights belonging only to himself, which it behooves mankind to recognize. This conclusion appears somewhat strange, and Mr. Nicolle states that he would not have adopted it if it had not been the only one possible, if the question was to have any issue.

The Academy's Oldest Member

Dr. Guéniot, formerly obstetrician to the hôpitaux de Paris and past president of the Academy of Medicine, has completed his 102d year. His health is excellent, and he continues to carry on his studies in his library. He has presented to the Academy the two volumes that he recently published: "Observations on Birds, Insects and Plants," and the third edition of the work "How to Live to Be One Hundred Years Old."

BERLIN

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

May 7, 1934.

Genes, Chromosomes and Tumors

Prof. K. H. Bauer of Breslau discussed recently the subject of hereditary biology in relation to tumors. He emphasized that at the beginning of every tumor blastoma cells develop. They originate from body cells, but modification of the cells cannot lead to tumor cells. Crossing has not been demonstrated, but a mutation of the gene can be assumed with a high degree of certainty, just as such mutation can be held responsible for the origination of hereditary diseases (multiple exostoses, xeroderma pigmentosum). The assumption that mutated genes are the substantial carriers of tumor qualities can be shown by the fact that the tumor cells give evidence not only of new but also of old functions in some form or other. A retrogression of mutation cells never occurs. Metastases and recurrences show the contamination or the remnants that support the mutation. Not every mutated body cell becomes a tumor cell, but every tumor cell is a mutated body cell. The peak of cellular division and the places of increased usage are chiefly involved. All influences that disturb the processes of regeneration further tumor formation. Examinations of tumor cells show abnormal conditions with respect to the chromosomes. In some cells, from 95 to 100 chromosomes (basic number 48) were demonstrated. In malignant tumors multiple mitoses were observed. The modifications in the number of the chromosomes furnish the stimulus for the new formation and for growth. Experimentally the agents that are employed biologically for the production of mutation in germ cells may be applied to tumor cells. Roentgen irradiation may cause roentgen carcinoma or sarcoma; likewise, radium may produce carcinoma and sarcoma in plants and animals, and arsenic may produce them in plants. As an indication of the influence of ultraviolet light, it may be stated that skin cancer in man develops only in surfaces exposed to the light. An increased incidence was observed on the skin of mariners and inhabitants of the rural regions. Tumors are a problem of the genes and the chromosomes. The therapeutic effects of roentgen rays are based on their influence on the make up of the genes. The frequency of tumors in man depends on the negative selection. The present longer duration of life leads to marked aging of the tissues and thus to carcinoma in aging persons.

Modern Work Methods

The Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Arbeitsphysiologie held recently a working session in Dortmund. Prof. Dr. Glum, general director of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Gesellschaft, Berlin, explained that if Germany is to hold its own against other countries, increased importance must be laid on the highest quality of work. "We are seeking the best working methods. We are gathering experience that we may apply it in a truly social sense. Improvements in machines and apparatus are devised and tested, and our name has become known throughout the world."

A phase of the work is research on the best methods of saving the working strength of creative man, in order to preserve for him his defense forces for life in this machine age. Just what methods should be employed to accomplish this, it is the purpose of this session to discover.

Prof. Dr. Atzler, director of the institute, introduced to the audience some of the problems of the physiology of work, the objective of which is to shape the industrial work of man in accordance with his capacities. Through years of energetic though quiet research, the weapons have been forged with the aid of which the burdens of mankind can be lightened. The maximum burden of work for juveniles, how to preserve the workman's working capacity as he grows older, and the best

methods to employ to strengthen the human body, such as have proved useful of late in the emergency field work service, have been ascertained through scientific research. Germany entails a loss of time and money from pneumonoconiosis in miners, amounting to 4,500,000 marks ($1,710,000) each year. It has been learned that susceptibility to this disease depends to a great extent on the individual structure of the nose, so that, with the aid of an ingenious apparatus, the susceptibility of applicants for work in the mines can be determined.

Prof. Dr. Kraut made some observations on the nutrition of workmen. Since the beginning of the economic crisis the food question among workmen has been serious. The decline in the quality of the diet is so marked that, along with other damages, there has been a reduction of working capacity. An improvement is expected primarily as a result of the measures adopted by the government and the large industrialists for the betterment of the employment situation. Greater knowledge and care in choosing the proper foods are needed. In recent studies on the food problem among workmen, a lack of high-grade animal protein was evidenced, which condition can be improved with the means already at hand. The chief recommendation is an increase of milk consumption.

Attention was called also to the endeavor, by systematic research, to improve the quality of hand work so that it will be better able to compete with machine work. The form of tools used today is, to a great extent, determined by tradition rather than practical usefulness.

Heart Patients and Sport Activities

The question is often raised as to whether heart patients must renounce all participation in sports. Professor Unverricht, the director of the third Medizinische Universitätsklinik in Berlin, gives his views in the *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift*. He takes the attitude that each individual patient must be considered separately. The desires of the patient must be considered, lest, by general prohibitions, a feeling of complete physical inferiority be induced. By careful measurement of the permissible physical activities the compensation processes demanded by the circulation of the patient with heart defects can be provided for. Thus the general capacity can be strengthened and the joy of living in such persons can be restored. Unverricht reached this conclusion on the basis of observations on juvenile patients who had been affected with mitral insufficiency, mild mitral stenoses, aortic insufficiency or mild aortic stenoses, although they presented no severe subjective symptoms. Exercising the greatest caution, he permitted the patients at first to perform passive movements and then to participate in active gymnastic exercises; finally he allowed them to engage in running, swimming, skating and paddling. He always introduced a mild form of exercise to reduce the tension and to relieve the strain, and he took care to provide also for adequate periods of rest. Before beginning a new form of exercise, the patients were required to participate in deep breathing. Every muscular movement furthers the blood circulation and lessens peripheral disturbances. It is true that the burden of the heart will be increased by the augmentation of the stroke volume. Exercise exerts a favorable influence also on the blood vessels; for they become thereby adapted to the performance of increased labor. Possibly the muscularis of the vessel walls will be strengthened and the venomotor performance will thereby be increased. Thus a compensation process has been consciously introduced; for exercise of the heart and the blood vessels is especially important for patients with heart defects to establish a reserve force in the event of a sudden increased demand on the circulatory system, whether in the form of a suddenly necessary physical exertion or to resist an attack of fever (infectious diseases).

In the changes in the size of the heart brought about under the influence of physical exercise, the play of the capillaries is important; that is, the development of the adaptability of the capillaries in the muscles and in the skin; hence, the evident value of air baths combined with physical exercise. Through stimulation of the skin, air baths have a tonic effect and increase the well being of the patient. Exercises requiring the exertion of one's strength to the limit, such as running or swimming a certain distance within a prescribed space of time, were permitted only after completion of an adequate period of training. When the performance was increased slowly, there was never any essential enlargement of the heart. Great care was taken not to allow the patients to overexert themselves. They were supervised most carefully. No further accentuation of the exercises was permitted when any disturbances resulted, such as disturbed sleep, loss of appetite, mental depression, fatigue, irritability, or the like, symptoms that can be regarded as signs of beginning circulatory weakness and that are seen as fatigue manifestations, even in healthy sport adherents, after an exaggerated course of training. In the cases mentioned, a lowering of the blood pressure value, such as occurs in healthy persons who overexert themselves, was frequently observed. The physician must be personally familiar with the various forms of bodily exercise. The critical task of the physician is to apply to other constitutions his personal experiences, which are of course influenced by his own capacity to perform and his own bodily constitution, and to estimate the capacity of the patient's organism to react to various sport activities. If patients take a stubborn attitude and show an inclination to make records for themselves at any cost, the experiment, as far as they are concerned, should immediately be discontinued. In dealing with heart patients it must constantly be emphasized that the quality of the performance, from the point of view of speed and skill, is a secondary matter.

The Combating of Tuberculosis

A new Prussian law establishes stricter regulations for combating tuberculosis. Heretofore only contagious cases of pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis and deaths from these disorders were notifiable; now every death from tuberculosis of any form must be reported, and also every case of tuberculosis of the skin. The notices are to be given to the health officer within one week in the event of illness and within twenty-four hours in case of death. The old regulations provided further that the householders' control committee must report to the proper station any change of residence of such a patient. The new regulations require that any change of residence of a suspected person also be reported. In fact, in general, the new regulations place more emphasis on the suspected patient; for example, they provide that suspected persons may be included in the care-taking measures established for the tuberculous.

The Excess of Females

Before the war there were in Germany 1,029 females to each 1,000 males. After the war this relationship was greatly changed, there having been 1,101 females to each 1,000 males. Gradually, however, the disproportionate number of females has been remedied and recent statistics place the relation at 1,059 females to 1,000 males, while the excess number of male births (1,000 girls to 1,055 boys) appears to be bringing about a further betterment. The present excess of females over males ranges around 1,900,000 and is found almost exclusively in the cities. The excess is largest in Berlin; namely, 1,169 females to 1,000 males. In rural communities the proportion is 1,002 females to 1,000 males, and in many small communities a considerable excess of males may be found. The older age groups present the highest excess of females.

BELGIUM

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

April 26, 1934.

The International Association of Preventive Pediatrics

The third conference of the Association internationale de pédiatrie préventive was held in Luxemburg, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rischard, assisted by Professor Taillens of Lausanne and Mr. Daniel Oltramare of Geneva. The first topic, "The Prophylaxis of Infantile Paralysis," was presented by Messieurs P. Rohmer and de Willemin-Clog of Strasbourg, who suggested the following: Early detection and isolation (and specific treatment) of all cases of poliomyelitis, including the abortive cases. Prophylaxis applied to all the children by means of convalescents' serum or the blood of adults. In time of epidemics, the creation of a central medical organization for the application of preventive measures; disinfection measures; sanitary supervision of the sale of food products. Measures to prevent the dissemination of infection: prohibition of all public gatherings. Compulsory notification of the disease, also of sporadic cases, in all countries.

Prof. Arvid Wallgren of Göteburg pointed out that the infective agent in poliomyelitis appears to have a wide distribution. Its distribution is more widespread than the frequency of the disease would lead one to suppose. The infection provokes but rarely clinical symptoms. In this respect, poliomyelitis resembles to a certain extent the chronic infectious type of tuberculosis. The prophylactic measures may be divided into two kinds: those designed to prevent contagion and those directed toward the prevention of the disease by persons exposed. Prophylaxis of exposure has two principal tasks to perform (*a*) checking of the dissemination of the infective agent, and (*b*) prevention of the reception of the infective agent by man. The fact that only a small proportion of the persons exposed come down with the disease shows the great importance of predisposition with regard to the consequences of an infection. Resistance to the disease depends on (*a*) certain specific factors of biologic immunity and (*b*) certain constitutional and physiologic factors.

The congress reached the following conclusions: Since infantile paralysis is due to a micro-organism that is still unknown, there are still many obscure points in its etiology; consequently it is difficult to adopt categorically certain prophylactic measures. The little that is known appears, however, to justify the following attitude: infection may develop either by direct contact from child to child or through the mediation of nonparalyzed but nevertheless infected patients or of healthy germ carriers, or, from water or certain foods; more particularly, milk and milk products. In case of epidemics, one should apply the following measures:

1. Compulsory notification of the disease, including sporadic cases, should be introduced in all countries in which such a provision is lacking.

2. It is recommended that the organization of the crusade be intrusted, in case of an epidemic, to a medical service specially created for this purpose, in charge of a qualified physician who will decide on the measures to be taken and will direct their application. He should collect from the infected area all items of information gathered during the epidemic, with a view to their future scientific utilization. He should attach to himself a number of competent physicians and should offer the service of this body to the medical corps to aid in the detection of cases and the application of treatment, including prophylaxis.

3. The first measure to be applied is the early detection and isolation of all cases (including those of the abortive type) under the best possible conditions. Provision should be made for the disinfection of dwellings, personal belongings and excrementa.

4. All necessary measures should be taken to prevent dissemination of the disease by water, milk and foods; special attention should be given to the supervision of commerce in food products.

5. Since in epidemics the infection appears to extend to the major part of the population, it is recommended that specific seroprophylaxis be studied and possibly applied in some form that the present status of science places at our disposal. It is advisable that large supplies of convalescents' serum, and possibly of other specific serums, be kept on hand in certain centers.

6. Germ carriers are, in the opinion of most authors, numerous in the infected regions and may be regarded as an important source of infection. Public assemblages of all kinds that might bring about a contact of persons of other regions with the inhabitants of the infected region should be prohibited. In the region invaded by the epidemic, camps and vacation colonies for children coming from other sections should not be established. With the same object in view, all movements of nomadic groups should be prevented. These principles should be kept in mind also in the movements of troops.

7. With regard to closing theaters, schools, consultation centers for mothers and infants, and the like, it is impossible to establish uniform rules. It is advisable to regulate these matters according to the special conditions surrounding each epidemic.

Prevention of Acute Disorders in the Nursling

The second topic before the conference was "Prophylaxis of Acute Specific Disorders in the Nursling." Professor Rott of Berlin presented a paper on "Significance, from the Social Hygiene Standpoint, of Influenza in Preschool Children." Prof. G. Frontali of Padua spoke on "Prophylaxis of Influenza in Early Childhood." The following conclusions were accepted by the congress: For the prophylaxis of acute disorders of the respiratory passages, associated with seasonal or epidemic influenza of early childhood, two kinds of measures are proposed:

MEANS OF AVOIDING CONTAGION

Means of avoiding contagion: In groups of children under institutional care, in cubicles, after rigorous elimination of all notified cases of other infectious diseases; the creation, in waiting rooms of consultation centers for children, of smaller apartments making it possible to keep children separate before consultation. Application to the infant wards of modern methods of air conditioning and the maintenance of a suitable temperature at all seasons of the year. All members of the personnel to report at once the slightest rhinopharyngeal disorder. The use by the personnel of a simple mask, at least with the appearance of the first symptoms, and the regular examination of the personnel to exclude from service all cases of influenza as soon as they appear. The application of these measures to every person coming to visit the children, and, if possible, the rule that children may be seen only through a glass partition. Impressing on the mothers the importance of their own rhinopharyngeal disorders from the beginning, for the health of the children, and the value of their wearing a protective mask when they nurse and care for the child.

MEANS TO STRENGTHEN A CHILD'S RESISTANCE TO RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

While still seeking means of immunization, one must not rely too much on their action in the present state of our knowledge of chemical agents. An endeavor should be made to acquire a better knowledge of the influences of weather. The physician should be instructed as to the importance of a well adapted diet, with emphasis on breast feeding, and, if that is impracticable, the need of a complete and well balanced diet. Lyons was selected as the meeting place for the next session.

Marriages

HENRY KELSO CUNNINGHAM, Knoxville, Tenn., to Miss Marie Russell Nininger of Roanoke, Va., June 9.

HERBERT E. MOORE to Miss Margaret Wixstrom, both of Birmingham, Mich., in May.

JOSEPH F. CARROW, Cadillac, Mich., to Mrs. A. L. Dryer of Marion, June 3.

HARVEY GARRISON JR., Jackson, Miss., to Miss Merideth Owens, April 25.

CLYDE JOHN GEIGER to Miss Frances Terry, both of Chicago, May 26.

Deaths

Joseph John Meyer ⊕ Johnstown, Pa.; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1915; past president and secretary of the Cambria County Medical Society; member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in 1931; served during the World War; on the staff of the Municipal Hospital and formerly on the staffs of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial and Mercy hospitals; editor-in-chief of the *Medical Comment;* aged 41; died, May 8, of lobar pneumonia.

Robert Lewis Richard ⊕ Santa Barbara, Calif.; Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1894; member of the American Psychiatric Association; was appointed assistant surgeon in the M. C., U. S. Army, in 1903, promoted to captain in 1908, and resigned in 1912; at one time lecturer in psychiatry at the University of California Medical School, San Francisco; formerly superintendent of the Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage; aged 64; died, May 25, in Los Angeles.

Charles McPherson Curtis, College Park, Ga.; Southern Medical College, Atlanta, 1887; member of the Medical Association of Georgia; formerly mayor and councilman of College Park; for many years member of the school board and the Georgia Military Academy; aged 68; died, May 6, of heart disease, following an operation for appendicitis.

Alexander Marcy Jr., Riverton, N. J.; University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, 1881; member and past president of the Medical Society of New Jersey; member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in 1905 and 1911; formerly bank president; aged 75; died, May 1.

Robert Wallace Hardon ⊕ Chicago; Harvard University Medical School, Boston, 1893; for many years professor of general and orthopedic surgery, Post Graduate Medical School; aged 68; died suddenly, June 1, in the Post Graduate Hospital, of heart disease, following an operation on the gallbladder.

Mary Biddle McCollin Tatum, Radnor, Pa.; Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1889; aged 66; senior member of the board of managers of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, where she died, May 10, of acute suppurative appendicitis with peritonitis.

Carl Richard Wagner ⊕ Pasadena, Calif.; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1921; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; on the visiting staff of the Pasadena Hospital; aged 36; died, June 8, in a local hospital, of injuries received in an automobile accident.

Harvey H. Martin ⊕ La Porte, Ind.; Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 1895; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; served during the World War; surgeon to the Holy Family and Fairview hospitals; aged 62; died, May 27, of heart disease.

Charles Henry Francis O'Neill, New York; College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, Columbia University, 1894; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; aged 64; died suddenly, May 10, of heart disease.

Paul Elias Kuhl ⊕ Trenton, N. J.; University of Louisville (Ky.) School of Medicine, 1907; on the staff of the Mercer Hospital; aged 50; was found dead, April 19, of illuminating gas poisoning, self-administered.

Mary Pearlee Manning, Hamilton, Ohio; Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, 1904; member of the Ohio State Medical Association; public school physician; aged 70; died, April 11, of pneumonia.

Horatio Pilkington, Philadelphia; University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, 1879; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; aged 78; died, March 1.

Thomas Wayne King, Lamoni, Iowa; Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., 1905; served during the World War; aged 53; died, March 28, of a skull fracture received in a fall.

Charles W. Miles Sr., Union City, Tenn.; University of Louisville (Ky.) School of Medicine, 1872; formerly member of the board of education; aged 85; died, May 9, of pneumonia.

Thomas Maxwell Toler, Washington, La.; Tulane University of Louisiana Medical Department, New Orleans, 1903; aged 61; died, in April, of heart disease.

Oliver Perry Jamison, Leon, Iowa; Keokuk Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1905; aged 54; was found dead, April 6, of heart disease.

Richard Henry Crisler, Burlington, Ky.; Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, 1875; aged 86; died, May 6, in Cincinnati, of myocarditis.

Hans Herbert Johnston, Los Angeles; New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, New York, 1915; aged 47; died, March 30.

Vilda Isidore Groulx, Port Hope, Ont., Canada; University of Bishop College Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, 1888; aged 71; died, in March.

Hugh Custer Arey ⊕ Excelsior, Minn.; University of Minnesota College of Medicine and Surgery, Minneapolis, 1902; aged 55; died, May 20.

Otto Louis Prien, Denver; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, 1919; aged 51; died suddenly, May 7, of cerebral hemorrhage.

Adoniram Judson Parker, Tacoma, Wash.; University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, 1883; aged 80; was found dead, April 16.

Farris Lucius Jackson, Athens, Ga.; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., 1917; aged 39; died suddenly, March 27, of heart disease.

John F. Schmershall, Jerome, Idaho; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1904; aged 58; died, May 2, in Santa Cruz, Calif.

John Calvin Snyder, Newark, Ohio; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1891; aged 81; died, May 11, of osteosarcoma of the upper jaw.

Samuel L. Witham, Fortville, Ind.; Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1879; aged 84; died, May 7, of parenchymatous nephritis.

Samuel Petersky, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, 1906; aged 50; died, February 16.

Austin Flint Townsend, Daleville, Ala.; Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, 1893; aged 63; died, April 7, of cerebral hemorrhage.

Ames Wilsworth Slate, Indian Orchard, Mass.; Harvard University Medical School, Boston, 1900; aged 59; died, May 11.

Lee Washbon Prescott ⊕ Sloan, Iowa; State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, 1905; aged 52; died, May 5.

Otto Ignatius Rebescher, Buffalo; University of Buffalo School of Medicine, 1910; aged 52; died, April 25, of angina pectoris.

Robert Terry, Gumbo, Mo.; Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, 1898; aged 69; died suddenly, March 26, of heart disease.

Henry George William Reinhardt, Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1897; aged 65; died, May 9.

Thomas H. Wilson ⊕ Chicago; National Medical University, Chicago, 1903; aged 66; died, March 2, of heart disease.

Evert Rodenhuis, Corsica, S. D.; Detroit College of Medicine, 1895; aged 70; died, March 5, of arteriosclerosis.

John Robert Moon, Eagleville, Tenn.; University of Nashville Medical Department, 1878; aged 80; died, April 11.

Frank P. Klahr, Algona, Iowa; Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1875; aged 84; died suddenly, April 24.

James T. Jarrett, Roanoke, Va.; University College of Medicine, Richmond, 1898; aged 62; died, April 1.

William H. Damon, Los Angeles; Dearborn Medical College, Chicago, 1904; aged 61; died, April 28.

Alonzo H. Ralston, Fredericksburg, Ind.; Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, 1897; aged 74; died, May 1.

Levi E. Reck, Piqua, Ohio; Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1891; aged 67; died, April 15.

L. G. McElhany, Success, Ark. (licensed in Arkansas in 1923); aged 57; died, April 13.

Correspondence

STANDARDIZATION OF DIGITALIS

To the Editor:—Recent correspondence in THE JOURNAL (March 17, p. 862; April 14, p. 1246) regarding the standardization of digitalis leaves impressions that are likely to increase the dilemma of manufacturers.

Pharmacologists are largely responsible for introducing, and carrying on the principal investigations in, bio-assays, but the practice of bio-assay is chiefly the concern of manufacturers of pharmaceutic products. The latter require simple, reasonably accurate and economical methods that will give reproducible results. Such methods will increase the popularity and promote the use of bio-assays.

There is no doubt of the frog method being simple, but there is serious doubt of its giving accurate and dependable results. Moreover, frogs are practically unobtainable in arid and semitropical regions and importations are costly, so that an assay on frogs may actually be more expensive than on cats. However, cats too are difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities almost everywhere. Of course, it might be possible to import frog-assayed or cat-assayed digitalis from other parts, but this may not be desired for various reasons. I need not dwell on other difficulties and complications of the cat method, such as the difficult handling of cats, the indispensability of surgical anesthesia and operation, the complex technical arrangements for bio-assay, the considerable individual variability in animals, at least twelve cats being necessary and not six as stated in the correspondence, and the use of death as a single end point. These various phases of the problem of digitalis assay have long ceased to be academic and the search for other methods has continued.

With the object of improving the bio-assay of digitalis, and of eliminating the difficulties and complications of the frog and cat methods, Shoemaker and I suggested in 1926, and I definitely proposed in 1929, the use of the pigeon. The pigeon method has not been referred to in the correspondence mentioned, although it has been sufficiently described in well known scientific journals. This is not the place to discuss the details of and results with this method. The following list of references will provide these matters:

Hanzlik and Shoemaker: *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* **23:** 298, 1926.
Hanzlik, P. J.: *J. Pharmacol & Exper. Therap.* **35:** 363 (April) 1929.
Hanzlik, P. J., and Stockton, A. B.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **35:** 393 (April) 1929.
Hanzlik, P. J.; Stockton, A. B., and Davis, S. S.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **41:** 5 (Jan.) 1931.
Hanzlik, P. J., and Wood, D. A.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **37:** 67 (Sept.) 1929.
Lehman, A. J., and Hanzlik, P. J.: *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* **30:** 140 (Nov.) 1932.
Lehman, A. J., and Hanzlik, P. J.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **48:** 151 (June) 1933.
Dock, William; Stockton, A. B., and Lehman, A. J.: *Am. Heart J.* **8:** 707 (June) 1933.
Stockton, A. B.: *Am. Heart J.* **9:** 248 (Dec.) 1933.

Applications of the method, with confirmations and suggestions, have been published by:

Burn, J. H.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **39:** 221 (June) 1930.
Guidi, G.: *Rassegna di terap. e pat. clin.* **2:** 129 (March) 1930.
Starnotti, C.: *Rassegna di terap. e pat. clin.* **2:** 385 (July) 1930.
Munch, J. C.: Bio-Assays: A Handbook of Quantitative Pharmacology, Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1931.
Carratalá, R. E.: *Semana méd.* **2:** 1606 (Nov. 26) 1931.
Averbuck, S. H.: *Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmakol.* **157:** 342, 1930.
Redonnet: *Gac. méd. Espan.*, 1930.
Starnotti, C.: *Rev. sud.-Am. de endocrinol.* **14:** 349 (June 15) 1931.
Chen, K. K., and Chen, A. L.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **49:** 503, 514, 561 (Dec.) 1933.
Chen, K. K.; Jensen, H., and Chen, A. L.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **47:** 307 (March) 1933.
Lieb, C. C., and Mulinos, M. G.: *J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* **48:** 282 (July) 1933.
Chen and Chen: *Arch. internat. de pharmacodyn. et de therap.* **47:** 297, 1934.

The advantages of the pigeon method may be briefly stated as simplicity, reasonable accuracy, and economy. Pigeons are easily obtained or raised everywhere; no surgical anesthesia or operation is necessary; a result is obtainable in fifteen minutes; the pigeons can be used repeatedly. A check on the results of bio-assay according to the emetic dose can be obtained, if desired, by determining the fatal dose in the same pigeon. Results with the pigeon method compare favorably with those by the cat method. It is possible to use the emetic dose for estimating the probable full therapeutic dose of digitalis (Stockton, 1933) and more satisfactorily than fatal doses according to the frog and cat methods (Dock, Stockton and Lehman, 1933). While this application should be further investigated, the results already obtained are promising enough to indicate that the denial of such possibilities for a bio-assay method in the correspondence mentioned is unwarranted.

In view of all that has been said, it would pay manufacturers to investigate the practical possibilities of the pigeon method for assaying digitalis.

P. J. HANZLIK, M.D., San Francisco.
Professor of Pharmacology, Stanford
University School of Medicine.

"DINITROPHENOL POISONING"

To the Editor:—I should like to make a correction in the article on "Dinitrophenol Poisoning" reported by Drs. Jackson and Duvall in THE JOURNAL, June 2.

Under the chemical analyses Dr. Jackson reported an icterus index of 20 on first examination. At the time the examination was made it was brought to Dr. Jackson's attention that the color obtained at that reading was almost entirely dissipated by the addition of 5 per cent hydrochloric acid. This is according to recommendation made by Dr. Tainter and his co-workers in THE JOURNAL of Nov. 4, 1933. A second determination could not be made at this time because of lack of serum. The second report of 5.3 was obtained on later serum (also dark in color), which was decolorized with 5 per cent hydrochloric acid.

I make this correction in order that the report may not be accepted by some as conclusive evidence that liver damage had occurred.

BERTHA L. ISAACS, Highland Park, Ill.

Queries and Minor Notes

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS and queries on postal cards will not be noticed. Every letter must contain the writer's name and address, but these will be omitted, on request.

SENSITIVITY TO POLLENS AND GRASSES

To the Editor:—A man, aged 24, has had hay fever followed by bronchial asthma for the past several years. The hay fever has begun every year, excepting one, during the second or third week in August. One year he had a short and mild attack about the third week in July. The attack lasted only about a week but recurred in the latter part of August. He never has asthma until after the onset of hay fever, and the latter ceases after one or two hard frosts. He has recently been tested for sensitivity, the usual summer grasses and ragweed being used. He gave a distinctively positive test to each of these. What treatment would you suggest? Please omit name and town. M.D., Wisconsin.

ANSWER.—This patient is one of a large group who is undoubtedly hypersensitive to the pollen of both the various grasses and ragweeds. He is apparently much more sensitive to the ragweeds, as evidenced by more symptoms in August and September; but the fact that he has had trouble in July would indicate that he is affected also by the pollen of the ordinary grasses, such as timothy, orchard grass, red top and June grass. The finding of positive skin tests with the grasses and ragweeds confirm the double diagnosis of hay fever and asthma.

The patient should be treated as follows: For his hay fever due to the pollen of the grasses he should be treated coseasonally, as this season has already started. He should be given

intradermal injections every day or every other day beginning with 0.05 cc. of a 1:10,000 dilution of a mixed grass extract, followed by cautious increases up to about 0.50 cc. Treatment for grass pollen hay fever should cease about the first of August.

For the ragweed hay fever the usual preseasonal treatment is advisable if started at once. The first dose should be 0.05 cc. of 1:10,000 extract of mixed giant and short ragweed. If in the vicinity of Chicago it would be well to add about 20 per cent of an extract of burweed march elder to the two ragweeds. The second dose should be 0.10 cc., followed by increases of approximately 40 to 50 per cent up to a dosage of about 1 cc. Then 0.10 cc. of a 1:1,000 extract should be used and this increased similarly up to 1 cc. Following this, 0.10 cc. of a 1:100 extract may be used, with gradual increases up to about 0.50 cc.

These injections should be given in separate arms so that if any reactions occur the offending extract may be identified. If the reaction is manifested by a severe local inflammation, the last dose should be repeated and no increases should be given as long as local soreness is present. If, as occurs sometimes, a constitutional reaction follows, as manifested by urticaria, hay fever or bronchial asthma, epinephrine should be given at once in dosages of from 0.50 cc. to 1 cc. of a 1:1,000 dilution and may be repeated if necessary. Such a reaction calls for a decrease of the next dose of pollen extract.

The injections of ragweed extract had best be given three times a week so that a sufficient amount may be reached before the ragweed starts pollinating, about the middle of August. After this period the injections should be kept up, but the dose should be reduced to about one half of the highest amount reached. When the season is over the patient may be treated either perennially by giving injections every two weeks throughout the year or treatment may be stopped and begun again about the first of March of the next year with injections of grass and ragweed extracts.

MONILIASIS OF TONGUE

To the Editor:—One of my little patients has a case of moniliasis of the tongue, which shows itself as a thick, grayish white coating. Monilia organisms were found by smear and culture. Treatment with various fungicides (the last one a mixture of benzoic acid and thymol in water) has not given the slightest relief. This condition has persisted for more than a year. Please let me know what you consider the best treatment. An early reply, either by letter or in one of the next issues of THE JOURNAL, would be greatly appreciated. Kindly omit name.

M.D., California.

ANSWER.—The question was submitted to Dr. B. K. Ashford, who writes: "Let us consider that all fungicides of value have been unsuccessfully tried. From now on, attention should be devoted to Monilia vaccines made from a seven-day culture the virulence of which one has attempted to exalt by passage through laboratory animals. If one obtains a sore tongue on the third or fourth day after the injection of the third or fourth dose, one can be pretty sure that one is getting a local reaction which would be highly satisfactory. My method of making these cultures is that of Dr. Carl Michel, who worked here with me on preparing vaccines for use in sprue. After the usual method of sterilization, he gaged the strength of his vaccine not by counting the organisms in a given amount but by percentage of the sediment to the total fluid, using a 1 per cent preparation. We began with 0.1 cc., increasing the dose by one tenth more at each injection, these inoculations coming once a week. This should be used together with a strong alkaline mouth wash, and, if the child is old enough, a diet consisting of animal proteins, fresh vegetables and fruits, excluding sugars, fats and cereals."

BENEDICT TEST FOR SUGAR

To the Editor:—Does it matter if suspected urine and Benedict solution are boiled a long time? What other reaction could it be? I find that after prolonged boiling and letting the solution stand there is a yellow precipitate. Please name a new book on urinalysis.

EMIL LOFGREN, M.D., Rockford, Ill.

ANSWER.—The technic for performing the Benedict qualitative test for sugar in the urine is as follows: To 5 cc. of Benedict qualitative reagent add 0.5 cc. or 10 drops of urine and mix. Heat in a boiling water bath for five minutes or boil over a flame for two minutes, while shaking to prevent bumping. A green, yellow, orange or red finely granular precipitate that rapidly settles out indicates reduction. The color depends on the amount of sugar present. If only a small amount of reduction is present, allow the tube to stand or centrifugate it. The mixture changes to green or yellow when there is reduction. With complete reduction it becomes almost colorless. A flocculent precipitate that does not settle quickly is due to other substances than sugar.

Benedict's solution is less susceptible than Fehling's to reduction by other urinary constituents, as uric acid or creatinine. It is, however, promptly reduced by alkaptone acids or the conjugated glycuronic acids, as well as by an excess of preservatives such as chloroform, chloral and formaldehyde.

The first time a urine from any patient shows reduction, further tests are indicated to determine whether the substance is sugar, and the kind of sugar.

To be clinically significant, the urine must contain enough reducing substance to reduce Benedict's reagent in the heating time specified. If more than a trace of protein is present, it should be removed by acidifying with acetic acid, boiling and filtering.

An excellent new book on urinalysis is "Urine and Urinalysis" by Gershenfeld (Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1933).

ONYCHOLYSIS

To the Editor:—I have a patient, a woman, about 30 years of age, who has onycholysis of every finger of each hand. There is no pain nor discomfort in any way and no other objective symptoms except a turning loose or separation of the nail from the nail bed. After the nail has become separated from the nail bed the nail assumes a lifeless and dead color and has no feeling of life in the separated part. The nails of the toes are perfectly normal. The patient came to Nevada from an Eastern state about three years ago and developed the condition about a year after residing here. She had never had the condition before coming to Nevada. The etiology of this condition is obscure, as the personal history and physical examination of the patient are negative for any other pathologic condition. I shall greatly appreciate any information that you may give me concerning the etiology and treatment of this condition. I am particularly concerned about the curative treatment, if there is such a thing, as the patient's finger nails are in a bad condition and she is at all times terribly self conscious about her nails. As to treatment, I have tried numerous things, such as soaking the fingers in hot water and painting the nail bed with tincture of iodine, but the treatment has been most disappointing and absolutely devoid of benefit. If you are unable to enlighten me as to treatment, I shall greatly appreciate it if you will refer me to some authority who you think might give me the proper information. Kindly omit name and address.

M.D., Nevada.

ANSWER.—Onycholysis or separation of the nail plate from the nail bed is one of the characteristic nail changes of psoriasis. In this disease there is at the outset an accumulation of keratotic material beneath the free border, which crumbles away or is removed by the patient, leaving a space between the nail and its bed. Another characteristic change is pitting of the nails. It is possible that this case is due to psoriasis limited to the nails. It may also be due to other unknown causes.

The treatment that would offer the best chance of recovery is roentgen therapy, applied over the region of the matrix of the nail. The best result would probably be obtained by giving three fourths of an erythema dose at monthly intervals, using either filtered or unfiltered radiation. A maximum of six such treatments may be given.

TREATMENT OF LATE SYPHILIS

To the Editor:—I have been treating a case of apparent tertiary syphilis in a man, aged 47. I have given him three courses of treatment of neoarsphenamine from 0.45 Gm. up to 0.9 Gm., bismuth compounds and iodides. The treatment has extended over a period of about one and a half years. Frequent Wassermann tests have continued to show a 4+ and the last showed a 3+ reaction. I have just finished giving him his third course and his eighth treatment with neoarsphenamine. Would you kindly advise me as to the correct procedure in his treatment? I am much concerned because of my failure to make any impression with this treatment. Please let me hear from you. Kindly omit name.

M.D., Wisconsin.

ANSWER.—The crux of the situation here seems to be what is meant by apparent tertiary syphilis. Late syphilis may cause anatomic and functional damage in a number of different domains, particularly the central nervous system and the cardiovascular apparatus. It is impossible to suggest the proper therapeutic course without knowing the details as to the patient's physical condition. If there is no clinical evidence of neurosyphilis or of cardiovascular syphilis, and if the examination of the spinal fluid shows no abnormalities, it is reasonable to assume that the patient has either latent or late cutaneous or osseous syphilis. In the latter case, the further management of his treatment might well proceed as suggested in Queries and Minor Notes in THE JOURNAL, Nov. 4, 1933, page 1500, the query dealing with the treatment of Wassermann fast syphilis. If the patient has neurosyphilis or cardiovascular syphilis, the proper method of management is the treatment of either of these two conditions, and details cannot be furnished without more definite knowledge of the particular patient involved.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF DISTURBANCE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

To the Editor:—A man, aged 42, a robust traveling salesman, noticed six months previous to consultation a wasting of the muscles, a tingling sensation and impairment of strength of his right hand, especially noticed when driving or writing. Examination discloses marked atrophy of fat, subcutaneous tissue, and the adductor pollicis and the first, second, third and fourth lumbricalis muscles of the right hand. The right arm is normal and has the same size and strength as the left arm; there has been no injury and he has always been right handed. Repeated physical and laboratory examinations have been negative. The reflexes are intact and normal. The Wassermann reaction of the blood and spinal fluid is negative. Blood counts, chemical examinations and culture give negative results. The basal metabolic rate is normal. The patient had a tonsillectomy seven years ago; previous to operation he had several attacks of acute tonsillitis. What is your diagnosis, prognosis and what treatment would you advise? Please omit name and address.

M.D., Florida.

ANSWER.—The possible diagnoses to be considered include degenerative changes in the anterior horn cells of the cord, either an amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or a progressive muscular atrophy, or pressure from a syringomyelia or a neoplasm. In the former there are typically no sensory symptoms, though some feelings of numbness may occur; these conditions usually are symmetrically distributed on the two sides of the body. With pressure in the neighborhood of the anterior horns there is usually some pain and hyperesthesia, which are often severe but may be absent; in the latter case there will usually be loss of pain sensibility, often without loss of tactile sensibility, of segmental distribution. The degenerative lesions are usually progressive and spread to involve other levels of the cord, often progressing to the medulla and causing a bulbar paralysis. No remedies seem to have much effect in arresting the disease, though the administration of increasing doses of strychnine has been advocated. In the pressure conditions it is possible that surgical intervention may have good results. The important indication in this case, therefore, is the establishment of a definite diagnosis. A complete neurologic examination is urgently advised.

COLLECTION OF URETERAL URINE

To the Editor:—The general practitioner is in need of a simple, inexpensive instrument capable of collecting separate ureteral specimens. I have in mind a rubber catheter consisting of three flexible tubes, two molded so as to fall opposite each ureteral orifice after insertion, and one molded so that its tip will rest on the floor of the bladder, the whole unit to be manufactured in the usual catheter sizes. First, is there such an instrument on the market? Second, what is the distance between the interior urethral orifice and the ureteral orifice in the average urinary bladder? In the adult? In a child of about 5 years? Third, do the ureteral orifices and internal urethral orifice form approximately an equilateral triangle? In an adult? In a child?

ROBERT MONFORT, M.D., Wolverine, Mich.

ANSWER.—There are a number of such instruments on the market, one is the Harris segregator and another is known as the Luys. Neither of them is used to any extent at the present time because of their obvious inaccuracy. From the description given, an instrument of this kind would not seem to be of much practical value. The distance from the internal urethral orifice to the ureteral orifices is about 2.5 cm. in the adult. The internal urethral orifice and the ureteral orifices form approximately an equilateral triangle.

BLOODY SEMEN

To the Editor:—Will you kindly let me know the possible causes and course of treatment for bloody semen? Please omit name.

M.D., New Jersey.

ANSWER.—Hemospermia, or the presence of blood in the semen, is most frequently due to a chronic seminal vesiculitis. It should be noted, however, that it is necessary to differentiate between true and false hemospermia. In true hemospermia the blood and the semen are well mixed, since the bleeding occurred in the seminal vesicles, whereas in false hemospermia the origin of the blood is in the urethra, in which case the semen is streaked with blood.

Although this origin of the blood is generally accepted, there are some who believe that the blood may originate in the prostate gland and not in the seminal vesicle, and others believe that the origin of the blood is a chronic prostatitis associated with urethritis. However, it is the opinion of most urologists that the blood in hemospermia originates in the seminal vesicle. In rare instances hemospermia may be due to sexual excess, although this is very exceptional. Stones in the prostate and carcinoma of the prostate rarely produce hemospermia.

In the management of this condition, due consideration must be directed toward the diet, which should be bland. The use of alcohol is contraindicated. One should see that the bowels move daily and naturally. Sexual excess is to be avoided. The use of heat by rectum has a definite place in treatment. This may be used either in the form of hot rectal irrigations or by means of a prostatic tube. Next in importance to the use of heat by rectum is massage of the vesicles. Massage should be gentle so as not to produce pain or bleeding. Massage should be carried out about once in five days, best with a full bladder. After the stripping, the patient is instructed to empty the bladder. This may be followed by an irrigation of the urethra and bladder with a warm solution of potassium permanganate in the strength of 1:5,000. Or, instead of irrigations, one may use instillations into the deep urethra of a 1 per cent solution of strong silver protein or a 5 per cent solution of mild silver protein. Internally the use of potassium iodide has been recommended.

In order to facilitate drainage, dilation of the deep urethra with sounds or dilators is indicated, and here again manipulations should be gentle. All traumatism must be carefully avoided during instrumentation.

BACTERIOLOGY OF NORMAL ORGANS

To the Editor:—Last fall while I was attending a surgical clinic at Cook County Hospital, I heard the surgeon, a professor in one of the large medical schools of Chicago, state that in cholecystectomy he rarely peritonealized the gallbladder bed unless it was very easily done and did not require a suture being passed through the liver substance, for normally and in health the liver is teeming with bacteria. Some time later I had occasion to ask our pathologist his opinion as to the correctness of this statement about the organisms in the liver tissue. His reply was that not only is that true of the liver but of the skin layers, body musculature, peritoneum and organs generally. Can you agree to this and is there any literature on this unusual disclosure?

WILLIS P. BAKER, M.D., Santa Ana, Calif.

ANSWER.—To say that the liver and other internal organs in conditions of health are "teeming with bacteria" is gross exaggeration. Apparently occasional bacteria may occur in the liver and other internal organs in health. This question was studied carefully by W. W. Ford (On the Bacteriology of Normal Organs, *J. Hyg.* **1**:277, 1901) and he found that in at least 70 per cent of the animals that he studied the organs contained bacteria that were capable of development provided a sufficient time was allowed to elapse between their removal and their final examination. In no case did Ford or any one else find that normal organs were "teeming with bacteria."

ENLARGED THYMUS, RADIATION AND THYMIC DEATH

To the Editor:—This question must be decided by our medical board, which desires to seek the most authoritative information on this important subject: 1. Do you as a routine roentgenograph all children's chests for an enlarged thymus before operation? 2. If this is your practice, have the results justified the procedure? 3. If not your practice to roentgenograph all chests, do you roentgenograph any and under what circumstances? 4. If not your practice now, did you at any time do this and what was the reason for abandoning this procedure? 5. Have you had any so-called "thymic deaths" after diagnosing and treating the case by radiation?

ALBERT L. VOLTZ, M.D., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

ANSWER.—In addition to answering the questions specified in the query, it seems propitious that a word be said about the present attitude toward congenital enlargement of the thymus. One has only to review the literature to realize that there has been a decided change during the last ten years. Enlargement of the thymus either alone or in conjunction with a generalized adenopathy was considered a usual cause of sudden death in infants and young children. During the last two years this attitude has been changed to the extent that many feel that enlargement of the thymus should never be credited as causing these sudden deaths. Of the more recent contributions tending to explain sudden death associated with enlargement of the thymus, Waldbott (*Am. J. Dis. Child.* **47**:41 [Jan.] 1934) reports the pathologic process in thirty-four cases and discusses the observations and their explanation from an anaphylactic standpoint. He feels that allergic studies should be made in all cases in which there is roentgen evidence of an enlarged thymus.

At present it is not customary to roentgenograph all children's chests for enlargement of the thymus before operation. Infants under 1 year of age are usually examined with the fluoroscope or roentgenographed if time permits, and always in the event of any symptoms.

It is probably advantageous to examine all infants' chests with the fluoroscope whether or not operation is contemplated.

With proper precautions and in competent hands, the exposure to x-rays necessary to produce shrinking of an enlarged thymus is accompanied by a minimum of risk.

HYPOTENSION AND BLOOD PRESSURE NEUROSIS

To the Editor:—I would appreciate an opinion on the following case: A man, aged 60, an executive (plant manager), 6 feet 1 inch (185 cm.) in height, weighing 193 pounds (87.5 Kg.), who is active and to all appearances and tests is in an excellent state of health, three years ago at a routine physical examination in New York was found to have a blood pressure of 120 systolic, 80 diastolic. The physician thought it too low and advised tri-weekly injections of ampoules of pitressin. This advice was followed out for three months, during which time the blood pressure varied from 116/78 to 126/84, being 122/80 when the medication was stopped. With this psychologic background he now has his blood pressure taken monthly and following each test complains of lack of pep, an occasional trifling dizzy spell and thinks that something should be done to increase his blood pressure. Please omit name.

M.D., Canada.

ANSWER.—From the data given it is quite clear that the patient has developed a phobia concerning his presumed hypotension. The unwise remarks of the physician in New York unquestionably initiated this lamentable neurotic sequence, particularly as the stimulus was repeated thrice weekly for several months while he was receiving the totally unnecessary and obviously useless injections. This arterial tension, averaging about 121/80, is within the normal limits, and he should feel notably relieved and grateful that it is not higher. There is no reason whatever for ascribing his complaints, particularly the "lack of pep," to the status of the circulation. Other possible courses of his apokamnosis and slight vertigo must, of course, be ruled out. One of the most common conditions found with complaints such as these is a moderate habitual anemia. It would be interesting to note his subjective complaints if he was misinformed that his tension were higher. An active man of 60 cannot and must not expect to retain his youthful energy and endurance indefinitely. Studies of longevity by several large life insurance companies definitely indicate that those with low normal arterial tension have a greater than average life expectancy. It may be that his apprehension is due, in part, to a misunderstanding with regard to the significance of the arterial tension; he may possibly feel that his present condition is due to inadequate cardiac strength. Such an explanation is obviously wrong, for the pulse pressure is quite adequate and nothing was stated about tachycardia or undue distress on exertion. Every possible effort must be made to convince him of the entire normality of his circulation and of the unwiseness of his anxiety.

ETHER AND SURGICAL SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED SODA IN EMPYEMA

To the Editor:—I would greatly appreciate any information you can give me with regard to the efficacy of ether irrigations in empyema when surgical solution of chlorinated soda lessens the purulent discharge but does not entirely eradicate it. Please omit name.

M.D., Chicago.

ANSWER.—No especial merit in the use of ether in chronic empyema is known. Surgical solution of chlorinated soda is both an antiseptic and a proteolytic agent. Many empyemas of short duration will stop draining if sterile, without obliteration of the cavity. If some secretion continues it is usually harmless if sterile but, if infected, reoperation is necessary. When the pleura is markedly thickened, sterilization is difficult and surgical collapse with obliteration of the cavity is usually necessary. The important thing is to keep the drainage wound open until either the cavity is sterile or the lung has expanded so that the wound can heal from the bottom out. The tubes must not be too long for the cavity. The size of the cavity may be determined from time to time by taking a roentgenogram after filling with a liquid opaque substance that will not block drainage. Most of the drained empyema cavities will heal without any irrigation whatever. General nutrition and breathing exercises are valuable.

PREOPERATIVE AND POSTOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF GOITER WITH AURICULAR FIBRILLATION

To the Editor:—I should appreciate a statement as to the preoperative medical management of a woman, aged 63, with adenomatous goiter of several months' duration. She has a moderately enlarged heart and auricular fibrillation. The apex rate is 145 and the pulse rate 100. There is moderate hypertension. The liver is moderately enlarged as a result of cardiac decompensation. There is a moderately elevated basal metabolic rate of plus 30 to plus 40. Please omit name and address.

M.D. Massachusetts.

ANSWER.—Compound solution of iodine, 2.8 cc. a day, should be given continuously until a month after operation. Subtotal thyroidectomy should be in one stage after the greatest cardiac improvement has been obtained by all the usual therapeutic measures. This may not be for five or six weeks. The primary period of lowest metabolic depression under the iodine, occurring at about two weeks, should be passed by in favor of the later time, when the heart and circulation will be in the best possible condition. Digitalis, absolute bed rest, opiates and diuresis should be used to restore compensation. Conversion of the heart to a regular rhythm is not necessary before operation. It may occur spontaneously postoperatively or be hastened by giving quinidine.

COLDNESS OF SKIN IN LOCALIZED AREAS

To the Editor:—Kindly advise me as to the probable cause of coldness of the skin over the anterior surfaces of the thighs and posterior surfaces of the calves of both legs. The sensation of cold necessitates the wearing of woolen hose and underwear, but this does not relieve the sensation of chilliness even in a heated room. The patient is a man, aged 52, robust, active and in the best of health, as proved by several complete physical examinations. He has not been confined to the house from illness for the past thirty years and has no other complaints, aside from these localized areas of coldness. Is this a circulatory condition or neurotic and what measures should be instituted to relieve the condition aside from massage, infra-red therapy and exercise? Please omit name.

M.D., Ohio.

ANSWER.—The possibilities are various, but in the absence of signs of spinal cord or neuritic changes the symptoms described are most likely circulatory in origin. Treatment should be directed at the improvement of the general circulation, perhaps with the use of small doses of digitalis. An attempt may also be made to relax and dilate the vessels with phenobarbital or small doses of the nitrites, preferably bismuth subnitrate, 0.65 Gm., three times a day.

NERVE INJECTION FOR NEURITIS

To the Editor:—Please give me details of technic of the hypodermic injection for a localized neuritis, over the fifth or sixth lumbar region. Give strength of alcohol and amount and if more than one injection. Please omit name.

M.D., Missouri.

ANSWER.—A neuritis localized over the lower lumbar dermatomes is best and most safely treated by the injection of physiologic solution of sodium chloride or of 0.5 per cent solution of procaine hydrochloride in physiologic solution of sodium chloride into the sacral canal. A spinal puncture needle is introduced obliquely between the two sacral cornua so as to pierce the sacrococcygeal ligament and is then directed sharply upward for several centimeters into the epidural space of the sacral canal. From 50 to 80 cc. of fluid is injected. Under no circumstances is alcohol to be used in this locality.

ANALGESIC FOR GALLSTONE COLIC

To the Editor:—Will you please tell me whether or not there is any drug the action of which may be depended on to relax spasm in a patient who has recurrent gallbladder attacks? These attacks, while infrequent, are very severe and often necessitate from one-half to three-fourths grain (0.03 to 0.05 Gm.) of morphine. Atropine cannot be used because of idiosyncrasy. Morphine, pantopon and codeine cause violet nausea, which lasts from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The barbital derivatives, allonal and sodium amytal, have been tried with little or no success. Any information or help you can give me along this line will be appreciated. Please omit name.

M.D. Pennsylvania.

ANSWER.—Sometimes a combination of analgesics acts more powerfully and with fewer side effects than any one of them alone. For instance, gallbladder colic as well as renal colic can often be relieved by

Extract of hyoscyamus	0.15 Gm.
Phenobabital	0.50 Gm.
Codeine phosphate	0.50 Gm.
Amidopyrine	5.00 Gm.

Mixed and divided into fifteen capsules, one being taken with hot water every two hours, as required, for pain.

IMMUNITY IN UNDULANT FEVER

To the Editor:—Is a person who has undulant fever immune to another attack? Is there any method of immunizing one against this disease? Perhaps you can also advise me concerning a veterinarian who feels that he would give up his profession if he should be liable to another attack.

H. R. MINER, M.D., Falls City, Neb.

ANSWER.—It is generally considered that one attack of undulant fever confers lasting immunity. The few reported instances of possible reinfection should probably be interpreted as recurrences. Immunity following vaccination has been reported by a few investigators, notably Nicolle and Conseil. Many veterinarians apparently acquire immunity without the development of clinical symptoms of the disease.

Council on Medical Education and Hospitals

COMING EXAMINATIONS

ALABAMA: Montgomery, July 10-13. Sec., Dr. J. N. Baker, 519 Dexter Ave., Montgomery.

AMERICAN BOARD OF OPHTHALMOLOGY: Chicago, Sept. 8. *Application must be filed sixty days prior to date of examination.* Sec., Dr. William H. Wilder, 122 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

ARIZONA: Phoenix, July 3. Sec., Dr. J. H. Patterson, 320 Security Bldg., Phoenix.

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco, July 9-12, and Los Angeles, July 23-26. Sec., Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, 420 State Office Bldg., Sacramento.

COLORADO: Denver, July 3-6. Sec., Dr. Wm. Whitridge Williams, 422 State Office Bldg., Denver.

CONNECTICUT: *Regular.* Hartford, July 10-11. *Endorsement.* Hartford, July 24. Sec., Dr. Thomas P. Murdock, 147 W. Main St., Meriden. *Homeopathic.* New Haven, July 10. Sec., Dr. Edwin C. M. Hall, 82 Grand Ave., New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, July 9-10. Sec., Commission on Licensure, Dr. W. C. Fowler, 203 District Bldg., Washington.

MAINE: Augusta, July 5-6. Sec., Board of Regis. of Medicine, Dr. Adam P. Leighton Jr., 192 State St., Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, July 10-12. Sec., Board of Regis. in Medicine, Dr. Stephen Rushmore, 144 State House, Boston.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS: The examinations in Parts I and II will be held at centers in the United States where there are five or more candidates, Sept. 12-14. Ex. Sec., Mr. Everett S. Elwood, 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.

NEVADA: *Reciprocity.* Carson City, Aug. 6. Sec., Dr. Edward E. Hamer, Carson City.

NORTH DAKOTA: Grand Forks, July 3-6. Sec., Dr. G. M. Williamson, 4½ S. 3d St., Grand Forks.

OREGON: Portland, July 3-6. Sec., Dr. Joseph F. Wood, 509 Selling Building, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, July 10-14. Sec., Board of Medical Education and Licensure, Mr. W. M. Denison, 400 Education Bldg., Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, July 5-6. Dir., Public Health Commission, Dr. Lester A. Round, 319 State Office Bldg., Providence.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Rapid City, July 17-18. Dir., Division of Medical Licensure, Dr. Park B. Jenkins, Pierre.

WASHINGTON: *Basic Science.* Seattle, July 16-17. *Medical.* Seattle, July 19-21. Dir., Department of Licenses, Mr. Harry C. Huse, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA: Wheeling, July 9. State Health Commissioner, Dr. Arthur E. McClue, Charleston.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS APPROVED

The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association has given its approval to the following hospitals since the publication of the last previous list in THE JOURNAL, March 3:

Hospitals Approved for Intern Training

St. Helena Sanitarium and Hospital, Sanitarium, Calif.
Wilmington General Hospital, Wilmington, Del.
Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Louisville, Ky.
Bon Secours Hospital, Baltimore.
St. Vincent Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
All Souls Hospital, Morristown, N. J.
Manhattan General Hospital, New York.
St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
Pierce County Hospital, Tacoma, Wash.

Hospitals Approved for Residencies in Specialties

Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, Calif. Psychiatry.
St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium, Colorado Springs. Mixed.
Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C. Surgery and radiology.
James M. Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Fla. Medicine and surgery.
Provident Hospital, Chicago. Medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics and surgery.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Indianapolis. Pathology.
Bon Secours Hospital, Baltimore. Surgery.
Provident Hospital, Baltimore. Surgery, medicine and obstetrics.
Medfield State Hospital, Medfield, Mass. Psychiatry.
State Hospital No. 1, Fulton, Mo. Psychiatry.
St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis. Medicine, obstetrics-gynecology and surgery.
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y. Mixed.
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y. Mixed.
New York Foundling Hospital, New York. Pediatrics-obstetrics.
Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y. Epilepsy.
James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, N. C. Mixed.
Deaconess Hospital, Cincinnati. Medicine and surgery.
Sunny Acres, Cleveland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Warrensville, Ohio. Tuberculosis.
George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa. Medicine and surgery.
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia. Medicine and surgery.
Reading Hospital, Reading, Pa. Medicine, pathology and surgery.
John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Texas. Surgery and obstetrics-gynecology.

Hospitals Approved for Additional Residencies

Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles. Orthopedics, malignant diseases, neurology-neurosurgery and communicable diseases.
Colorado General Hospital, Denver. Ophthalmology (fellowship).
Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Neurosurgery-neurology, obstetrics-gynecology and pathology (fellowship).
University Hospitals, Iowa City. Urology.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore. Medicine-pediatrics.
Boston City Hospital, Boston. Neurology and neurosurgery.
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Anesthesia.
Jewish Hospital, St. Louis. Ophthalmology-otolaryngology.
St. Mary's Group of Hospitals, St. Louis. Pediatrics.
Lenox Hill Hospital, New York. Obstetrics, tuberculosis, otolaryngology and radiology.
Metropolitan Hospital, New York. Ophthalmology, otolaryngology, neurology, orthopedics and pathology.
Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, New York. Dermatology-syphilology.
St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Pediatrics and radiology.
Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati. Dermatology and psychiatry.
University of Oregon Medical School Hospitals, Portland. Pathology and radiology.
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia. Urology.

Maine March Report

Dr. Adam P. Leighton Jr., secretary, Board of Registration of Medicine, reports the written examination held in Augusta, March 13-14, 1934. The examination covered 10 subjects and included 100 questions. An average of 75 per cent was required to pass. Six candidates were examined, all of whom passed. Three physicians were licensed by reciprocity and one physician was licensed by endorsement. The following schools were represented:

School	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent
Loyola University School of Medicine		(1933)	86.2*
Harvard University Medical School		(1932)	84.7
Tufts College Medical School		(1932) 86.7, (1933)	82.4
Marquette University School of Medicine		(1933)	86.6
University of Montreal Faculty of Medicine		(1932)	80

School	LICENSED BY RECIPROCITY	Year Grad.	Reciprocity with
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery		(1913)	Illinois
Rush Medical College		(1911)	Illinois
Medical College of Virginia		(1930)	Virginia

School	LICENSED BY ENDORSEMENT	Year Grad.	Endorsement of
Harvard University Medical School		(1931)	N. B. M. Ex.

* This applicant has completed his medical course and will receive his M.D. degree on completion of internship.

Connecticut March Examination

Dr. Thomas P. Murdock, secretary, Medical Examining Board, reports the written examination held in Hartford, March 13-14, 1934. The examination covered 7 subjects and included 70 questions. An average of 75 per cent was required to pass. Twenty-three candidates were examined, 17 of whom passed and 6 failed. The following schools were represented:

School	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent
Yale University School of Medicine		(1930)	75.9
Georgetown University School of Medicine		(1933) 78.3,*	78.9
University of Maryland School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons		(1933)	81.6
Harvard University Medical School		(1933)	76.7
Tufts College Medical School		(1933) 75.3, 78.4,	80.6
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons		(1933)	88.5
Long Island College of Medicine		(1933)	81.5
New York University, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College		(1926) 75, (1932)	84.4*
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia		(1933)	76.6*
University of Tennessee College of Medicine		(1927)	77.1
University of Vermont College of Medicine		(1932) 78.8, (1933)	75.6
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Medizinische Fakultät, München, Bavaria, Germany		(1923)	75.1*

School	FAILED	Year Grad.	Per Cent
Georgetown University School of Medicine		(1932) 66.7, (1933)	70.3, 71.6
Queen's University Faculty of Medicine		(1924)	73.2
Osteopaths, 2†			

Thirteen physicians were licensed by endorsement from January 10 to May 21. The following schools were represented:

School	LICENSED BY ENDORSEMENT	Year Grad.	Endorsement of
University of California Medical School		(1931)	California
Yale University School of Medicine		(1925), (1928) (1932)	New York, N. B. M. Ex.
University of Maryland School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons		(1923)	Maryland
Harvard University Medical School		(1919) (1929)	New York, N. B. M. Ex.
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons		(1910), (1927), (1931)	N. B. M. Ex., (1920), (1921) New York
McGill University Faculty of Medicine		(1931)	N. B. M. Ex.

* License has not been issued.
† One osteopath was examined in medicine and surgery and the other in surgery only.

Book Notices

The Relief of Pain in Childbirth. By F. Neon Reynolds, M.C.O.G., F.R.C.S., Hon. Obst. Surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children, Harrow Road. Cloth. Price, 10/6. Pp. 114. London: Medical Publication, Ltd., 1934.

In this monograph the author first takes up preliminary details that he considers of great importance for the relief of pain during labor; namely, the treatment of the more common mental and physical discomforts. He points out the different requirements in the first and second stages of labor and considers in detail a few methods of producing relief in each of these stages of labor. For use in the first stage the author takes up (1) morphine and scopolamine, (2) tribrom-ethanol (avertin) (3) the barbiturates (nembutal, pernocton and sodium amytal), (4) paraldehyde and (5) nitrous oxide and oxygen. For relief in the second stage, he analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of (1) nitrous oxide and oxygen, (2) chloroform, (3) ether and (4) evipan. The author concludes that complete morphine-scopolamine narcosis involving repeated doses of scopolamine is a complicated procedure entirely unnecessary for the average labor. However, a single dose of morphine and scopolamine, given when labor is well established, is undoubtedly the safest and most efficient analgesic for the early hours of a primigravida's labor. Tribrom-ethanol has minor difficulties of administration and produces inconstant results; hence the author does not advise this method. He dismisses the barbiturates for routine use because they are dangerous drugs. However, he considers paraldehyde an almost ideal drug. It is perfectly safe for primiparas and multiparas at whatever stage of labor it is given. There is a wide margin of safe dosage, its preparation is easy, and it requires simple apparatus for its administration which can be carried out by any one skilled in giving an enema. It does not prolong labor and has no ill effects on mother or baby. For the second stage of labor the author believes that nitrous oxide and oxygen is ideal as regards safety and efficiency, but to produce these effects it is necessary to have a skilled anesthetist with expensive and cumbersome apparatus. He therefore considers chloroform the only alternative for use during actual delivery and the preceding hour or so. This drug is well tolerated by the pregnant woman, is an extremely efficient analgesic and anesthetic, is not bulky, is cheap and is easily administered. The disadvantages consist almost entirely of factors that are under the control of the administrator. In spite of what the author claims for chloroform, it is seldom used in the United States and properly so. Even with skilled administration there is danger of fatal, delayed chloroform poisoning after its prolonged use or in susceptible individuals. The book is timely because of the numerous attempts at present to find new analgesics and anesthetics, not all of which are safe.

Notes on the Medical Treatment of Disease for Students and Young Practitioners of Medicine. By Robert Dawson Rudolf, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Toronto. Fourth edition. Cloth. Price, $4. Pp. 540. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1934.

The aim of this little book, which now appears in its fourth edition since 1921, is to impress on the student and young practitioner the broad principles of the medical treatment of the sick. It is therefore not to be expected that it would cover exhaustively even the frequently encountered diseases with which it deals or that it would delve deeply into the details of special treatment. The latter are, indeed, as stated in the preface, "largely omitted or only hinted at." Nevertheless, one cannot but wish at times that a few more of them had been given rather than so many statements of a general nature which can be of little direct help to a reader seeking to learn just what to do in a given case. The following is typical (p. 276): "Lately copper has been used as an adjuvant to iron. Small doses of the sulphate are employed." One may conceivably wish to know just what constitutes a small dose of copper sulphate in the circumstances. Queer allocations of space are also not infrequent in the book, as witness: (*a*) Nothing more definite is presented on the newer preparations of liver and stomach in the treatment of pernicious anemia than the following (p. 281): "Extracts of liver for intramuscular or intravenous use have now been prepared by many workers and promise well. Farquharson [reference] has lately published an encouraging report of their use intramuscularly. An extract of the stomach has the same beneficial action and is now often used instead of liver." But more than two pages is devoted to the use of arsenic in this disease, including a recommended dosage for atoxyl! (*b*) The treatment of varicose veins is quickly dismissed as being a surgical matter, but the discussion of peritonitis and appendicitis covers together about eleven pages. (*c*) There are two full pages of iodide therapy in syphilis, only ten lines devoted to bismuth compounds—though to be sure this is three lines more than is given to the raw meat diet, including horse flesh, in the therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis. (*d*) A ten and one-half page special treatise on the therapeutic use of oxygen is to be found but not one single mention of the oxygen tent, though the writer does state that he saw the oxygen chamber in use at Cambridge in 1919 (p. 301), "where Dr. Barcroft and his assistants were experimenting with it." (*e*) In connection with Addison's disease there is a more or less correct but nevertheless entirely unnecessary discussion of the general pharmacologic effects of epinephrine. (*f*) The often effective, though to be sure somewhat difficult, ketogenic diet in epilepsy is discussed as follows (p. 513): "Fits are often stopped by starvation and as this produces acidosis and ketosis it has been suggested that a high fat diet might be of value, and several physicians report good results with this regime [reference]." (*g*) As specific remedies in amebic dysentery the author discusses only ipecac and its derivative emetine, save for a four-line reference to a brand of chiniofon, of which he says (p. 396) "lately good reports are appearing." The authorities cited with regard to ipecac wrote in 1922-1923.

On the whole it is probable that the grievous faults of this book are solely ascribable to the plan which has been rigidly followed of discussing in fixed order matters of diagnosis, environment, diet, specific treatment and symptomatic treatment in connection with each of a selected list of diseases. Such a formula must force the inclusion of much that is mere space filling just as inevitably as it results in the conspicuous absence of many things of great importance.

Die diätetische Behandlung der Allergie bei inneren Erkrankungen. Von Dr. Carl Funck, Chefarzt der Abteilung für Allergie und Ernährungskrankheiten am Elisabeth-Krankenhaus Köln-Hohenlind. Paper. Price, 2.40 marks. Pp. 92. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1934.

This work is propaganda on allergic diets. One fourth concerns the most obvious allergic potentialities of foods. The author is indignant at fats, beverages and cheese and relatively shrugs his shoulder at fish and nuts. One eighth of his effort is lavished on the dietetic management of such conditions as acute and chronic gastritis, hypo-acidity, hyperacidity, enteritis, dyspepsia and colitis in aliergic individuals. A legitimate eighth spends itself on various diets and so-called cures. One sixth is set aside to consider specific dietetics of specific allergic diseases, and most of the pages are squandered on such sterling allergic worthies as gout, arthritis, epilepsy, essential hypertension and acquired hypersensitiveness in the nature of arsphenamine reactions. In the remaining third of the monograph the author propounds his conception that food allergy resembles the sensitization produced by bacterial reinfection, that a good food is one susceptible of being assimilated into the body economy without becoming a foreign protein, and that the basis of all allergic diets should be a dietary poor in animal protein.

Even the enthusiastic American allergist will protest. Where is the proof of these pronouncements? There is no mention of skin tests. Although skin tests have honest limitations that are recognized by the seasoned unbiased scientist, much of the concrete evidence incriminating foods as etiologic factors was originally based on skin tests.

The unfortunate German genius for antagonizing runs comically rampant through this work. In the old days these writers simply ignored American priorities, if, indeed, any reference was made. In Funck's book, too, Rowe's elimination diets

are mentioned only to be belittled for any German use. Rowe's name and the names of other non-German authors are omitted from the bibliography, while Urbach, quoted in the same passage, finds a place. In the portion of the book concerned with foods in general, the most ludicrous attacks are made. Only blind egotism would cast suspicion on French red wines while absolving those of German origin. The author says "When butter is at least compatible, why not German butter instead of foreign oil?" Only such an author could denounce Camembert cheese with an exclamation point. Scientific writing should not be prostituted to political propaganda.

Children, Inc.: The Post-War "Administration" of the Whole Child Life of One Baltic State in Its Critical Period. A Factual Narrative. By Thomas J. Orbison, Chief of Latvian Section, American Relief Administration Child Fund. Cloth. Price, $2. Pp. 294, with 6 illustrations. Boston: Stratford Company, 1933.

During the period of postwar rehabilitation of the European civilian population, the author, a captain in the medical corps, was made chief of the Latvian section of the American Relief Administration Child Fund. He unfolds the tale of that portion of the gigantic relief project with which he was connected, in a simple style that is easy to read. The enlistment of the Women's Committee to his aid and the handling of the local political factions speak for the diplomatic acumen of the author. The chapter on the siege of Riga by the German-Russian White Army is an excellent portrayal by an eye witness of a dramatic incident. The author gives an interesting account of his experiences in postwar child welfare.

Studies on Gonadotropic Hormones from the Hypophysis and Chorionic Tissue with Special Reference to Their Differences. By Christian Hamburger. Acta pathologica et microbiologica Scandinavica. Supplementum XVII. Paper. Pp. 184, with 33 illustrations. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard, 1933.

This excellent monograph is a record of the author's experimental studies carried out during 1930-1933 in the University Institute for General Pathology, Copenhagen, on materials from exclusively human sources; it was translated from the Danish by Dr. Hans Andersen. The experimental work has been comprehensive, the facts rigorously separated from theory, and the deductive part developed in an apparently reasonable manner; the world literature on the subject is treated satisfactorily but not exhaustively.

Dr. Hamburger's principal thesis is that whereas urines of normal men and women do not contain gonad-stimulating substances demonstrable by simple injection of the urine into immature female rats and mice, the urines of castrated men and women do contain such substances in relatively large amounts (confirming the observations of Fluhmann in 1929). The gonad-stimulating substances of castrate urines, however, are different from those contained in the urines of pregnancy.

Routine methods of injecting untreated urines, or the alcohol precipitate of the active substance, are given and the author describes with meticulous care the animal responses to these substances (ovarian uterine, vaginal smears); from thirty to fifty animals are often used in the assay of urine from one individual. That urines may be compared adequately, they are reduced to the same specific gravity (a dilution factor being avoided) and the alcohol precipitation method is preferred, though doubt is thrown on a quantitative extraction of the active substance. Animals were killed 100 hours after the first of five injections during two days.

A careful comparison of the effects of castrate urines with the urines of pregnancy revealed noteworthy qualitative differences in the effects of gonad-stimulating substances contained in each. Castrate urines characteristically caused only follicle stimulating effects and did not produce "blood points" or corpora lutea (except in very rare instances). All follicles were stimulated but all were of the same size. The uterus was hypertrophied but not fluid distended. Pregnancy urines, on the other hand, stimulated only a selected few follicles and these to a large size; corpora lutea and blood follicles were present and the uterus was usually distended by fluid. The size of ovaries, following castrate urine treatment, were roughly proportionate to the dosage, which does not hold for pregnancy urine effects. Zondek's mouse-rat unit of sensitivity to pregnancy urines was confirmed, as 1 mouse unit equals 5 rat units; but in castrate urine injections the mouse is more sensitive than the rat, the ratio being 1 mouse unit to from one-third to one-half rat unit.

These and many other lines of evidence lead to the conclusion that the substances in castrate urines differ from those of pregnancy urines, and since implantation of fresh human hypophyses gave responses similar to those from castrate urines and different from those of pregnancy urines, the author marshals a strong line of evidence and argument that the gonad-stimulating substances in castrate urines are hypophyseal in origin whereas those in pregnancy urines are decidual in origin.

The author subscribes to the notion of the separateness of the follicle stimulating and luteinizing substance of pregnancy urines and hypophyseal extracts but states his own inability, and that of others, to separate them successfully by extraction methods. It is pointed out that the castrate organism can so separate them since castrate urines do not contain appreciable quantities of the luteinizing principle.

The author's experiments demonstrate a synergistic effect between hypophyseal secretions and the gonadotropic principle from the urine of pregnancy of the nature described by Evans, Meyer and Simpson and explained by them as a catalytic effect of the urine factor on the growth hormone. Hamburger, though in agreement on facts, offers a contrary interpretation in which the action is merely one of follicle sensitization by hypophyseal derivatives which is essential before the effect of the urine extract is possible. Hypophyseal derivatives stimulate many follicles; hence the action of the urinary factor results in more corpora lutea (than with the latter alone) with the consequent greater size of the ovaries. He finds the same synergistic effect if hypophyseal substances and the gonadotropic principle from the urine of pregnancy are injected on two separate days, thus ruling out the notion of a catalytic effect.

Extraction of numerous tissues, including malignant and benign tumors, indicates that all malignant and some benign tumors can give rise to follicle-stimulating substances in the urine but that malignant tumors of the genital organs most usually do so. All forms of chorionic tissue appear to cause the excretion of a gonadotropic substance in the urine. Tumor patients fall into two categories in regard to urine: (1) those producing urines that have an action similar to fresh hypophyseal implants in giving predominantly follicle stimulation (carcinomas) and (2) those producing urines containing follicle-stimulating and luteinizing hormones similar to pregnancy urines (teratomatas, chorionepitheliomas, hydatidiform moles, or any other chorionic derivatives). Repeated examination of negative urines is recommended, since in castrates the output of these hormones appears variable. They have been detected up to twenty years after surgical or roentgen castrations and after the menopause.

The book is a valuable contribution as a standard for such clinical examinations, for the introduction of methods, for ideas and for new material.

Medicine: A Voyage of Discovery. By Josef Löbel, M.D. Translated from the German by L. Marie Slevking and Ian F. D. Morrow. Cloth. Price, $3. Pp. 334. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1934.

The voyage of discovery, with fifteen ports of call, namely, medicine, biology, anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, cellular pathology, bacteriology, serology, surgery, stimulative therapy, endocrinology, the theory of constitution, psychoanalysis, personality and back again to medicine, is, in brief, the plan of Löbel's book. It is a series of essays under the titles listed and it deals briefly with each of the important divisions of medicine. It presents little or nothing that is new nor does it pretend to, but it furnishes a well rounded summary of the important sciences contributory to modern medicine. It is scholarly without being prosy, entertaining without being superficial. Only one important error mars the book and that is one of translation involving confusion between the terms typhus and typhoid, a confusion that is readily enough understood by the reader who is familiar both with German and English and with typhus and typhoid. For the audience to whom the book is addressed, however, it should be made clear that the German typhus is the English typhoid. This is the kind of book on medicine which well informed lay persons may read with pleasure and profit. It should promote a better appreciation of

medical science on the part of the intelligent lay public. It should also be excellent supplementary reading for such cultural courses in science as aim merely at giving a general acquaintance without delving deeply into technicalities. The style is fresh, interesting and vigorous. The book is well made and well indexed.

Handbuch der Chemotherapie. Von Dr. Viktor Fischl, auswärtiger wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter der Schering-Kahlbaum A.-G., Berlin, und Prof. Dr. Hans Schlossberger, Mitglied des Reichsgesundheitsamtes, Berlin-Dahlem. Teil 2: Metallderivate. Paper. Price, 55 marks; 89 marks for the 2 volumes. Pp. 359-898. Leipzig: Fischers medizinische Buchhandlung, 1934.

This volume completes a veritable Baedeker through "Paul Ehrlich Land," a continent opened up to science only a quarter of a century ago and already possessing a bibliography that defies the efforts of any one individual. This result of the fortunate cooperation of the chemist Viktor Fischl and the physician Hans Schlossberger is destined to become, by reason of its thoroughness, the indispensable basis for scientific excursions into this fascinating domain. The present volume deals with the metal derivatives, as the first volume took care of the metal-free organic compounds. As is fit, from a historical standpoint, the treatise on arsenic occupies almost 200 pages, or one fourth of this volume, and it boasts of a bibliography occupying more than thirty-four pages in double column.

Coccidia and Coccidiosis of Domesticated, Game and Laboratory Animals and of Man. By Elery R. Becker, D.Sc., Associate Professor of Protozoölogy, Iowa State College. Monograph Number 2, Division of Industrial Science, Iowa State College. Fabrikoid. Price, $2.50. Pp. 147, with 25 illustrations. Ames, Iowa: Collegiate Press, Inc., 1934.

The coccidia receive much attention because they cause heavy losses in mammals and birds, domestic and wild, in the temperature zone. Their rôle in man is insignificant. Becker's book gives an excellent summary, with helpful host catalogue and bibliography, of the present knowledge of coccidial species, host specificity, life cycles, pathogenicity, immunity, prevention and treatment.

Pharmaceutical Formulas. P. F. Vol. I, Being "The Chemist and Druggist" Book of Selected Formulas from the British, United States and Other Pharmacopoeias, Together with Non-Official Formulas from Various Sources, Including Numerous Descriptions of Practical Methods Employed in the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations and Other Information of Use to Pharmacists and Manufacturers, Comprising also a Selection of Formulas for "Known, Admitted, and Approved Remedies" from Former Editions and from "The Chemist and Druggist" Diaries. By S. W. Woolley and G. P. Forrester, Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist." Tenth edition. Cloth. Price, 15s. Pp. 1146. London: Chemist & Druggist, 1929.

Pharmaceutical Formulas. P. F. Vol. II, Being the Chemist's Recipe Book of Formulas for Adhesives, Beverages, Cleaning Materials, Culinary and Household Requisites, Horticultural and Agricultural Preparations, Inks, Lozenges, Perfumes, Photographic Preparations, Polishes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Veterinary Preparations, etc., Including Numerous Descriptions of Practical Methods Employed in Their Manufacture and Other Information of Use to Pharmacists and Manufacturers. By G. P. Forrester, F.C.S. Tenth edition. Cloth. Price, 15s. Pp. 983. London: Chemist & Druggist, 1934.

These books constitute a veritable treasury of formulas collected by the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*. Volume I contains a comprehensive collection of official and nonofficial formulas selected from the British, United States and other pharmacopeias, hospital formularies and the current pharmaceutic literature. Volume II contains chiefly formulas that cannot properly be classified as medicinal. It includes chapters dealing with perfumes, toilet preparations, dental preparations, household and culinary requisites, horticultural and agricultural preparations, adhesives, paints, stains and varnishes. These two volumes should certainly be in all libraries of pharmaceutic and medical colleges. They would soon repay for their purchase in almost any one of the larger and busier retail pharmacies. To illustrate the thoroughness with which many of these topics are treated, one might turn to the chapter on perfumes, which extends over almost a hundred pages, giving one a veritable introduction into the secrets of the production of bouquets and essences from handkerchief perfumes and toilet waters to sachet powders and perfumed cards and papers. The art of combining synthetic perfume constituents is discussed in practical detail, as are also the ingredients required for "fixation" of perfumes such as musk and ambergris. To review these books in detail is as impossible as to review a dictionary.

L'acidose et l'insuffisance rénale aiguë chez le nourrisson. Par Max M. Lévy. Paper. Price, 15 francs. Pp. 103. Paris: Masson & Cie, 1932.

In this short manual the author reviews the theories on acidosis and alkalosis in infancy and points out the practical application in various clinical conditions. Examinations of the alkali reserve of the blood and acidity of the urine in pyloric stenosis, acute renal insufficiency and other conditions are given, with examples. The author advises the administration of sodium chloride in hydrochloremia and the injection of sodium bicarbonate in hypochloremia. The author explains that simple blood determinations will indicate whether sodium chloride or sodium bicarbonate is indicated, but there are probably many other physiologic factors involved, and the whole mechanism is more complicated than the author assumes.

External Diseases of the Eye. By Donald T. Atkinson, M.D., Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Santa Rosa Infirmary and the Nix Hospital, San Antonio, Texas. Cloth. Price, $7.50. Pp. 704, with 479 illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1934.

A volume of this type limiting itself to external disease of the eye is a distinct contribution to the English speaking physician. The author stresses the lesions of the skin in the neighborhood of the eye and a correlation between ophthalmology and dermatology is established. The numerous engravings help to make the book readable. The author illustrates the lesions adequately with drawings and models. A word of praise must be spoken for one endowed with artistic talent, who has used much time and effort to visualize for others. The references are sadly inadequate for the amount of material covered in the text; they are for the most part ancient and they do not include the available rich supply of relevant foreign literature. Some of the methods described are wholly empirical, and others are out of date. A cursory perusal reveals that many of the references are inaccurate. Some of the procedures that are described are lacking in facts; in certain cases actual misstatements are made. Ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride, a specific drug, is not mentioned in the treatment of pneumococcic conjunctivitis or in the list of antiseptics. The collection of photographs from many ophthalmologists and dermatologists in various parts of the country gives a certain value to the book. The illustrations of operative procedures are better than none at all but are reproduced in a size too small to be of great advantage. The volume covers fully the field it represents.

I Know Just the Thing for That! By J. F. Montague, M.D., Medical Director, New York Intestinal Sanitarium. Cloth. Price, $2. Pp. 265. New York: John Day Company, 1934.

"For patients without doctors and doctors without patience" is the subtitle, which perhaps best expresses the respect in which this book is weak. With one or two notable exceptions, attempts to write medical books for both doctors and patients have failed, because the approach to one group is entirely different from the approach to the other. This book is a treatise on constipation and its allied and related ills. There is much excellent material in it, particularly in the first half of the book, but the subject could have been handled more expeditiously and there is a question whether any one afflicted with constipation can be benefited by reading about it to the extent of 265 pages. The book is cleverly written in spots but in general could have been greatly condensed without loss of any essential material. The discussion of vitamins, in which cod liver oil is totally omitted, is inadequate and misleading. It is, on the whole, a useful book but not one to arouse enthusiasm.

Bernardino Ramazzini nel III centenario della nascita (1633-1933) Milano, 4 Ottobre 1933. Commissione Internazionale Permanente per la Medicina del Lavoro (sezione italiana). Società Italiana di Medicina del Lavoro. Paper. Price, 6 lire. Pp. 95. Milan: Tipografia Antonio Cordani S. A., 1934.

This pamphlet, published by the Italian Society of Occupational Medicine, is an interesting review of the work of the great founder of modern occupational medicine. It contains some appreciative messages from Professor Butler of the International Labor Bureau and the lectures by Professor Martin of the University of Lyons, Professor Zangger of Zurich and Professor Oliver of Great Britain, Professor Gudjonsson of Copenhagen, and others from leading occupational clinics. The address of Professor Devoto, the "Grand Old Man" of occu-

pational medicine, Milan, is inspiring. All the other short addresses portray some interesting side lights on the life of this remarkable teacher, whose intuitions on the pathologic lesions induced by various occupations mark him as a clinician of the first order.

Medicolegal

Workmen's Compensation Acts: Disability Resulting from Operation to Alleviate Industrial Injury Compensable.—The employee sustained a hernia in the course of his employment. Two operations failed to reduce the hernia and the employee was totally disabled. He instituted proceedings before the state industrial commission to recover compensation under the Oklahoma workmen's compensation act. The employer then proffered and the employee submitted to a third operation and the commission continued the proceedings pending the outcome of the operation. The hernia was alleviated as a result of the operation, but in performing it the operating physician transplanted the spermatic cord from its natural position. As a result it was pinched and interfered with in such a way as to cause the cord and the right testicle to atrophy. Later the commission held a hearing in the proceedings that had been continued and awarded the employee compensation for the injury to the testicle and cord. The employer brought an action in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma to review that award.

When an employer has knowledge of the facts of a compensable injury, said the Supreme Court, he becomes charged with knowledge of the extent of disability resulting from the original injury. It was not necessary in this case, to give the commission jurisdiction to consider the evidence on which to base the award, that the employee file a specific claim for compensation for the disability resulting from the third operation. Under the Oklahoma workmen's compensation act, an employer is liable for all legitimate consequences following an accident, including unskilfulness or error of judgment of a physician furnished the injured employee by the employer. An injured employee who submits to an operation tendered by his employer for the purpose of restoring the employee's earning capacity is entitled to compensation for any disability that may follow as a result of the operation. The Supreme Court concluded that the industrial commission had jurisdiction and had properly awarded compensation.—*Skelton Lead & Zinc Co. v. Bagby (Okla.), 27 P. (2d) 168.*

Workmen's Compensation Acts: Appendicitis Attributed to Septicemia Following Leg Injury.—Allen injured his leg in the course of his employment, September 12. The leg became infected and on September 21 Allen was taken to a hospital and an operation performed on the leg. Necrotic tissue and diseased periosteum were removed. After the operation, Allen's condition improved slowly, and his temperature subsided some, although he continued to suffer from pains throughout his body. On October 26 he left the hospital and thereafter was brought daily in an automobile to his physician's office for treatment. On November 20, Allen developed more temperature, became nauseated, and had "general pain" especially in the leg and abdomen. On November 27 he was readmitted to the hospital, suffering at that time with great pain in the lower part of the abdomen, especially in the right iliac region, and suffering at all times with his leg. On the following day an abdominal operation was performed. The appendix and colon were found to be ruptured. The abdomen was full of serofibrinous fluid and a mass of adhesions of the appendix and adjacent parts. Allen reacted badly, improved slowly for two days, and then gradually grew worse until December 3, when he died.

Allen's widow brought suit under the employers' liability act of Louisiana for compensation for his death, alleging that the death was due to septicemia resulting from the leg infection and to lowered resistance due to that infection. The employer and his insurance carrier contended that death was caused by a ruptured appendix and a general peritonitis which had no connection with the injury sustained on September 12. From a judgment for the widow, the defendants appealed to the court of appeals, first circuit, Louisiana.

The attending physician testified, said the court, that, from September 21, Allen suffered from a septicemia caused by the abrasion on his leg and that his power of resistance was thereby lowered; that the blood stream became infected, thereby infecting the appendix and colon. Two other physicians, called by the plaintiff, concurred in the conclusions reached by the attending physician. Five physicians called by the defendant disagreed with these conclusions, testifying that even if there had been a general infection, which they denied, the subsequent appendicitis and diseased colon had no relation thereto. Allen's death, they testified, was due solely to the delay to operate until after the appendix and colon had ruptured. The physicians called by the defendants, observed the court, had neither seen nor treated Allen. Their opinions were based on hypothetical questions. The opinion of the physician who personally attended the deceased and knew his condition from first hand information was entitled to more weight than the opinions of those who never saw him. *Arender* v. *Grant Timber Co., Inc.*, 9 La. App. 132, 119 So. 498. While the preponderance of medical opinion, continued the court, was to the effect that there should have been no delay in operating for the appendicitis, the widow must not on that account be denied the right to recover compensation. The physician who had personal charge of the case and first hand information as to the condition of the employee thought the delay was advisable. The opposing opinions were based on hypothetical questions, put to physicians who never saw the patient. Under the circumstances, the court said, such a difference of opinion is not ground for defeating a claim for compensation.

Furthermore, said the court, one of the physicians who testified for the defendants was in the employ and pay of one of the defendants. Article 2282, Civ. Code of Louisiana, provides:

> The circumstances of the witness being . . . in the actual service or salary of the parties, is not a sufficient cause to consider the witness as incompetent, but may, according to the circumstances, diminish the extent of his credibility.

If, observed the court, being employed by one of the parties is sufficient to diminish the credibility of the witness when testifying to matters of fact, the diminishment must be far greater when such witness is called on to express an opinion based on hypothetical questions. The court then quoted from Greenleaf on Evidence, volume 1, part 3, section 440b, as follows:

> In weighing the testimony of biased witness, however, a distinction is to be observed between matters of opinion and matters of fact. Such a witness, it is said, is to be distrusted, when he speaks of matters of opinion; but in matters of fact, his testimony is to receive a degree of credit in proportion to the probability of the transaction, the absence or extent of contributory proof and the general tone of his evidence.

The court, taking into consideration all the evidence, concluded that the accidental injury sustained by Allen, September 12, was "indirectly responsible and a causative factor, leading to and bringing about the death" of Allen. The judgment in favor of the widow was accordingly affirmed.—*Allen v. Louisiana Highway Commission (La.), 150 So. 98.*

Society Proceedings

COMING MEETINGS

American Association of Railway Surgeons, Chicago, August 20-22. Dr. Louis J. Mitchell, 21 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Secretary.

American Ophthalmological Society, Lucerne-in-Quebec, Canada, July 9-11. Dr. J. Milton Griscom, 2213 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Secretary.

Minnesota State Medical Association, Duluth, July 16-18. Dr. E. A. Meyerding, 11 West Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Secretary.

Montana, Medical Association of, Helena, July 11-12. Dr. E. G. Balsam, Box 88, Billings, Secretary.

National Medical Association, Nashville, Tenn., August 13-18. Dr. C. A. Lanon, 431 Green Street, South Brownsville, Pennsylvania, General Secretary.

New Mexico Medical Society, Las Vegas, July 19-21. Dr. L. B. Cohenour, 219 West Central Avenue, Albuquerque, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society, Butte, Mont., July 16-18. Dr. F. C. Cordes, Fitzhugh Building, San Francisco, Secretary.

Wyoming State Medical Society, Casper, July 16-17. Dr. Earl Whedon, 50 North Main Street, Sheridan, Secretary.

Current Medical Literature

AMERICAN

The Association library lends periodicals to Fellows of the Association and to individual subscribers to THE JOURNAL in continental United States and Canada for a period of three days. Periodicals are available from 1925 to date. Requests for issues of earlier date cannot be filled. Requests should be accompanied by stamps to cover postage (6 cents if one and 12 cents if two periodicals are requested). Periodicals published by the American Medical Association are not available for lending but may be supplied on purchase order. Reprints as a rule are the property of authors and can be obtained for permanent possession only from them.

Titles marked with an asterisk (*) are abstracted below.

American Journal of Anatomy, Philadelphia

54: 347-514 (May 15) 1934

Differentiation of Entire Young Rabbit Embryos in Omental Grafts. A. J. Waterman, Brooklyn.—p. 347.

Types of Subnormal Development of the Head from Inbred Strains of Guinea-Pigs and Their Bearing on the Classification and Interpretation of Vertebrate Monsters. S. Wright and K. Wagner, Chicago.—p. 383.

Experimental Studies on the Development of the Wing in the Embryo of Gallus Domesticus. A. E. Warren, Boston.—p. 449.

The Reproductive Cycle in the Female Ground Squirrel, Citellus Tridecemlineatus (Mitchill). M. A. Foster, Madison, Wis.—p. 487.

American Journal of Medical Sciences, Philadelphia

187: 589-736 (May) 1934

Relationship of Polycythemia to Duodenal Ulcer. W. Boyd, Winnipeg, Manit.—p. 589.

*Intestinal Intubation: Practical Technic. T. G. Miller and W. O. Abbott, Philadelphia.—p. 595.

*Endocrine Effects of Certain Ovarian Tumors. E. Novak, Baltimore. —p. 599.

Study of Anhydremia in Diabetic Coma. Elaine P. Ralli and Alice M. Waterhouse, with the technical assistance of Onna Rheinhart, New York.—p. 607.

Autogenous Vaccines in Rheumatoid Arthritis: Clinical Study and Critique. C. L. Short, L. Dienes and W. Bauer, Boston.—p. 615.

Specific Treatment of Septic Infections, Particularly with Aid of Bacteriophages. W. J. MacNeal, New York.—p. 623.

The Racial Factor in Pernicious Anemia: Study of Five Hundred Cases. R. D. Friedlander, Boston.—p. 634.

Observation on Practical Significance of Venous Pressure in Health and Disease with a Review of the Literature. G. C. Griffith, C. T. Chamberlain and J. R. Kitchell Jr., Philadelphia.—p. 642.

*Arteriovenous Fistula Involving the Common Femoral Artery Identified by Arteriography. B. T. Horton, Rochester, Minn.—p. 649.

Syndrome of Obstruction in the Lesser Circulation. J. J. Waring and W. C. Black, Denver.—p. 652.

Cor Biatriatum Triloculare with Rudimentary Right Ventricle, Hypoplasia of Transposed Aorta, and Patent Ductus Arteriosus, Terminating by Rupture of Dilated Pulmonary Artery. G. O. Favorite, Philadelphia.—p. 663.

Endocarditis Due to a Neisseria Pharyngis Organism. J. D. Goldstein, Rochester, N. Y.—p. 672.

New Method of Producing Heat in Tissues: The Inductotherm. J. R. Merriman, H. J. Holmquest and S. L. Osborne, Chicago.—p. 677.

One Hundred Obesity Diets on One Chart. W. S. Collens, Brooklyn. —p. 683.

*Symptomatic Relief of Emphysema by an Abdominal Belt. H. L. Alexander and W. B. Kountz, St. Louis.—p. 687.

Mechanism and Use of Abdominal Supports and Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases. B. Gordon, Philadelphia.—p. 692.

Treatment of Tetanus in Hospitals of Lancaster, Pa., over a Period of Thirty Years. Anna P. Klemmer and E. S. Crosland, Lancaster, Pa.—p. 700.

Modified Mercuric Chloride Reaction (Takata-Ara) in Cirrhosis and in Neoplasms of the Liver. M. P. Crane, Philadelphia.—p. 705.

Technic of Intestinal Intubation.—The technic of intubation, as Miller and Abbott have practiced it, is as follows: The tube with the bag deflated is taken by the fasting subject in the early morning, exactly as are gastric and duodenal tubes, only enough being swallowed at first to reach the stomach, and then, with the subject reclining on his right side, more is introduced slowly until the distal end has reached the duodenum. A little more tube is taken and fluoroscopic observations are made until the capsule has reached at least the third portion of the duodenum. The bag is distended moderately with air or an 8 per cent solution of sodium iodide (to render visualization of the tube and bag easier). After this the subject swallows about 5 cm. of tube every ten minutes, fluoroscopic observations being made from time to time until the distal end has reached the desired point. The authors found that within six hours the tube has usually passed along the intestine to a distance of from 120 to 150 cm. beyond the pylorus.

Endocrine Effects of Certain Ovarian Tumors.—Novak points out that certain tumors of the ovary, like tumors of other endocrine glands, are capable of highly developed endocrine function. The most clearly defined types are the granulosa-cell tumors and the so-called arrhenoblastomas, the latter belonging to the group of testicular adenomas, most often of atypical variety. The granulosa-cell tumors exert a feminizing effect, through the production of theelin by the tumor cells, so that in older women, perhaps far beyond the menopause, they produce most often a hyperplasia of the endometrium associated with periodic bleeding (pseudomenstruation), together with an increase in the size of the uterus. In the few cases seen in young children, they have produced the syndrome of precocious puberty, with precocious menstruation. The arrhenoblastomas, on the other hand, have a definitely masculinizing tendency, as might be expected from the fact that they apparently have their origin from undifferentiated epithelium in the region of the rete ovarii. Under conditions which are not clear, these cells, capable of development along either male or female lines, may assume definitely masculine tendencies, as in the group of tumors under discussion. The relation of this endocrine cause of partial sex reversal to the general problems of intersexuality, sex differentiation and sex reversal is obvious, although knowledge on these subjects is still far from complete. Patients suffering from arrhenoblastoma present in the extreme instances not only such manifestations of defeminization as amenorrhea and breast atrophy but also such evidences of masculinization as a masculine type of hair distribution, deepening of the voice and hypertrophy of the clitoris. The removal of the tumor brings about a regression of these symptoms.

Arteriovenous Fistula Identified by Arteriography.—Horton illustrates the importance of arteriography in determining the site of abnormal arteriovenous communications. With the history, the presence of a bruit and thrill over the right thigh and the bradycardiac reaction, the diagnosis of arteriovenous fistula of the acquired type seemed definitely established. The diagnosis was confirmed by the demonstration of a high admixture of arterial and venous blood in the right femoral vein. The site of the fistula could be determined only by means of arteriography, or by surgical exploration. The author believes that arteriography has been used for the first time in his case.

Symptomatic Relief of Emphysema by an Abdominal Belt.—Alexander and Kountz state that, in advanced obstructive emphysema, difficulty in breathing is due principally to mechanical factors. The large lungs hold the diaphragm in the position of inspiration and indirectly they also distend the chest to a barrel shape. Respiratory excursion is thereby limited. It has been found that the diaphragm can be pushed upward toward its expiratory position by means of abdominal pressure, properly applied. From this position contraction again occurs. In order to maintain adequate intra-abdominal pressure the authors have devised a belt. In a series of twenty-five patients with advanced obstructive emphysema to whom belts have been fitted, nineteen have been subjectively improved. The average increase in the vital capacity of the lungs has been 39 per cent. With improvement in respiratory function, the characteristically elevated intrapleural pressure of obstructive emphysema has been found to become more negative and thus approach more normal values.

American Journal of Ophthalmology, St. Louis

17: 387-474 (May) 1934

Retinal Vascular Dynamics. J. S. Friedenwald, Baltimore.—p. 387.

Amblyopia After Hemorrhage. A. S. Barr, Ann Arbor, Mich.—p. 396.

Detachment and Rupture of the Retina. A. Hagedoorn, Amsterdam, Holland.—p. 400.

The Keeler Decagon Ophthalmoscope as a Refractometer. C. Berens and C. K. McLaughlin, New York.—p. 402.

A Surgical Ultraviolet Lamp as an Aid to the Removal of Dislocated Lenses. H. R. Hildreth, St. Louis.—p. 414.

Intra-Ocular Foreign Bodies: Review of Eighty Cases. D. Marshall, Ann Arbor, Mich.—p. 416.

The Ciliary Processes: Their Relation to Intra-Ocular Surgery. A. B. Reese, New York.—p. 422.

A Simplified Lighting-Control System for the Operation of Optical Apparatus. E. Krimsky, Brooklyn.—p. 429.

American Journal of Surgery, New York

24: 199-546 (May) 1934

Metastases from Malignant Tumors of the Thyroid: Study of One Hundred and Twenty-Four Cases. R. S. Dinsmore and N. F. Hicken, Cleveland.—p. 202.
*Postoperative End Results in Three Hundred Thyrocardiacs. F. H. Lahey and L. M. Hurxthal, Boston.—p. 225.
Clinical Problems of Thyroid Disease in a Nonendemic Area. U. Maes, F. F. Boyce and Elizabeth M. McFetridge, New Orleans.—p. 232.
Carcinoma of the Breast: Study in Etiology and Prognosis. H. H. Trout, Roanoke, Va.—p. 258.
*Ovarian Hormones in Relation to Chronic Cystic Mastitis. D. Lewis and C. F. Geschickter, Baltimore.—p. 280.
Carcinoma and Other Tumors of the Male Breast. J. T. Moore, Houston, Texas.—p. 305.
Biopsy. J. C. Bloodgood, Baltimore.—p. 331.
Spontaneous Hypoglycemia: Report of Two Cases Associated with Fatty Metamorphosis of the Liver. E. S. Judd, E. J. Kepler and E. H. Rynearson, Rochester, Minn.—p. 345.
Some Usually Unrecognized Functions of the Liver. C. H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.—p. 364.
Massive Apoplexy of the Liver. J. H. Taylor, Columbia, S. C.—p. 373.
Indications For and End Results in Three Hundred and Eight Denervations of the Adrenal Glands. G. Crile, Cleveland.—p. 378.
Living Grafts of Endocrine Glands. H. B. Stone, J. C. Owings and G. O. Gey, Baltimore.—p. 386.
*Cancer of the Breast: New Incision with a Review of the Technic. W. O. Bullock, Lexington, Ky.—p. 396.
Application of the Quarantine Drain in Abdominal Surgery. R. C. Coffey, Portland, Ore.—p. 417.
Concerning the Cause of Trigeminal Neuralgia. W. E. Dandy, Baltimore.—p. 447.
Chronic Sacro-Iliac Sprain with Attendant Sciatica. R. H. Jackson, Madison, Wis.—p. 456.
Fracture of the Tibial Spine. C. S. Venable, San Antonio, Texas.—p. 478.
Surgery of the Aged. F. W. Bailey, St. Louis.—p. 487.
Regeneration of Nerves in Skin Grafts and Skin Flaps. J. S. Davis and E. A. Kitlowski, Baltimore.—p. 501.

Postoperative End Results in Thyrocarditis.—Lahey and Hurxthal present evidence to prove that thyrocardiac patients in seemingly hopeless stages of decompensation can by subtotal thyroidectomy not only have their compensation restored but themselves be rehabilitated to a degree that permits normal activities in most of the cases. Their follow-up studies prove that at least 71.5 per cent of patients with auricular fibrillation can be restored to and remain in normal rhythm following the removal of their hyperthyroidism; that the mortality, 4.25 per cent, is relatively low for this serious situation and that compensation is restored and persists in at least 95 per cent of the patients.

Ovarian Hormones in Relation to Cystic Mastitis.—Lewis and Geschickter present the analysis of 600 cases of chronic cystic mastitis. There are two types of the disease: one in which cyst formation predominates (referred to as cystic disease of the breast) and the other one in which epithelial hyperplasia predominates (referred to as adenosis of the breast). Their study of the breast tissue of women at various known periods of the menstrual cycle and of pregnancy, and of animals which have been injected with theelin or theelin and progestin combined, reveals that the changes are fundamentally the same. The age period at which chronic cystic mastitis is most common corresponds with the age period at which these two hormones are most active. The tendency of the cysts to vary in size and for the symptoms to be exaggerated in the premenstrual period is an expression of periodic variations of the secretory levels of theelin and progestin. Undeveloped tubules and acini in the adult breast may respond abnormally during the menstrual cycle and form the basis for the later development of cystic disease and adenosis. Under the intense hormone stimulation of pregnancy, normal development may be resumed. During pregnancy the lesions associated with chronic cystic mastitis disappear frequently. The eventual disappearance of the majority of all undeveloped tubules and acini after repeated pregnancies accounts for the fact that chronic cystic mastitis is rarely encountered in women who have borne many children. These observations also account for the frequent occurrence of cystic disease in married women who have not borne children and in the unmarried. The persistence of these structures through one or two pregnancies accounts for the disease in women who have borne few children. From the study of tissue in experimental animals after the injection of theelin, and theelin and progestin combined, and of human material obtained at definite known periods of the menstrual cycle and pregnancy, the authors believe that these changes in the apparently normal breast are due to variation in amount or periodic discharge of the ovarian hormones (theelin and progestin). Histologically, these changes are not unlike those occurring in cystic disease of the breast and adenosis. Therefore they believe that they are justified in drawing the conclusion that these pathologic states of the breast are caused by alteration in character, amount or periodic discharge of the ovarian hormones.

Incision for Cancer of the Breast.—For several years, Bullock has employed an incision in operations for cancer of the breast which starts at the ensiform and extends toward the shoulder to the level of the tip of the coracoid with a varying degree of straightness and obliquity, dependent on whether the growth is in the inner or outer half of the breast; to this is added the transverse elliptic incision of Stewart, or part of it, likewise dependent on the location of the growth. The outer end of this transverse incision is carried well back of the fibers of the latissimus. This forms, when dissected back, two broad based flaps, allows ample exposure of the chest wall and the axilla, is easy to close, does not sear the arm or shoulder and after healing is drawn well outward. A separate stab wound is unnecessary as drainage is established through the back end of the transverse cut. The incisions may be modified in direction and length to meet the requirements of the case. The towel clip, grasping an unaffected part used to lift up the breast while its lower surface and the skin in contact with it is painted, is left in place. By means of the clamp the breast is deployed in various directions and it is never necessary to touch the breast with the hand.

Annals of Medical History, New York

6: 95-192 (March) 1934

Progress and Pioneers of Preventive Medicine. H. Rolleston, Haslemere, Surrey, England.—p. 95.
Two Notable Controversies: Over the Invention of the Electric Telegraph and the Discovery of Surgical Anesthesia. A. H. Miller, Providence, R. I.—p. 110.
Glimpse of Seventeenth Century Medicine. L. Thorndike, New York.—p. 124.
"That Remarkable Philosopher and Physician, Wells of Charleston:" The First Exponent of the Theory of Natural Selection, Discoverer of the Nature of Dew, and Physician. F. L. Pleadwell, Honolulu, T. H.—p. 128.
Galen's Writings and Influences Inspiring Them. J. Walsh, Philadelphia.—p. 143.
Shakespeare's Medical Knowledge, with Particular Reference to His Delineation of Madness: Preliminary Survey of Critical Opinion. I. I. Edgar, Detroit.—p. 150.
Medical Allusions in Don Quixote. J. R. Head, Chicago.—p. 169.
Medical Wisdom of Bret Harte. L. J. Bragman, Syracuse, N. Y.—180.

Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology, Chicago

29: 645-804 (May) 1934

*Acetarsone in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis. L. H. Griggs, Syracuse, N. Y., and J. F. Schamberg, Philadelphia.—p. 645.
Kahn Reaction with Spinal Fluids Containing Varying Amounts of Syphilitic Blood. A. B. Loveman, Louisville, Ky., and Louise Stocking, Ann Arbor, Mich.—p. 653.
Rattlesnake Anaphylaxis Associated with a Generalized Dermatitis. C. R. Lounsberry, San Diego, Calif.—p. 658.
Xeroderma Pigmentosum: Report of Case. C. M. Canright, Cranford, N. J.—p. 668.
Factors Involved in Leather Dermatitis. H. Beerman, Philadelphia.—p. 671.
Sulpharsphenamine in the Treatment of Warts. H. V. Allington, San Francisco.—p. 687.
*Acanthosis Nigricans: Case of the Benign Form in an Adult Investigated from the Aspect of Endocrine Dysfunction. A. W. Grace and H. J. Schwartz, New York.—p. 691.
Thrombopenia in Acute Disseminated Lupus Erythematosus. H. J. Templeton, Oakland, Calif.—p. 700.
Leukonychia and "Colds" Secondary to Disturbances of Metabolism. E. M. Josephson and C. Lerner, New York.—p. 703.
Acne in One of Identical Twins. W. A. Pusey and H. Rattner, Chicago.—p. 706.
Lipid Partition and the Albumin-Globulin Ratio in Syphilis. I. Rosen, Frances Krasnow and M. A. Lyons, New York.—p. 707

Acetarsone in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis.—Griggs and Schamberg gave intravenous injections of acetarsone to seventeen patients, all of whom showed symptoms of neurosyphilis from a clinical or laboratory point of view. Most of the patients improved subjectively, i. e., obtained relief from the radiating pains. The drug seemed to have a tonic effect. One patient gained 15 pounds (6.8 Kg.). In most cases the

condition of the spinal fluid was improved. Reports of a favorable action on the Wassermann and Kahn tests of the blood were noted in some of the cases. In two patients with small veins, occasionally a small part of the dose was given extravenously with no untoward symptoms.

Acanthosis Nigricans.—Grace and Schwartz report a case of acanthosis nigricans. Frequent clinical observations were made, supplemented by laboratory procedures. The authors believe the case to be one of juvenile acanthosis nigricans in an adult. The clinical symptoms, other than the cutaneous picture, were faintness, fatigability, vague epigastric pains, loss of appetite and a loss in weight of 10 pounds (4.5 Kg.) within seven months. Laboratory examinations revealed a low blood pressure, a high sedimentation rate of the red blood cells and complete achlorhydria. The high sedimentation rate in this case can be accounted for by the presence of a certain amount of fissuring and infection at the base of the overgrown papillae of the axillae, groins and feet or by the condition of the teeth. The weakness complained of may be ascribed to the low blood pressure, and this in turn may follow the exceedingly poor dentition which prevents the patient from having any but the softest foods. There was a diminution of the gonadotropic factor of the anterior pituitary-like substances of the urine, but this was accounted for by the approaching menopause. The only constant observations in the four cases reported by Wieder, Knowles and his co-workers and Burgess is hypo-acidity of the gastric content, and it is possible that this may be significant in acanthosis nigricans, although Bennett and Ryle showed that 4 per cent of normal persons have no free hydrochloric acid in their gastric juice. There is no apparent connection between the acidity of the gastric content and the endocrine system. The "increased sugar tolerance" in Wieder's case is so slight as to be almost within the range of normal. The figures quoted for the basal metabolic and pulse rates in the same case are normal, and the cessation of menstruation in a girl of 13 during the period of hospitalization is scant evidence of ovarian dysfunction. The authors believe that there is as yet no support for the hypothesis of endocrine dysfunction as an etiologic or concomitant agent in juvenile acanthosis nigricans. If juvenile acanthosis nigricans cannot be linked with the endocrine system, the form associated with a malignant process must be considered to be a different disease or the hypothesis of endocrine dysfunction in both forms of the disease should be abandoned. As the clinical and histologic picture of acanthosis nigricans is the same in all cases, regardless of the age of onset or of the presence or absence of a malignant process, the authors prefer to regard the disease as a single entity and to view as unfounded the hypothesis of endocrine dysfunction as an etiologic agent.

Archives of Ophthalmology, Chicago

11: 751-932 (May) 1934

Iridencleisis in Buphthalmos. S. R. Gifford, Chicago.—p. 751.
*Diabetic and Tobacco Amblyopia: Report of Case. C. E. G. Shannon and L. F. McAndrews, Philadelphia.—p. 757.
Retinitis Punctata Albescens and Retinitis Pigmentosa as Affected by Pregnancy: Report of Case. R. H. Henderson, Wilmette, Ill.—p. 763.
Importance of Cephalalgia in Ocular Diagnosis. B. L. Gordon, Atlantic City, N. J.—p. 769.
Effect of Intra-Ocular Tension of Corneal Massage with the Tonometer of Schiötz. J. Böck, P. C. Kronfeld and J. T. Stough, Chicago.—p. 797.
Calculating Stereoscopic Vergence. J. I. Pascal, New York.—p. 807.
O'Connor Cinch Shortening Operation for Heterotropia and Heterophoria: Critical Survey. G. N. Hosford and A. M. Hicks, San Francisco.—p. 814.
*Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum and Angioid Streaks: Report of Case. M. W. Jacoby, Cleveland.—p. 828.
Treatment of Mooren's Ulcer. F. W. Dean, Council Bluffs, Iowa.—p. 832.

Diabetic and Tobacco Amblyopia. — Shannon and McAndrews point out that a person may be a heavy drinker and smoker for years and never notice any depreciation of vision. A diabetic person may go through life and suffer no visual disturbance. However, if the heavy smoker and drinker acquires diabetes, this relative immunity is apt to change. They report a case which exemplifies this apparent relationship between diabetes and toxic amblyopia. As to the cause of diabetes in this patient, they can only guess. Lichwitz and von Noorden believe that persons suffering from alcoholism are susceptible to diabetes. The authors believe that the case they report is one of toxic amblyopia, precipitated in some way by the onset of diabetes.

Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum and Angioid Streaks.—Jacoby reports a case of pseudoxanthoma elasticum and streaks of the retina with the ocular changes illustrated by stereoscopic photographs. It would appear that trauma may be an exciting factor in exacerbations of an already existing disease. Intercurrent infections elsewhere may be hastening factors in senile elastosis but they are not necessarily the true etiologic factors. The stereophotographs seem to establish definitely that the streaks are due to veins which have undergone modification in an altered collateral circulation.

Canadian Medical Association Journal, Montreal

30: 473-588 (May) 1934

Chemical Nature of the Fat Soluble Vitamin of Growth: Phytol, Carotene, Vitamin A. M. Javillier, Paris, France.—p. 473.
Thyrotoxicosis and the Autonomic System. A. Crotti, Columbus, Ohio.—p. 479.
Etiology of Undulant Fever in Canada: Brucella Abortus Isolated from Two Cases in Quebec. R. Thompson, Montreal.—p. 485.
Clinical Application of Hematology to Infants and Children. C. E. Snelling and A. Brown, Toronto.—p. 488.
*Vectors of Relapsing Fever in Relation to an Outbreak of the Disease in British Columbia. E. Hearle, Kamloops, B. C.—p. 494.
Indications for Abdominal Cesarean Section and the Low Cervical Operation. W. J. Stevens, Ottawa, Ont.—p. 498.
Hodgkin's Disease with Marked Eosinophilia: Case. D. F. Coburn and J. E. Pritchard, Montreal.—p. 503.
Paroxysmal Ventricular Tachycardia Complicating Complete Heart Block: Report of Case. G. F. Strong, Vancouver, B. C.—p. 507.
Papillary Growths of the Renal Pelvis. D. W. MacKenzie, Montreal.—p. 509.
Bilirubin Formation and Reticulo-Endothelial System: III. Functional Block of the Reticulo-Endothelial System. R. Gottlieb, Montreal.—p. 512.
*Epidermoid Cyst in Bone. J. H. Couch, Toronto.—p. 516.
Cyanosis in Nitrous Oxide-Oxygen Anesthesia in Man. B. B. Raginsky and W. Bourne, Montreal.—p. 518.
The Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Carcinoma of the Uterine Cervix. A. B. Whytock, Niagara Falls, Ont.—p. 522.
Concomitant Squint. W. H. M. Thomson, London, Ont.—p. 524.
Poliomyelitis in the City of Quebec in 1932. E. Couillard, Quebec.—p. 527.
Sialolithiasis. C. H. A. Walters, Belleville, Ont.—p. 533.

Vectors of Relapsing Fever.—From the point of view of arthropod vectors, Hearle discusses an outbreak of relapsing fever, recorded by Palmer and Crawford as the first occurring in Canada. The common "wood tick," Dermacentor andersoni Stiles, suggested by the authors, is discarded as a possibility in the particular cases cited, since the period of adult activity of this species in British Columbia is from March to May, whereas the cases occurred mainly in late July and August, long after this tick has estivated. Other native ticks commonly attacking man are unknown in this part of British Columbia, and the suggestion is advanced that one of the well known Argasine vectors of the spirochete, such as Ornithodorus talaje or O. turicata, may have been introduced from the southwestern part of the United States or from Mexico. Argas persicus is recorded from Canada for the first time and new hosts are recorded for Ixodes auritulus. Pack rats, Neotoma cinera, are discussed as possible factors in the disease, both as reservoirs for the spirochetes and as hosts maintaining the ticks when the summer camps are untenanted.

Epidermoid Cyst in Bone.—Couch states that there is a typical clinical picture of epidermoid cysts in bone. The history, clinical and roentgen observations are so characteristic that a definite preoperative diagnosis can be made. The complaint is of sudden pain over the terminal phalanx, brought about by slight pressure and coinciding with a fracture of the cortex over the cyst. The tenderness persists. The patient usually recalls a rather severe crushing or puncture injury some time in the past, and on examination the affected part is found to be tender, with one point of maximal tenderness over the fractured cortex. Comparison with the normal side will show a thickening of the phalanx. Roentgenograms reveal a definite clear cut, smooth-walled cyst, which produces atrophy and destruction of nearby bone by pressure. The cortex is thin over the cyst and may be lacking on one side. If there is a history of recent sudden pain on slight pressure, a fracture through the cortex will be seen. The presence of the cyst destroys the phalanx, leaving the cyst covered with a thin shell. But it

also must stimulate bone production, for the whole phalanx is larger than normal and gives the appearance of having been "expanded" by the cyst; new bone must therefore have been laid down outside, as it was eroded inside. The most effective treatment is to remove the cyst intact. The advisability of placing a bone graft in this cavity has been considered, but experience has shown that it is unnecessary if the part is protected from further fracture for three weeks. If untreated, the cysts progress and destroy the affected part of the phalanx. They burst through the cortex and spread in the soft tissue, necessitating amputation. They respond to treatment and may be cured with no likelihood of recurrence. The author reports a case of epidermoid cyst in the bone.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, Baltimore

54: 315-382 (May) 1934

Observations on the Pathology of High Tone Deafness. S. J. Crowe, S. R. Guild and L. M. Polvogt, Baltimore.—p. 315.

Journal of Experimental Medicine, New York

59: 529-686 (May 1) 1934

Histology of Equine Encephalomyelitis. E. W. Hurst, Princeton, N. J. —p. 529.

Failure to Neutralize the Poliomyelitis Virus with Serums of Adult Macacus Rhesus and of Young Female Rhesus Treated with Anterior Pituitary Extracts. N. P. Hudson, E. H. Lennette and E. Q. King, Chicago.—p. 543.

Studies on Meningococcus Infection: VI. The Carrier Problem. G. Rake.—p. 553.

Selection with the Magnet and Cultivation of Reticulo-Endothelial Cells (Kupffer Cells). P. Rous and J. W. Beard, New York.—p. 577.

Characters of Kupffer Cells Living in Vitro. J. W. Beard and P. Rous, New York.—p. 593.

Experimental Type III Pneumococcus Pneumonia in Monkeys: I. Production and Clinical Course. T. Francis Jr. and E. E. Terrell, New York.—p. 609.

Id.: II. Treatment with an Enzyme Which Decomposes the Specific Capsular Polysaccharide of Pneumococcus Type III. T. Francis Jr., E. E. Terrell, R. Dubos and O. T. Avery, New York.—p. 641.

*Louping Ill in Man. T. M. Rivers and F. F. Schwentker, New York. —p. 669.

Louping Ill in Man.—Rivers and Schwentker describe four instances of infection in man that are believed, because of the circumstances under which they occurred and in view of the results of neutralization tests, to represent cases of louping ill. Evidence obtained by the neutralization tests is in favor of the idea that the antibodies against louping ill virus demonstrated in certain serums were most likely the result either of contact with or of infection with the active agent.

Journal of Immunology, Baltimore

26: 247-352 (April) 1934

*Experimental Observations on the Antigenic Potency of Haemophilus Pertussis Extracts. J. J. Miller Jr., Copenhagen, Denmark.—p. 247.

Studies on Vascularization of the Cornea: I. Sensitization of the Cornea of Rabbits to Bacteria. L. A. Julianelle, M. C. Morris and R. W. Harrison, St. Louis.—p. 267.

Id.: II. Sensitization of the Cornea of Rabbits to Proteins. L. A. Julianelle, M. C. Morris and R. W. Harrison, St. Louis.—p. 281.

Id.: III. Sensitization of the Cornea of Monkeys. L. A. Julianelle, R. W. Harrison and M. C. Morris, St. Louis.—p. 295.

Id.: IV. The Question of Passive Corneal Hypersensitiveness. L. A. Julianelle, M. C. Morris and R. W. Harrison, St. Louis.—p. 303.

The Serum Antibody Titer of Macacus Rhesus Following Repeated Inoculations of Yellow Fever Virus. W. Lloyd and A. F. Mahaffy, Lagos, Nigeria.—p. 313.

Absorption of Phage by Bacilli. P. Levine, A. W. Frisch and E. V. Cohen, Madison, Wis.—p. 321.

Antigenic Potency of Haemophilus Pertussis Extracts.—Miller compared the antigenic potency of extracts of Haemophilus pertussis with standard pertussis vaccine. The titer of complement fixing antibodies in rabbits after the injection of these agents was the index used. The observations suggest that fresh extracts of recently isolated strains produce a more rapid rise in titer than does vaccine. The addition of formaldehyde, chinosol and tricresol to these extracts delays the response. Filtration of the extract through a Berkefeld L_2 filter removes the antigen. A more rapid response occurs with the small quantity of extract prepared from a given amount of concentrated bacterial suspension than with the large quantity of standard vaccine prepared from the same amount of concentrated bacterial suspension. Therefore the greater concentration of the antigen in the extract is not the factor responsible for the rapid rise obtained. The unfixed and extracellular state of the antigen is the factor responsible. The antigenic component of H. pertussis endotoxin is relatively thermostabile whereas the toxic component is inactivated by temperatures of 37 C. and higher. The author points out that the foregoing data should be verified by further study for they constitute supportive experimental evidence for the trial of H. pertussis extract in the prophylaxis and treatment of pertussis.

Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Baltimore

16: 147-200 (May) 1934

A Cause for the Decrease in the Number of Ions in Air of Occupied Rooms. G. R. Wait, Washington, D. C.—p. 147.

The Action of Mica Dust on Pulmonary Tissue. A. Policard, Lyons, France.—p. 160.

Roentgen Technic, with Especial Reference to Examination to Diagnose or Exclude Silicosis. H. K. Pancoast and E. P. Pendergrass, Philadelphia.—p. 165.

Sericite in Foundry Dust. C. S. Hurlbut Jr. and D. S. Beyer, Boston. —p. 169.

Quantitation of Impinger Dust Samples by Dark Field Microscopy. T. Hatch, Boston, and C. L. Pool, Providence, R. I.—p. 177.

An Atmospheric Dust Recorder. W. G. Hazard and P. Drinker, Boston. —p. 192.

Journal of Lab. and Clinical Medicine, St. Louis

19: 799-916 (May) 1934

*Etiology of Granulopenia (Agranulocytosis), with Particular Reference to the Drugs Containing the Benzene Ring. R. R. Kracke and F. P. Parker, Emory University, Ga.—p. 799.

Blood Iodine Studies: II. Normal Iodine Content of Human Blood. C. B. Davis, Lincoln, Ill.; G. M. Curtis and Versa V. Cole, Columbus, Ohio.—p. 818.

The Sedimentation Rate and Polymorphonuclear Count in Rheumatoid and Mixed Arthritis: Their Value as an Index to Activity. W. B. Rawls, B. J. Gruskin, A. A. Ressa and Marie Jordon, New York. —p. 830

Bactericidal and Fungicidal Action of Homologous Halogen Phenol Derivatives and Its "Quasispecific" Character: I. Derivatives of Parachlorophenol. E. Klarmann, V. A. Shternov and L. W. Gates, Bloomfield, N. J.—p. 835.

Normal Erythrocyte, Hemoglobin and Packed Cell Volume Standards in Young Men: Study of One Hundred Subjects. O. S. Walters, Lawrence, Kan.—p. 851.

Wuchereria (Filaria) Bancrofti Infection in Man with an Unusual History: Case Report. H. A. Poindexter and R. F. Jones, Washington, D. C.—p. 864.

The Toxin of Bacillus Proteus. H. Randolph, Phoenix, Ariz.—p. 870.

*Cocaine Poisoning as Influenced by Diets: Preliminary Report. A. J. Nedzel, Chicago.—p. 875.

Nasopharyngeal Flora and Some Remarks as to Their Relation to Common Colds. K. Yardumian and Estelle Logan Lightner, Pittsburgh. —p. 877.

*Simplified Microdetermination of Cholesterol in Whole Blood, Serum and Plasma. J. Kamlet, Brooklyn.—p. 883.

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli. Mary Van S. McCoy, New York. —p. 885.

Hemoglobin and Blood Cell Relations as Determined by Iron and Oxygen Capacity Methods. G. O. Broun and A. P. Briggs, St. Louis. —p. 886.

Comparison of Methods for the Determination of Uric Acid in Human, Bovine and Avian Bloods. G. H. Pritham and A. K. Anderson, State College, Pa.—p. 892.

Blood Iodine Studies: III. A Simple Reservoir Buret for Making Microtitrations. F. J. Phillips and G. M. Curtis, Columbus, Ohio. —p. 896.

Cage for Mice and Rats. A. W. Blair and E. B. Carmichael, University, Ala.—p. 898.

Maintaining Water and Air Balance During Prolonged Incubation: Experiences Gained from Growing Tubercle Bacilli. H. J. Corper and M. L. Cohn, Denver.—p. 899.

Etiology of Granulopenia.—Kracke and Parker point out that it seems reasonable that a certain proportion of granulopenia is due to arsphenamine and a certain percentage to gold salts and perhaps other chemicals, leaving, however, a large group of the idiopathic type with an unknown etiology. The disease is more prevalent among physicians and their relatives, nurses, hospital employees and members of the allied professions than in any other group of people in the United States. It is essentially a disease of the white race. Its distribution is correlated with the usage of benzamine drugs. The authors present eleven cases in which the clinical onset was preceded by prolonged or intensive administration of drugs containing the benzamine group. Statistics are presented to show that this class of drugs has wide usage among members of the medical and allied professions. A hypothesis for its production, based on oxidation reactions of the benzamine drugs, is

presented. In the clinical or experimental development of granulopenia, it is necessary to presuppose the existence of a previously weakened, damaged or idiosyncratic bone marrow which may be congenital or acquired. The authors urge that all who have the opportunity to study cases of granulopenia should direct their attention to a careful history of known marrow depressing agents and the usage of benzamine drugs in particular.

Cocaine Poisoning as Influenced by Diets.—Nedzel performed forty-eight experiments on thirty rabbits. Ten animals were kept on oatmeal and water; ten on carrots, and ten on oatmeal, water and carrots. The experiments consisted of injections of cocaine into the marginal ear vein of a rabbit. The dose of cocaine was 10 mg. per kilogram of weight. After injection, the animal was observed as long as symptoms were manifest. The results show that the animals on the alkali-forming diet and on the mixed diet reacted to the injection of cocaine more or less similarly; though the animals on the alkaline diet reacted more vigorously (two deaths). The animals on the acid-forming diet were definitely more sensitive to cocaine poisoning (four deaths). In general, the toxic effects of the cocaine were definitely greater and recovery was considerably delayed. It is possible that, in acute cocaine poisoning, the intravenous injection of alkali might be of benefit for the poisoned individual. Experiments on animals, to test this question, are called for.

Microdetermination of Cholesterol in Blood.—Kamlet tried to determine whether the extraction of the cholesterol may be effected at room temperature without the use of complicated extraction apparatus. Experiments showed that the cholesterol is quantitatively extracted by chloroform from blood dried on filter paper in two hours at room temperature. The following procedure was adopted for the determination of cholesterol in blood. On an ordinary 7 cm. filter paper, preferably ashless, 0.2 cc. of oxalated blood, serum or plasma is deposited. The paper is worked round until the liquid is distributed evenly over the surface and then it is suspended by means of a thread or wire strung through an unstained area in an incubator at from 35 to 40 C. After twenty to thirty minutes the blood is dried. The paper is rolled up compactly, folded into quarters and deposited in the bottom of an ordinary 6 by 1 inch test tube. Into the tube, 10 cc. of chloroform is pipetted, corked and set aside for at least two hours. During this period the chloroform should completely cover the folded filter paper. In this manner a quantitative extraction of cholesterol from dried blood, serum or plasma is effected without the use of heat, thus avoiding the occasional appearance of an off-color. Now 5 cc. of the chloroform solution is pipetted into an ordinary test tube. Into a similar tube 5 cc. of the working cholesterol standard is placed. The working cholesterol standard is made by diluting 5 cc. of the stock cholesterol standard (stock cholesterol standard: 1 Gm. of chemically pure cholesterol is dissolved in enough chloroform to make 100 cc. of solution) with enough chloroform to make 1,000 cc. of solution; 1 cc. contains 0.05 mg. of cholesterol. Both standards keep indefinitely in a refrigerator. To each tube 2 cc. of acetic anhydride and 0.2 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid are added, stoppered, mixed by inversion, allowed to stand for fifteen minutes in a cool, dark place and compared in the colorimeter. Comparison: Reading of standard over reading of unknown multiplied by 250 equals milligrams of cholesterol per hundred cubic centimeters of blood. The unknown is set at 25 mm. and compared. The reading of the standard multiplied by 10 gives the milligrams of cholesterol in 100 cc. of whole blood, serum or plasma.

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, New York

79: 377-496 (April) 1934

Psychogenic Factors in Some Epilepsies. J. H. Masserman, Baltimore.—p. 377.
Scapular Tendon Reflexes. S. M. Weingrow, New York.—p. 391.
Frontal Lobe Lesions with Cerebellar Manifestations: Frontal Lobe as a Center of Equilibrium. A. Gordon, Philadelphia.—p. 411.
*Treatment of Some Multiple Scleroses by Electropyrexia. C. A. Neymann and S. L. Osborne, Chicago.—p. 423.

Treatment of Multiple Scleroses by Electropyrexia.—Neymann and Osborne treated twenty-five cases of multiple sclerosis by hyperpyrexia, produced by diathermy, radiothermy and the electric blanket, of which 44 per cent were much improved. An additional 40 per cent were improved to a lesser degree. During the time interval in which these patients were observed after treatment, all remained stationary. This interval varied from a few weeks to eighteen months. One patient returned to the hospital with an exacerbation of symptoms and two patients died, one as the result of treatment. The authors make no claims for the ultimate success of this therapy.

Journal of Nutrition, Philadelphia

7: 481-572 (May 10) 1934

A New Technic for the Measurement of Average Skin Temperature Over Surfaces of the Body and the Changes of Skin Temperature During Exercise. A. C. Burton, Rochester, N. Y.—p. 481.
The Application of the Theory of Heat Flow to the Study of Energy Metabolism. A. C. Burton, Rochester, N. Y.—p. 497.
Possible Sources of Calcium and Phosphorus in the Chinese Diet: I. Determination of Calcium and Phosphorus in a Typical Chinese Dish Containing Meat and Bone. P.-W. Hoh, Jessamine Chapman Williams and C. S. Pease, Corvallis, Ore.—p. 535.
Hyperthyroidism and Nutrition: I. Vitamin B and Thyroxine. B. Sure and Margaret Elizabeth Smith, Fayetteville, Ark.—p. 547.
Storage of Vitamin A in the Liver of the Rat. Augusta B. McCoord and Ethel M. Luce-Clausen, Rochester, N. Y.—p. 557.

Kansas Medical Society Journal, Topeka

35: 161-200 (May) 1934

Pathology of Hypertension. H. R. Wahl and W. C. Curphey, Kansas City.—p. 163.
Use of the Thomas Wrench in the Reduction of Fractures and Dislocations. J. B. Weaver, Kansas City, Mo.—p. 164.
Cerebral Fat Embolism. R. W. Kerr, Kansas City.—p. 167.
Reaction of Tumors to Irradiation. F. C. Helwig, Kansas City—p. 169.
Management of Empyema Thoracis. S. H. Snider, Kansas City, Mo.—p. 173.

Michigan State M. Society Journal, Grand Rapids

33: 235-274 (May) 1934

Some Functions of Cerebral Cortex: Beaumont Foundation Lecture II: The Frontal Lobes. J. F. Fulton, New Haven, Conn.—p. 235.
Michigan's Contribution to Early Roentgenology. W. A. Evans, Detroit.—p. 243.
Typhoid Fever in Detroit 1910-1933, Inclusive. F. M. Meader, Detroit.—p. 249.
Hypothyroidism and Cholelithiasis. C. B. Loranger, Detroit.—p. 255.

Minnesota Medicine, St. Paul

17: 237-300 (May) 1934

Cinchophen Poisoning. M. W. Comfort, Rochester.—p. 237.
Tumors of the Brain from the Surgical Standpoint. W. M. Craig, Rochester.—p. 241.
Development of the Human Chest: Similarity Between Normal Infantile and Adult Tuberculous Chests. S. A. Weisman, Minneapolis.—p. 244.
Injection Treatment of Hernia. C. O. Rice, Minneapolis.—p. 248.
Anesthesia for Rectal Surgery. H. F. Bayard, Minneapolis.—p. 252.
*Surgical Treatment of Hemorrhoids. W. A. Fansler, Minneapolis.—p. 254.

Surgical Treatment of Hemorrhoids.—Fansler describes a procedure, which he believes, with slight modification, can be applied to any case of uncomplicated hemorrhoids. The varicosed vessels and their interstitial tissue are removed and at the same time enough of their covering is removed so that no skin tabs or redundant mucosa will be left. Sufficient mucosa and skin is left to line the lower portion of the rectum and anal canal so that adequate dilatation may occur for defecation and to avoid a stricture. The operation is easily and thoroughly accomplished by leaving the hemorrhoids in their normal position and doing the operative procedure through an especially devised anoscope. In no case should the hemorrhoid be everted. The hemorrhoid to be treated is isolated in the slot of the anoscope. In this position it is freely visible and accessible, and the exact amount of tissue to be removed can be determined before the incision is made. A plain catgut suture is placed through the uppermost portion of the hemorrhoid. An incision is made from the lowermost part of the hemorrhoid mass to its extreme upper pole. A second incision is made laterally and parallel to the first and a V-shaped piece of tissue is removed. After the original section is removed, the edges of the mucosa are retracted with forceps, and the remaining vessels dissected out until the sphincter muscle and the circular muscular coat of the rectum are exposed freely. The cut edges are brought into apposition at a few points with plain catgut suture.

Missouri State Medical Assn. Journal, St. Louis

31: 177-224 (May) 1934

Significance of the Emotional Level: The Hodgen Lecture. W. B. Cannon, Boston.—p. 177.
*An Efficient Method of Heat Therapy in Treatment of Syphilis. C. C. Dennie, A. N. Lemoine and M. Polsky, Kansas City.—p. 184.
Roentgenologic Consideration of Silicosis. S. A. Levey, St. Louis.—p. 189.
Silicosis. H. B. Goodrich, Hannibal.—p. 193.
Hemolytic Jaundice Unimproved by Splenectomy with Ultimate Remission Following Liver Therapy: Report of Case. A. C. Van Ravenswaay, Boston, and A. Van Ravenswaay, Boonville.—p. 198.
Failure of Liver Therapy in Pernicious Anemia: Report of Case. F. S. Morest and A. H. Wells, Kansas City.—p. 201.

Heat Therapy in Treatment of Syphilis.—With the idea in mind that only a small proportion of syphilitic patients can be subjected to diathermy, malaria and heat cabinets, Dennie and his associates elevated temperatures by means of hot baths in an ordinary bath tub. The degree of temperature elevations that they obtained has been striking, and though the series of cases is not extensive they show a few markedly favorable clinical results and that temperatures so produced are fully comparable to those attained in heat cabinets, diathermias and electrotherms. The patient is immersed in a tub of water at from 95 to 105 F. and the temperature is gradually increased by the addition of hot water. There is a surprising individual variation, both in the degree of heat a given patient can tolerate and also in the length of time he can endure exposure to it. The individual tolerance is definitely built up from day to day. It is this tolerance which must govern the ultimate amount and intensity of heat that is administered. The goal is a bath water of from 105 to 115 F. for from ten to thirty minutes. The patient is watched closely as to his pulse and general appearance. At the first sign of distress, anxiety or collapse, the bath is discontinued. Following the bath there is a profuse diaphoresis during which the patient is warmly bundled up. Normal temperature is regained in from thirty to sixty minutes. The patient rests for several hours; fluids are forced, and rarely are any untoward effects seen. Usually there is a stimulation of the appetite and a euphoric reaction after several hours. Patients often gain weight under treatment. Baths are given daily if tolerance is satisfactory. The authors state that they used hot baths in a variety of types of advanced syphilis. Most of the cases have been of advanced tabes and tabes with dementia paralytica, but they have also included interstitial keratitides, gummas of the skin, late nodular syphilodermas, Charcot joints and a few visceral syphilids.

New England Journal of Medicine, Boston

210: 935-982 (May 3) 1934

Acute Thyroiditis: Report of Ten Cases. R. C. Cochrane and S. J. G. Nowak, Boston.—p. 935.
Carcinoma of the Small Intestine. H. K. Sowles, Boston.—p. 942.
Excision of the Thoracic Esophagus for Carcinoma, with Construction of an Extrathoracic Gullet. G. G. Turner, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.—p. 947.
Cesarean Section: Review of Four Hundred and Thirty-Six Cases. C. T. O'Connor, Boston.—p. 948.
The Prevention of Crime: The Gangster in the Making. L. V. Briggs, Boston.—p. 955.
Atresia of the Cervix Associated with Hematometra. E. E. Allen, Tewksbury, Mass.—p. 959.
Ruptured Biceps Tendon: Repair. F. J. Cotton and G. M. Morrison, Boston.—p. 960.

New Jersey Medical Society Journal, Trenton

31: 187-248 (April) 1934

Gas Bacillus Infection. E. M. Finesilver, Newark.—p. 194.
Avertin Rectal Narcosis in Otolaryngology. V. E. Johnson, Atlantic City.—p. 200.
Preschool Medical Examinations in Hackensack. J. W. Demarest, Hackensack.—p. 203.
Cardiovascular Syphilis: Analysis of One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Autopsies. S. Weintraub, New York.—p. 205.
Medicolegal Aspects of Malpractice. M. Kummel, Newark.—p. 206.
The Tuberculin Test. E. H. Kleinschmidt, New York.—p. 210.
A Successful Operative Procedure for Reshaping the Lower Limbs. G. Blackburne, Newark.—p. 214.
Roentgen Changes in Intestinal Obstruction. R. P. Sturr, Philadelphia.—p. 216.
Constipation: Clinical and Roentgenologic Studies of One Hundred Cases. S. W. Johnsen, Passaic.—p. 218.
Clinical Aspects of Appendicitis: Factors of Importance in Reducing Its Mortality. I. F. Frost, Morristown.—p. 221.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal

86: 715-774 (May) 1934

Some Principles and Policies of the Medical Profession in Its Public Relations. C. A. Weiss, Baton Rouge, La.—p. 715.
Tribute to Departed Members. J. L. Scales, Shreveport, La.—p. 720.
Symptomatic Agranulocytic Angina Following Neoarsphenamine Therapy. J. C. Culley, B. S. Guyton and J. R. Simms Jr., Oxford, Miss.—p. 721.
Hyperinsulinism: Report of Case. S. Jacobs, New Orleans.—p. 724.
*Cause of Primary Dysmenorrhea and Its Treatment by Hormone Therapy: Preliminary Report. J. T. Witherspoon, New Orleans.—p. 726.
Cervical Discharge, Sterility, Artificial Insemination. J. Cohen, New Orleans.—p. 730.
The Abdominal Trinity in Infants and Young Children. R. M. Stephenson, Lexington, Miss.—p. 731.
A Head Band. O. W. Bethea, New Orleans.—p. 735.

Treatment of Dysmenorrhea by Hormone Therapy.—Witherspoon believes that the most important cause of primary dysmenorrhea is the result of endocrine imbalance. The aim of treatment is either to counterbalance the excess of the follicular hormone by substituting additional corpus luteum influence or to withdraw this influence slowly, so that the follicular hormone stimulation of the uterus will not be precipitated but will appear gradually. The method of treatment employed was to give daily intramuscular injections, from three to four days previous to the expected menses and from one to two days during the menses, of 250 rat units (1 cc.) of follutein. After the period was passed, no treatment was given until just before the next expected period. Of ten patients so treated; the results were satisfactory in seven. In one, slight relief of pain was noted; in the other two patients the dysmenorrhea continued in its severe form. The only untoward symptoms noted were an occasional local reaction at the site of the injections. This could be alleviated by lessening the dosage given or by diluting the amount of injection with an equal volume of sterile physiologic solution of sodium chloride.

Philippine Journal of Science, Manila

53: 1-106 (Jan.) 1934

Leprosy in Cebu: II. J. Rodriguez and F. C. Plantilla, Cebu, Cebu.—p. 1.
Experiments on the Control of the Common Water Leech, Hirudinaria Manillensis. Z. de Jesus, Manila.—p. 47.
Plant Disease Problems Confronting Truck Farmers in Trinidad Valley and the Vicinity of Baguio, Mountain Providence, Philippine Islands. T. G. Fajardo, Manila.—p. 67.
Studies in Surra: I. Blood Chemistry in Equine Trypanosomiasis (Trypanosoma Evansi). R. Randall, Manilla.—p. 97.

Public Health Reports, Washington, D. C.

49: 555-580 (May 4) 1934

*Intravenous Use of Copper Sulphate Combined with Sodium Thiosulphate in Treatment of Trachoma. C. E. Rice, A. A. Drake and J. E. Smith.—p. 555.

49: 581-594 (May 11) 1934

Psittacosis Outbreak in a Department Store in Pittsburgh. L. F. Badger.—p. 583.

Copper Sulphate with Sodium Thiosulphate in Treatment of Trachoma.—Rice and his associates used a combination of copper sulphate with sodium thiosulphate intravenously in varying doses as a therapeutic measure in trachoma. In the smaller doses (from 20 to 80 mg., depending on body weight) no change was seen in the pathologic condition of the trachoma. There was symptomatic improvement, however, in some cases. In the larger doses (from 180 to 205 mg.) there seemed to be some slight effect on the trachoma as well as on the symptoms. In the larger doses advocated by Stastnik, there was an undesirable reduction in red blood cells and hemoglobin. It would seem desirable for any one experimenting further with this method of therapy to use caution in giving more than 1.25 mg. of copper sulphate per kilogram of body weight in combination with sodium thiosulphate, and to keep a close check on the hemoglobin. The authors did not secure the striking beneficial results described by Stastnik in any of their cases. This form of therapy did not cause any immediate untoward reactions after any of the intravenous injections, nor was there any undesirable effect on the kidneys that could be ascertained by frequent urinalysis. It seems that the possible dangers of this form of therapy outweigh any slight benefits obtained from it. Certainly it does not compare with the older established methods of therapy.

Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., San Juan

9: 217-364 (March) 1934

Relation of Type and Grade to Operability and Prognosis in Gastric Carcinoma. A. O. Whipple and T. S. Raiford, New York.—p. 217.
Studies on Schistosomiasis Mansoni in Puerto Rico: II. Epidemiology and Geographic Distribution of Schistosomiasis Mansoni in Puerto Rico: I. Epidemiology of the Infection on the Island. W. A. Hoffman and E. C. Faust, San Juan.—p. 228.
*Sedimentation Concentration Method in Schistosomiasis Mansoni. W. A. Hoffman, J. A. Pons and J. L. Janer, San Juan.—p. 283.
Filtrable Virus Diseases and the Nature of Their Causative Agents. E. B. McKinley, Washington, D. C.—p. 299.
Influence of Dietary Factors on the Resistance of the White Rat to Experimental Tuberculosis: I. Vitamin A Deficiency. P. Morales Otero, E. Koppisch and J. H. Axtmayer, San Juan.—p. 314.
Causes of Sudden Death in Puerto Rico: Analysis of Sixty-One Cases Studied Post Mortem. E. Koppisch, San Juan.—p. 328.

Schistosomiasis Mansoni.—The investigations of Hoffman and his associates indicate that the sedimentation concentration method is superior to the routine smear for the detection of eggs of Schistosoma mansoni in feces. It may be employed also as an adjunct to indicate the progress of therapy in schistosomiasis mansoni. It may aid in disclosing the presence of other intestinal parasites. Also some evidence has been advanced to suggest that all antimony compounds do not injure the ova of S. mansoni situated within the host.

Rhode Island Medical Journal, Providence

17: 71-88 (May) 1934

Treatment of Neurosyphilis: Summary and Evaluation of Methods Used During the Past Ten Years. W. N. Hughes, Providence.—p. 71.
Injuries to the Coccyx. H. McCusker, Providence.—p. 77.
Interesting Congenital Deformities. P. Appleton, Providence.—p. 82.

Southern Medical Journal, Birmingham, Ala.

27: 377-472 (May) 1934

Diseases of the Nails. V. Pardo-Castello, Havana, Cuba.—p. 377.
Benign Tumors of the Small Intestine. R. M. Moore and H. C. Schmeisser, Memphis, Tenn.—p. 386.
Abscess of the Liver Complicated by Duodenal Fistula. G. H. Bunch and O. B. Mayer, Columbia, S. C.—p. 393.
Fractures of the Os Calcis and Astragalus. W. Clarkson and A. Barker, Petersburg, Va.—p. 397.
End Results of Coxa Plana as Related to Treatment. G. A. Caldwell, Shreveport, La.—p. 402.
Relation of Gallbladder Disease Without Jaundice to Bradycardia and Heart Disease: Case Report. J. L. Carmichael, Birmingham, Ala.—p. 407.
Anginoid Symptoms of Gallbladder Disease: Survey of the Literature. W. E. Vest, Huntington, W. Va.—p. 410.
Clinical Value of the Study of the Peripheral Circulation. G. M. Piersol, H. J. Tumen and S. Lisker, Philadelphia.—p. 413.
Nasal Sinus Disease in Children. L. W. Dean, St. Louis.—p. 418.
Sympathetic Ophthalmia: Report of Twenty-Eight Cases. L. T. Post, St. Louis.—p. 421.
Paralysis of the Diaphragm as a Therapeutic Agent. R. B. Bailey, Wheeling, W. Va.—p. 425.
Training Desirable in Future Practitioners of Medicine in the Promotion of Child Health. J. H. M. Knox Jr., Baltimore.—p. 430.
Autistic Thinking. W. R. Houston, Augusta, Ga.—p. 435.
Advisability of Repairing Old Lacerations of Cervix and Perineum at Time of Subsequent Delivery. J. R. Bloss, Huntington, W. Va.—p. 439.
Simple Method of Treatment of Prostatic Obstruction: Case Reports. J. B. Neil, Knoxville, Tenn.—p. 442.
Ovarian Pregnancy: Report of Case Probably Tubo-Ovarian, with Fully Grown Fetus. C. S. Neer, Vinita, Okla.—p. 445.
Malaria: Part I. Some Research Problems in Malaria. C. F. Craig, New Orleans.—p. 448.
Id.: Recent Work in the Epidemiology of Malaria. G. E. Riley, Jackson, Miss.; E. C. Faust, New Orleans, and T. H. D. Griffitts, Jacksonville, Fla.—p. 452.
Id.: Malaria Mortality in the Southern United States for the Year 1932. E. C. Faust and Celeste Goff Diboll, New Orleans.—p. 457.
Id.: Preliminary Observations on "Hibernation" of Anopheles Quadrimaculatus in Southern Louisiana. E. H. Hinman, New Orleans.—p. 461.
Id.: Malaria Surveys in Florida: Preliminary Report. T. H. D. Griffitts, Jacksonville, Fla.—p. 465.

Texas State Journal of Medicine, Fort Worth

29: 715-782 (April) 1934

Calculous Obstruction of the Common Bile Duct: Its Surgical Management. Q. B. Lee, Wichita Falls.—p. 720.
New and Improved Spinal Narcosis as Developed by German Physicians. J. F. Ford, Dallas.—p. 724.
Alkaline Encrusted Cystitis: Case Reports. R. E. Cone, Galveston.—p. 725.
Diseases of the Female Urethral Meatus. W. J. Graber Jr., Temple.—p. 728.
Pathologic Significance of the Nevus. C. Phillips, Temple.—p. 730.
High Blood Pressure and Hypothyroidism. Florence Widney Austin, Dallas.—p. 733.
Epileptic Syndrome and Treatment. P. M. Bassel, Temple.—p. 736.

FOREIGN

An asterisk (*) before a title indicates that the article is abstracted below. Single case reports and trials of new drugs are usually omitted.

Archives of Disease in Childhood, London

9: 65-132 (April) 1934

Vitamin A Deficiency in Children: Part I. Present Knowledge of the Clinical Effects of Vitamin A Deficiency, with Especial Reference to Children. Helen M. M. Mackay.—p. 65.
*Solar Irradiation of Children, with Especial Reference to Hypervitaminosis D. E. C. Dodds, J. D. Robertson and H. J. Roche.—p. 94.
*Pyelonephritis in Infancy and Childhood: Its Bacteriology and Pathology. Mary A. Griffin.—p. 105.
A Nutritional Disease of Childhood Associated with a Maize Diet and Pellagra. H. S. Stannus.—p. 115.
Pyelography in Infants. W. E. Underwood.—p. 119.
Unusual Case of Disseminated Sarcoma in a Child. E. Pritchard and D. H. Haler.—p. 125.

Solar Irradiation of Children.—Dodds and his associates exposed twenty-eight children suffering from various orthopedic conditions to solar radiation during the summer months. No clinical ill effects occurred. In no case can it be said that the progress of the patient was retarded as a result of the insolation. The marked improvement in the general condition that followed admission might be attributed partly to a beneficial effect resulting from exposure to the sun. Although the amount of insolation obtained was not the maximum possible, it was sufficient to demonstrate that there is little or no likelihood of producing ill effects due to excessive liberation of vitamin D produced by irradiation of the ergosterol contained in the skin. The increase in the serum calcium and phosphorus which was found to have occurred was within physiologic limits. No signs of toxicity such as have been reported by investigators of hypervitaminosis D have been demonstrated. Taking the combined calcium-phosphorus metabolism into consideration, it appears that on a normal diet doses of vitamin D such as are produced by irradiation cause a greater increase in the blood phosphorus than in serum calcium.

Pyelonephritis in Infancy and Childhood.—Griffin performed necropsies in 170 cases of pyuria in infants and children, examining the kidneys histologically in seventy and recording the bacteriologic results in eighty-seven. In twenty-five the formation of agglutinins was studied and in nine complement fixation tests were carried out. Coliform bacilli were the organisms most commonly isolated, suggesting that pyuria is due to auto-infection from the intestine. Great specificity to agglutination was shown by the coliform organisms. For this reason only autogenous vaccines are likely to be of benefit. Agglutination of the organisms isolated from the urine with the patient's serum occurred much more commonly in the fatal cases than when the patient recovered. Acutely ill patients whose serum did not agglutinate recovered quickly. Probably the development of agglutinins depends on the extent and severity of the lesions in the kidneys and on the general resistance of the patient. The power of fixing complement did not run strictly parallel to the agglutinating properties of the serum. The morbid anatomic and histologic observations indicate that the lesion is a suppurative nephritis affecting especially the renal cortex and that these lesions may either heal leaving scar tissue or become subacute and show scattered foci of round-cell infiltration. The cortical distribution of the lesions and the relatively infrequent infection of the pelvis and bladder point to a blood infection in most cases.

British Medical Journal, London

1: 653-698 (April 14) 1934

Radium Teletherapy: Latest Modification of the Westminster Apparatus and Its Use. H. T. Flint, L. G. Grimmet, E. R. Carling and S. Cade.—p. 653.
Two Hundred and Seventy Cases of Fractured Spine Radiologically Considered. O. L. Rhys.—p. 655.
Full Term Ectopic Gestation. E. B. Low and H. J. McCurrich.—p. 657.
*Untoward Effect of Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride in Polycythemia. A. M. Kennedy.—p. 659.
Some Theoretical Aspects of Collapse Therapy. F. H. Young.—p. 661.
*Hemochromatosis: Case. S. W. Smith and H. Blair.—p. 663.

Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride in Polycythemia.—Kennedy points out that phenylhydrazine hydrochloride has been employed with considerable success in many cases. It has a hemolytic effect and reduces the volume of the blood. It

has been suspected of producing serious toxic damage to the liver and kidneys, but conclusive proof of this change is lacking. Clinical experience has shown that administration is not always devoid of risk for certain types of patients, for example, those more than 60 years of age, with marked arteriosclerosis or advanced disease of the liver, kidneys or other viscera. Its use in such patients should be avoided or attended with special caution and the effect of a dose of 1½ or 3 grains (0.1 or 0.2 Gm.) should be watched for several days before more is prescribed. The author reports a case in which four short courses of treatment with phenylhydrazine hydrochloride were given without any untoward effect but a fifth produced a severe hemolytic crisis.

Hemochromatosis.—Smith and Blair report a case of bronzed diabetes in which sugar (a trace) was demonstrated in only one specimen of urine. The patient was a girl aged 20 years, with skin pigmentation of considerable depth and of a definite bronze hue, especially on exposed parts. On two occasions she had become so severely jaundiced that the conjunctiva was discolored and cirrhosis of the liver was suspected. At no time was the liver palpable; it had become shrunken and small. During life, a provisional diagnosis of hemochromatosis was made; this diagnosis was verified by the postmortem examination. The cause and the pathogenesis of the rare condition of atrophodermia of the face that was seen in this case are easily explained. The subcutaneous tissues and skeleton grew so rapidly that the skin could not accommodate itself to the increased bulk and became overstretched, as it did at the same time about the hips and thighs. The lesions of the face occurred in the course of about two weeks. They were pinkish at first and paled after some weeks.

Edinburgh Medical Journal

41: 245-292 (April) 1934

Preparation of Catgut for Surgical Use. E. R. Porteous.—p. 245.
The Mental Element in Crime and Criminals. R. A. Fleming.—p. 261.

Glasgow Medical Journal

3: 125-172 (April) 1934

Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pregnancy, with Especial Reference to Effect of Compression. J. Crocket.—p. 125.
Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Therapy: Some Physiologic Considerations. E. G. Oastler.—p. 139.

Lancet, London

1: 773-824 (April 14) 1934

The Medical Curriculum and Medical Education. C. A. Pannett.—p. 773.
*Blood Brain Barrier in Infectious Diseases: Its Permeability to Toxins in Relation to Their Electrical Charges. U. Friedemann and A. Elkeles.—p. 775.
Aneurysm of the Innominate Artery: A Twenty-Three Years' History. C. Miller, R. Dolbey and C. Ballance.—p. 778.
Preparation and Properties of an Antithyrotropic Substance. Evelyn M. Anderson and J. B. Collip.—p. 784.
Artificial Respiration for Two Years. Phyllis M. Tookey Kerridge. —p. 786.
*Pseudo-Ephedrine in Asthma. G. W. Bray and L. J. Witts.—p. 788.
Effects of Tonsillectomy on Antitoxic Immunity to Diphtheria in a Rural Population. W. A. Buice.—p. 790.

Blood Brain Barrier in Infectious Diseases.—Friedemann and Elkeles state that the blood brain barrier is localized in the walls of the cerebral capillaries. Its permeability coincides with that of the cerebral capillaries. They discuss the methods for testing the permeability of the blood brain barrier. In their experiments with toxins they used four methods: (1) artificial perfusion of the brain, (2) auxoneurotropic effect, (3) comparative determination of the lethal dose of the toxin by the intravenous and the intrathecal route and (4) identification of the toxin in the brain after intravenous injection. As a result of a critical reexamination of the literature and of their experiments, they have arrived at the conclusion that the blood brain barrier is permeable to cobra venom and lamb dysentery toxin, and impermeable to diphtheria, botulinus and tetanus toxins. The property of the toxins of vibrion Nasik and vibrion El-Tor are not sufficiently known. Of the toxins investigated, the ability to pass the blood brain barrier is correlated to electrical charge. Diphtheria, tetanus and botulinus toxins that do not pass the blood brain barrier carry a negative charge at the p_H of the blood. Of the two toxins that pass the blood brain barrier, lamb dysentery toxin is neutral and cobra toxin carries a positive charge at the p_H of the blood. The experiments suggested that the electrical charge of toxins has a bearing on the problem of the incubation period. The two toxins that are either neutral or carry a positive charge have no incubation period. The importance of these results for the pathogenesis of infectious diseases is discussed in the case of diphtheria.

Pseudo-Ephedrine in Asthma.—Bray and Witts assessed the relative value of ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine by the diminution in the number of attacks produced by the continuous administration of the drugs and by the relief of the actual paroxysm by the administration of the drug at the onset of the attacks. Twenty children, twelve boys and eight girls, aged from 4 to 9 years, were chosen who had had their asthma for at least two years, had attacks more or less all the year round and had not previously had hospital treatment. These children were divided into four groups of five children and observed during alternate control periods, periods while taking ephedrine regularly and periods while taking pseudo-ephedrine regularly. The dosage employed one-fourth grain (0.016 Gm.) morning and evening for a child less than 7 years of age and one-half grain (0.03 Gm.) morning and evening for a child more than 7 years of age. The mothers were instructed to give an additional tablet whenever an attack threatened. During the control period all the children had two teaspoonfuls of water just colored with burnt sugar three times a day. No other treatment, antiasthmatic or otherwise, was given. The twenty children during a control period of twelve months had forty-nine attacks; in eighteen months on ephedrine they had seventy-eight attacks and in eighteen months on pseudo-ephedrine they had fifty-two attacks. The attacks were most severe in the control periods, less severe while taking ephedrine, and least severe while taking pseudo-ephedrine in almost all cases. It was found that in relieving paroxysms ephedrine gives relief in about 85 per cent of adult asthmatic patients and unpleasant reactions in 50 per cent and that pseudo-ephedrine gives relief in about 60 per cent of adult asthmatic patients and unpleasant reactions in 20 per cent. The therapeutic efficiency of these drugs is rather closely correlated with their toxicity, but in a few patients pseudo-ephedrine will relieve the asthmatic paroxysms when ephedrine has had to be abandoned on account of its unpleasant side actions.

1: 825-878 (April 21) 1934

Industrialized Man and His Background. L. P. Lockhart.—p. 825.
The Adrenogenital Syndrome. L. R. Broster.—p. 830.
*Lysis of Fibrin by Streptococci: Its Application to the Problems of Rheumatic Infection in Children. G. Hadfield, V. Magee and C. B. Perry.—p. 834.
Treatment of Profuse Bleeding from the Stomach and Duodenum. R. S. Aitken.—p. 839.
Carcinoma of the Rectum. D. C. L. Fitzwilliams.—p. 842.
*Thrombopenic Hemorrhagic Purpura Due to Idiosyncrasy Toward the Hypnotic Sedormid: Allergotoxic Effect. F. E. Loewy.—p. 845.
Paper Films in Radiography. J. V. Sparks.—p. 847.

Lysis of Fibrin by Streptococci.—Hadfield and his associates tested the susceptibility to fibrinolysis of 130 samples of human plasma and the fibrinolytic power of thirty strains of streptococci showing β-hemolysis on blood plates, and have confirmed the conclusion of Tillett and Garner, and Tillett, Thomas and Garner that hemolytic streptococci vary in their power to liquefy a normal plasma clot. They fall into three groups with a fair degree of accuracy: In the first, fibrinolysis is rapid and complete; in the second the clot is completely digested in approximately double the time taken by cultures in the first group; in the third, lysis is slow and is incomplete at the end of twenty-four hours. Eleven of the thirty strains of hemolytic streptococci were found to liquefy human fibrin rapidly. The majority of these lytic strains were isolated from cases of severe human infection and, with one exception, their colonies on solid mediums were "rough" and virulent to mice. Weakly fibrinolytic strains showed glossy colonies and were less virulent. The liquefaction of human plasma clot by hemolytic streptococci is not related to the fibrin content. Total resistance to fibrinolysis appears to be a specific immunity response to infection by hemolytic streptococci. The plasma clot of children suffering from acute and subacute rheumatism was frequently found to show total resistance to fibrinolysis.

Thrombopenic Hemorrhagic Purpura.—Loewy presents a case of Werlhof's disease and two milder cases of thrombopenic

purpura that were due to prolonged administration of the new hypnotic sedormid (allylisopropyl-acetyl-urea) to hypersensitive patients. In the first case, after recovery, thrombopenic purpura was produced at will by giving from a half to one 4 grain (0.25 Gm.) tablet of the drug. The elucidation of these cases was by no means simple, as the drug had been considered harmless and the patients had taken the drug repeatedly for some time without apparent ill results. Severe loss of blood platelets and consequent hemorrhagic diathesis have been caused by the usual doses of the drug. Repeated administration of a drug may lead to an illness due to sensitization, or show an allergotoxic effect. This condition is unlike the typical purely allergic disorders and distinctive according to the chemical nature of the drug. The modern hypnotics and sedatives are valuable but are never entirely harmless. Careful supervision is required, especially with drugs of recent introduction and with hypersensitive patients whose digestive tracts are irritable. Cases of essential thrombopenic purpura may be traced to drugs that have been taken for some time with no evidence of ill effects (arsphenamine, sedormid). If the patient receives a blood transfusion, time will be gained for closer investigation and an operation may be avoided.

Medical Journal of Australia, Sydney

1: 455-484 (April 7) 1934

Studies in the Composition of the Gastric Juice: Part II. G. V. Rudd. —p. 455.
*Observations on Hemochromatosis. K. Maddox and E. Beatrix Durie. —p. 463.

Observations on Hemochromatosis.—Maddox and Durie describe four cases of hemochromatosis. Since cirrhosis and pigmentation of the liver are the only features common to all cases, they are of the opinion that hemochromatosis is merely a syndrome of liver cirrhosis in general and not a separate disease entity. It represents an advanced stage of "pigment cirrhosis." The disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism is partly pancreatic but mainly hepatic, wherein the extent of iron deposition is a fairly accurate index of the degree of interference with glycogenolysis and glycogenesis, possibly owing to deficient formation of insulin kinase. In the few patients benefited by insulin, damage or dysfunction of the pancreatic islets is assumed to be present. Prolonged epigastric pain is an evil prognostic sign. The authors believe that further work in this field can be applied best in the direction of ascertaining the character of the iron and copper balance over an adequate period and by close biochemical investigation of the terminal coma of the disease, which clinically has points of difference from both true diabetic coma and cholemia, together with further research on the glycogen and pigment metabolism in other types of liver cirrhosis.

Quarterly Journal of Medicine, Oxford

3: 137-292 (April) 1934

*Increased Carbohydrate Tolerance in Diabetics Following the Hourly Administration of Glucose and Insulin Over Long Periods. A. Ellis. —p. 137.
*Contribution to the Study of Erythroblastosis: Icterus Gravis Neonatorum. J. C. Hawksley and R. Lightwood.—p. 155.
Pellagra in Great Britain. H. S. Stannus and C. R. Gibson.—p. 211.
Observations on the Speed of the Circulation. C. W. C. Bain.—p. 237.
*Peripheral Circulation in Acute Lobar Pneumonia. C. B. Perry.—p. 273.

Carbohydrate Tolerance in Diabetes Following Administration of Dextrose and Insulin.—Ellis used dextrose and insulin hourly without other food over periods of days in the treatment of a number of cases of advanced diabetes. Given in this way, large amounts of dextrose, 600 Gm. daily, are well tolerated in advanced diabetes, the requirement of insulin being no greater than that necessary on an ordinary restricted diabetic diet. During and following such administrations of dextrose marked temporary improvement in carbohydrate tolerance, with great reduction in the amount of insulin required, sometimes occurs. In the most marked instance the reduction of insulin was from 192 units daily before the administration of dextrose to 9 units daily on the twenty-first day after administration of dextrose, the diet being unchanged. The explanation of this improvement is not known. The possible bearing of these observations on the theories of the pathogenesis of diabetes is discussed.

Icterus Gravis Neonatorum.—According to Hawksley and Lightwood, icterus gravis neonatorum can no longer be regarded as an isolated disease. Evidence has accumulated that brings it into relation with fetal dropsy and hemolytic anemia of the new-born. The diagnosis cannot be reserved for the familial cases, which form only a proportion of the total. Its conception as a disease of the liver must be widened. The blood changes consist in a rapidly developing anemia, almost unanimously agreed to be hemolytic. There is a brisk response by the hematopoietic tissues, which are intensely stimulated, and, with the outpouring of nucleated red cells, an embryonic blood picture occurs. The pathologic observations consist in persistence of extramedullary hematopoiesis, and the cell pattern of the bone marrow shows immaturity and signs of regenerative activity. Cell degenerations and necroses occur in both the liver and the brain in certain cases. Among the known sequelae in nonfatal cases are anemia and nervous manifestations. Evidence is given suggesting that some cases of idiopathic juvenile cirrhosis and splenic anemia may take their origin in icterus gravis and that the etiologic background of hepatolenticular degeneration may be related to kernicterus. The authors discuss the treatment of icterus gravis and emphasize the value of repeated blood transfusions. The cause of fetal erythroblastosis, including icterus gravis, remains unknown, but they conclude that the evidence suggests that it is a primary hemolytic process rather than a primary disturbance of blood formation. There is insufficient evidence definitely to incriminate a toxin (or toxins), though this explanation is suggested by certain of the facts. The possibility of a hereditary factor in the production of the disease has never been adequately investigated.

Peripheral Circulation in Lobar Pneumonia.—Perry studied the reactions of the small vessels of the skin in twenty-six cases of lobar pneumonia. An impaired efficiency in the contractility of the capillaries at the height of the disease was demonstrated. The recovery of the capillaries is slow and not immediately affected by the crisis. Part, at least, of the circulatory failure encountered in lobar pneumonia is due to the impaired efficiency of the small blood vessels. The blood pressure is raised rather than lowered during the acute phase of the disease. Experimental and clinical observations suggest that in the majority of cases of lobar pneumonia both the vasomotor center and the myocardium suffer little damage and yet the patient dies of circulatory failure. The author's studies support the suggestion of Ritchie that the circulatory failure in lobar pneumonia is really a failure of the circulation at the periphery. If this theory is accepted, it has obvious bearings on the treatment to be adopted, since efforts to stimulate and improve the tone of the minute blood vessels are more likely to benefit the patient than attempts to increase the efficiency of the heart itself. The slow recovery of normal efficiency in contractility of the capillaries observed in this study indicates the need for prolonged and careful convalescence in lobar pneumonia.

South African Medical Journal, Cape Town

8: 237-276 (April 14) 1934

Twenty-Five Years of General Practice. J. N. W. Loubser.—p. 239.
Eczematoid Ringworm of the Extremities. F. Krone.—p. 244.
*Cerebral Hemorrhage with Recurrent Transient Hemiplegia and Jacksonian Fits: Case. O. K. Williamson and F. W. Simson.—p. 249.
How to Conduct a Baby Show. A. M. Geddes.—p. 251.

Cerebral Hemorrhage, Transient Hemiplegia and Jacksonian Fits.—Williamson and Simson report a case of cerebral hemorrhage in which a temporary right hemiplegia occurred, and later on jacksonian fits, with a temporary right hemiparesis, evidently resulting from a lesion in the same region of the brain. The condition of right hemiplegia, the signs of which disappeared completely, seemed to be most reasonably explained by a spasm of the muscular coat of the arterial branches supplying the part of the brain involved, and the jacksonian fits were accounted for by the same hypothesis: the patient was accordingly treated with increasing doses of erythrol tetranitrate in tablet form. The pyramidal motor fibers passing from the precentral area in front of the fissure of Rolando were uninvolved by the former hemorrhage except in regard to a few of those concerned in the voluntary movements of the arm. The most obvious explanation of the

hemiplegia would appear to be that this was due partly to edema round the effused blood involving the motor fibers, and partly to the pressure of the effused blood itself, the paralysis thus being caused. The extent of the paralytic and other signs in the early stage of a cerebral hemorrhage is greater than that which is noticeable later on when the edema has passed away. Of special interest is the fact that the actual hemorrhage practically left uninvolved the motor fibers, so that all the paralytic signs were due to the associated edema and pressure of the effused blood and that these signs completely disappeared coincidentally with the absorption of the edematous fluid. Such a clinical picture with corresponding postmortem observations must be uncommon. The jacksonian fits, which started in the area of the right thumb, are explained by the involvement of some of the arm fibers by the hemorrhage. An alternative explanation is that there had been a condition of spasm affecting the arterial branches supplying the area, which was the seat of the old hemorrhage and which also extended to the part corresponding to the transient recurrent paralysis; that later on rupture corresponding to the old hemorrhage took place in some of the vessels, but that the spasm passed off in those vessels supplying the localized area whose temporary loss of function caused the paralysis. It should be borne in mind that the conditions which are believed to favor spasm of cerebral arteries are precisely those which render likely the occurrence of intracranial hemorrhage. Jacksonian fits are rare phenomena as a result of cerebral hemorrhage, though they may occur in any organic lesion of the brain or its membranes or, indeed, in uremia or dementia paralytica. The fact that there was a nutmeg liver suggests that the edema may have been partly cardiac in origin.

Journal of Oriental Medicine, South Manchuria

20: 25-32 (Feb.) 1934

Cholera and Cholera-Like Vibrio: Part II. Water-Vibrio Isolated During the Summer of 1932 in Mukden. K. Manako.—p. 25.
Id.: Part III. Kind of Strain in Dejecta of Patients Suffering from Acute Gastro-Enteric Disorder Agglutinated by Cholera Serum. K. Manako.—p. 26.
Food of Japanese Farmers in Manchuria: Experiment on Digestion and Absorption of Mixed Principal Foods from Among the Products of Manchuria: II. A. Abe, U. Takei, O. Ueno, M. Ebihara and A. Yokota.—p. 27.
*Nerve-Center Poisoning by Morphine: Part I. Experiments on Rabbits. A. Hayashi.—p. 28.
Insertion of the Gluteus Maximus on the Femur in the Chinese. M. Haschimoto.—p. 30.
Acute Benign Aseptic Meningitis. T. Akasawa.—p. 31.
Supernumerary Nipples in the Chinese. S. Takeya.—p. 32.

Nerve-Center Poisoning by Morphine. — Hayashi produced either acute or chronic poisoning with morphine in thirteen adult rabbits. He observed the pathologic and histologic changes in their nerve-center system. In cases of acute morphinism there was no marked change in the pia mater of the brain and the spinal cord. In cases of chronic morphinism the cerebral pia mater of some of the rabbits became slightly thicker. Acute morphinism caused no marked change in the cells of the walls of blood vessels. Chronic morphinism caused the walls of blood vessels to become slightly thicker and some of the cells in the walls to shrivel and cohere to some slight degree. In both the acute and the chronic type of morphinism, hyperemia and hemorrhage were produced. The change in nerve cells poisoned by morphine is retrograde. In cases of acute morphinism, Nissl's acute cell disease occurs. Chronic morphinism causes serious and chronic cell disease. The lipoid content of the nerve cell increases and neurofibrils are altered. The neuroglia is not changed to a marked degree by acute morphinism. In chronic morphinism, both progressive and retrograde changes are noted, with a small increase in the fibroglia. In acute morphinism, the medullary sheath is not changed as a rule. Chronic morphinism causes damage of the medullary sheaths of the telencephalic pallium, spinal cord and spinal root nerves. According to tests made by Marchi's method, granulation is increased slightly. The quantity of lipoid is increased as a rule in cases of chronic morphinism and is not altered in cases of acute morphinism. An increase of lipoid was observed in the walls of blood vessels, nerve cells and cells of neuroglia. The increase was especially marked in the conical cells of the horn of Ammon, the telencephalic pallium and the globus pallidum.

Archives de Médecine des Enfants, Paris

37: 193-256 (April) 1934

Dolichocolon and Megacolon in Child. P. Nobécourt and R. Richard.—p. 193.
*Clinical Diagnosis of Tracheobronchial Adenopathies: Some Hitherto Unpublished Symptoms. K. Rachid.—p. 213.
Acute Leukemia with Grave Ulceronecrotic Angina in Child. C. Kizoulis.—p. 217.

Clinical Diagnosis of Tracheobronchial Adenopathies. —Rachid states that tracheobronchial adenopathies in the course of their development are more easily detected by clinical than by roentgen examination. He maintains that percussion of the anterior aspect of the thorax, especially of the sternoclavicular angles on both sides, is more advantageous than that of the posterior aspect, at which the interscapular region is the site of predilection. The anterior and superior aspects of the thorax in infants possess an almost uniform thickness as far as the axillary line, while posteriorly the uniform thickness of the wall exists only in a small area between the border of the scapula and the prevertebral muscles. Thus, in a child lying supine with arms extended, percussion may reveal an equal resonance in the first intercostal spaces from one axillary line to the other (negative adenopathy) or a diminished resonance close to the axillary line (glandular mass by itself or associated with the apexes). This sign points to the existence of relative hypertrophied nodes of the anterior wall. Adenopathy of the thoracic cavity consists of newly formed masses; these tumefactions are found during the stage of phlegmasia. The symptom of respiratory silence is produced by compression of a large bronchus. This arises from the flattening of the bronchus, as a result of the flexibility of the cartilage in the child, by a nearby glandular mass, or is due to a tumor within the bronchus cutting off the air. The symptom often consists of absence of respiratory sounds of the left anterior, posterior or lateral pulmonary lobe in which percussion does not denote any local dulness. When the mass is in the inflammatory stage, auscultation reveals a pleural rub and suppressed breathing. These signs are localized over a large area: the right or left subclavicular space anteriorly, the first and second intercostal and interscapular spaces close to the median line posteriorly. Auscultation is best performed after a slight cough. The development of these signs takes place during the inflammatory stage and disappears after its regression. The author explains the mechanism of the pleural and pulmonary exudation as a vasodilatation and passive hyperemia produced in these tissues by hyperplastic adenitis the vascularization of which is intensified by inflammation.

Presse Médicale, Paris

42: 617-640 (April 18) 1934

Metabolism of Vitamin A. R. Debré and A. Busson.—p. 617.
*Virulence of Koch's Bacillus in Disappearing Exudates. Y. Nedelkovitch.—p. 619.
Traumatic Sacrolisthesis and Spondylolisthesis. A. Lippens.—p. 622.
Evolution of Ideas on Medical Hydrobalneology: Transcutaneous Resorption of Thermal Gases; Positive Results of Experimentation. A. Mougeot and V. Aubertot.—p. 624.
Duodenal Anomalies. M. Breton.—p. 627.

Virulence of Tubercle Bacillus.—To answer the question whether in the spontaneously disappearing tuberculous exudates the fluid becomes bactericidal outside the organism, Nedelkovitch made exploratory punctures on eleven patients. Each specimen was left for a longer or shorter period either at the laboratory temperature or that of the incubator. The material was injected into guinea-pigs. In all instances positive evidence of live and virulent tubercle bacilli was obtained. He concludes that tubercle bacilli are not dead in disappearing exudates and that convalescence and cure result in spite of the presence of living virulent organisms. Recovery depends, therefore, not on the presence of bacilli in the exudate but on the relation between the bacilli and the cells (and probably other elements) in the pleural lesions themselves. In the purulent pleurisies of pneumothorax which disappear spontaneously and in which the recovery lasts a long time, the specimens taken toward the end lose their virulence much more rapidly than those obtained at the early appearance of the exudate. Furthermore, it was apparent that the bacilli in the exudates were just as resistant to the bactericidal properties of the exudate outside the body as inside. These bacilli, however, become sensitive to this bactericidal

action of the exudate after passage through culture mediums. When recovery begins, the organism becomes insensible to the poisonous effect of the bacteria; but the bacilli also are resistant to the bactericidal action of the tissues. In making repairs the organism clears out the bacilli in the same way as it does cellular débris or foreign bodies. Thus the enormous number of bacilli disappear, although some may persist and can produce new lesions in case of returned lowered resistance on the part of the host.

Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, Basel

64: 409-456 (May 12) 1934. Partial Index

Clinical Aspects and Therapy of Cholesteatoma of Middle Ear. L. Rüedi.—p. 411.
*Death from Drowning and Its Connection with the Ear. A. Werner.—p. 418.
*Rôle of Ear in Etiology of Sudden Death from Drowning. J. Schmid.—p. 429.
Osteitis Deformans (Paget) of Skull with Auditory Disturbances. M. Weibel.—p. 430.
Baryecoia in Twins. H. Mauerhofer.—p. 433.
Detection of Unilateral Deafness. H. Buchser.—p. 436.
*Paralysis of Hypoglossal Nerve in Sore Throat. K. Ulrich.—p. 444.
Treatment of Cancers of Larynx. R. Guyot.—p. 448.
*Treatment of Permanent Stenoses of Larynx by Means of Individually Fitted Retention Tube. P. von Gunten.—p. 450.

Death from Drowning.—Werner shows that the drowning of the person who does not swim differs from the drowning of swimmers, the latter occurrence being designated as sinking. Whereas in the persons who do not swim death is caused by suffocation because of the inability to keep above water and to breathe, the cause of the sinking of swimmers lies in the body itself. The sinking of a swimmer generally takes place without a struggle as the result of partial or total loss of consciousness. The author states that laymen generally ascribe the sinking of a swimmer to loss of movement, to "spasm," but he points out that there are several other possibilities. Ulrich advanced the theory that the main cause of the sinking of swimmers is digestion hyperemia, and the author decided to investigate this theory in postmortem examinations on fifty drowned persons, of whom twenty-seven had died while swimming. In about 70 per cent of these, digestion hyperemia, occasionally combined with other factors, was the cause of death; 10 per cent had severe cardiac and vascular disturbances, and it may be assumed that they sank because of sudden death in the water, and 20 per cent had no digestive hyperemia but had mild cardiovascular disturbances or other anomalies. In the latter group, various causes may have caused death. In thirty-two cases the petrous bones were examined in order to determine whether the sinking was the result of otogenous factors. The author believes that otogenous drowning is comparatively rare. He thinks that the possibility of this mode of death can be conceded in only one of the thirty-two cases examined for this cause. Approximately 90 per cent of the swimmers who died sinking had slight or no hemorrhages in the middle ear. Such changes were most frequent in the nonswimmers who drowned. The author gives the following warnings to bathing or swimming persons: 1. It is dangerous to bathe or swim while the stomach is filled, for digestion hyperemia is one of the main causes of death. 2. Weak and hypersensitive persons, and particularly those with heart disease, must be especially cautious. 3. Patients with disease of the middle ear should be aware of the fact that the entrance of cold water into the ear irritates the labyrinth, causes vertigo and may lead to drowning.

The Ear and Death from Drowning.—Schmid states that the managements of swimming pools warn persons with defective tympanic membranes against diving. The author relates the histories of three persons in whom a rupture of the tympanic membrane occurred while diving. In discussing these cases he shows that not only perforated tympanic membranes deserve attention but abnormally thin membranes and those with atrophic scars likewise present a grave danger. For this reason the examining otologist should search for perforations and should examine the mobility of even apparently normal tympanic membranes by means of Siegle's speculum. Moreover, even in the case of an apparently normal tympanic membrane the diver should be advised to protect the ears against the force of the water.

Paralysis of Hypoglossal Nerve in Sore Throat.—Ulrich reviews twelve cases in which unilateral paralysis of the tongue developed in acute pharyngeal disturbances. The causal disorder was generally a severe sore throat with abscess formation or extensive swelling of the cervical glands. The hypoglossal paralysis was always unilateral and developed on the more severely affected side. The direct overlapping of an inflammatory process on the nerve seems to be the main factor in the development of the hypoglossal paralysis. The author also describes four cases of his own observation. In two instances microscopic examination revealed that the lesion of the hypoglossal nerve was due to periphlebitis of the jugular vein and of the posterior facial vein, respectively. The surgical observations in the third case and the clinical course of the fourth indicate the same mode of impairment.

Treatment of Laryngeal Stenoses.—The therapeutic method suggested by von Gunten for the treatment of laryngeal stenoses employs an individually fitted retention tube. It avoids the obstacles developing as a result of the irritation of the mucosa and also exerts a mild and uniform pressure on the stenosis. In order to fit the tube correctly, an imprint is made of the larynx by means of gutta-percha. A cast is made of this imprint and then a silver tube is formed. Illustrations of the tube in various positions show that the external orifice can be closed by a valve. One of the two patients for whom the author employed this method had undergone a high, the other a low, tracheotomy in the treatment of diphtheria. The tube caused no irritation, it excluded the danger of asphyxia and in a comparatively short time respiration was possible again by the natural channel. The removal of the tube proved impossible because the stenosis persisted, but the patients were not annoyed by it and were able to lead a normal life. The author does not intend to discontinue this treatment. He thinks that, if the action of the tube has widened the stenosis sufficiently, it will be possible to withdraw the tube and to close the tracheostomy.

Rassegna Internazionale di Clinica e Terapia, Naples

15: 383-444 (April 15) 1934

*New Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage and Its Effects. R. Colella and G. Pizzillo.—p. 386.
Glycemia in Heat Stroke Under Influence of Ergotamine. C. Ventura.—p. 394.
Sea Bathing in Northern Climates and Its Effect on Organism. I. B. Schulutko.—p. 398.
Thrombo-Angiitis Obliterans. S. Silbert.—p. 405.

Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage.—Colella and Pizzillo studied cases presenting encephalic traumas, hemorrhages and cerebral embolisms at different pathologic stages. They found that the effects of cerebral hemorrhage may be corrected to a marked degree and sometimes totally by intramuscular injections of the blood of the patient. This autohemotherapy consists in taking from 25 to 30 cc. of blood from a vein of the arm or of the foot and reinjecting it immediately into the gluteal region of the healthy side. Before puncturing the vein, it is advisable to pour several cubic centimeters of a 25 per cent solution of sodium citrate into the syringe in order to prevent premature coagulation of the blood. These injections are hemostatic and are an aid to the treatment of cerebral hemorrhage and its effects in all cases, irrespective of the origin or nature of the hemorrhage, the age of the patient and the time of attack. Cures have been observed in the most acute cases and in severe traumatisms to the head in which the symptoms are due to a genuine cerebral hemorrhage. The results are better and more rapid than those of surgical intervention. Autohemotherapy is beneficial in the treatment of cerebral hemorrhage before, during and after a stroke. It may be administered as a prophylactic in cases of arterial hypertension with hereditary predisposing conditions: vertigo, weakness of the limbs and tremors of the extremities are frequent premonitory signs of stroke in arteriosclerotic patients, and their results are avoided or immediately corrected following the injection, which abruptly lowers the intracranial vascular pressure. Injections of blood are valuable in making a differential diagnosis between cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral softening. Although cerebral hemorrhage is more frequent than softening and the symptoms are often the same, they may be distinguished by the curative action, which is strong in the foci

of cerebral hemorrhage and weak in those of cerebral softening. The authors are at a loss to explain the mechanism by which the intravenous injections act so beneficially on the foci of the cerebral hemorrhage.

Archiv für Gynäkologie, Berlin

156: 407-569 (April 20) 1934. Partial Index

Development and Efficiency of Hysteroscopy. C. Schroeder.—p. 407.
*Influence of Hormone of Posterior Hypophysis on Elimination of Water and Chlorides by Pregnant Organism with Consideration of Hormone Theory of Pathogenesis of Eclampsia. H. Rupp and W. Bickenbach. —p. 420.
Circulation and Basal Metabolism in Pregnancy in Work Experiments. G. Eismayer and A. Pohl.—p. 428.
Biologic Demonstration of Thyroid Hormone in Blood of Pregnant Women. P. Thiessen.—p. 454.
Action of Parathyroid Hormone from Blood of Pregnant Women. F. Hoffmann and E. Rhoden.—p. 459.
*Testing of Hepatic Functions in Hyperemesis Gravidarum. H. R. Schmidt and L. Herold.—p. 463.
*Significance of Hemogram During Delivery for Prognosis of Puerperal Infections, with Especial Consideration of Operative Delivery. T. Koller and L. Bollag.—p. 497.

Hormone of Posterior Hypophysis in Pregnancy.—Rupp and Bickenbach report the reaction of the pregnant organism under the influence of the hormone of the posterior hypophysis. These investigations were made in view of the new theory of the hypophyseal origin of eclampsia. They found that the manner of water elimination under the influence of the hormone of the posterior hypophysis is not changed by the existence of a pregnancy. Observations on the chloride elimination revealed that a sudden action of the hormone of the posterior hypophysis may lead during pregnancy to a temporary increase in the percental quantities of chloride in the urine, but that in case of a continuous water retention under the influence of the hormone of the posterior hypophysis there develops also a chloride retention. The action of the hormone of the posterior hypophysis seems to be masked by the change that takes place in the chloride metabolism during pregnancy. There is no contradiction between the chloride retention during pregnancy and the assumption of an excessive hormone action of the posterior hypophysis in pregnant women.

Hepatic Functions in Hyperemesis Gravidarum.—Schmidt and Herold tested the hepatic functions of twenty-one women with hyperemesis. The outcome of the galactose test indicated a disturbance in the carbohydrate metabolism; namely, a reduced assimilation capacity. The xanthoproteic reaction revealed a disturbance in the intermediate protein metabolism characterized by the presence of aromatic amino acids. The course of the direct, and the quantitative values of the indirect, bilirubin determination disclosed an impairment of the hepatobiliary pigment metabolism. Moreover, it seems probable that the increased porphyrin elemination in the urine was the result of a disordered hepatic function. Although the functional tests of the liver were not all simultaneously positive, they frequently ran parallel with the severity of the clinical aspects or even preceded them. The authors think that these tests are valuable in the estimation of the individual case and aid in deciding the interruption of the pregnancy.

Hemogram During Delivery.—Koller and Bollag studied in 410 cases the changes in the blood picture during spontaneous and pathologic births. They found that an increase in the staff cells during birth indicates that the woman is in great danger of puerperal infection. In cases in which the staff cells increased to more than 25 per cent, puerperal infections developed in more than half of those in whom a vaginal operation was performed and in 80 per cent of those who had to undergo a cesarean section. A temperature higher than 38 C. (100.4 F.) during delivery has not the same value in forecasting puerperal infections as has the increase in the staff cells; however, together with the changes in the hemogram and other clinical signs, the temperature nevertheless should be given consideration. The author considers the study of the hemogram, particularly the staff count, indispensable in estimating the efficacy of a new method of surgical delivery. He emphasizes that this material proved again, just as former studies had done, that in deliveries terminated by vaginal operations the infection mortality was much lower than in those completed by abdominal interventions. These differences are especially noticeable in the groups with greatly increased staff count.

Dermatologische Zeitschrift, Berlin

69: 65-128 (May) 1934

*Experimental Transmission of Mycosis Fungoides. E. Zurhelle.—p. 65.
New Case of Pellagra. H. Boas.—p. 84.
*Scurvy with Pellagroid Cutaneous Manifestations. F. Sagher.—p. 86.
Sensitivity and Desensitization in Eczema of Nurslings. H. Burchard. —p. 92.

Experimental Transmission of Mycosis Fungoides.—Zurhelle points out that in the positive transmissions of mycosis fungoides, which have been reported in the literature thus far, the bacteriologic examination has been neglected. Following a short review of the literature he describes his own transmission experiments on ninety-eight animals (eighty-nine guinea-pigs and nine rabbits). They were inoculated with material from two patients with mycosis fungoides, whose clinical histories the author reports. The difficulties of the bacteriologic investigations and the diversity of their results are revealed especially in the fourth series of tests. In this series one guinea-pig showed considerable changes in the spleen; the bacteriologic examination of these changes gave negative results, while the bacteriologic tests were positive in the guinea-pig inoculated with this material. In summarizing his observations the author states that the changes that can be induced in animals by inoculation with pure cultures of paratyphoid B bacillus or of Bacillus pseudotuberculosis rodentium are observable also in the experimental studies on mycosis fungoides.

Scurvy with Pellagroid Cutaneous Manifestations.—Sagher describes a case of scurvy in which, in addition to a hemorrhagic follicular keratosis, cutaneous symptoms were present like those that have been described as pellagroid. Vitamin therapy counteracted the scurvy as well as the pellagroid cutaneous manifestations within a comparatively short time. The author assumes the simultaneous existence of two different manifestations of vitamin deficiency.

Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Leipzig

60: 735-774 (May 18) 1934. Partial Index

Action of Sauerbruch-Herrmannsdorfer Diet. S. Bommer.—p. 735.
*Prevention of Postoperative Thrombosis and Embolism. W. König.—p. 739.
*Specific Prophylaxis and Treatment of Whooping Cough. Edith Krüger.—p. 741.
Serology and Specific Therapy of Whooping Cough. M. Gundel.—p. 744.

Prevention of Postoperative Thrombosis.—The procedure recommended by König for the prevention of postoperative thrombosis and embolism consists in the oral administration of twenty drops of synephrin tartrate three times a day for seven days or, if this is impossible, in three daily hypodermic injections of 1 cc. of synephrin tartrate and in the inhalation of several breaths of concentrated carbon dioxide every hour for from four to six days. Comparative observations on 4,500 cases revealed that this method gives highly satisfactory results. When the entire surgical material was considered, it was found that under the influence of this treatment the incidence of postoperative thrombosis and embolism was reduced from 3.8 per cent to 1.04 per cent. A consideration of the serious interventions showed an even more striking effect, for here the reduction was from 6.2 per cent to 0.95 per cent. The pulmonary complications, such as pneumonia and bronchitis, were reduced from 9.4 to 3.4 per cent.

Prophylaxis and Treatment of Whooping Cough.—Krüger describes her experiences with a new and improved vaccine prepared by H. Langer. This vaccine contains fifty-eight strains from various epidemics. Especial care was taken that the bacteria had retained their requirements for large amounts of blood in the culture mediums, so that in spite of prolonged cultivation they behaved like fresh strains. The endotoxin was removed as far as possible, so that the vaccine consisted of toxin-free bacterial fractions. In this connection the author calls attention to the fact that in the blood of patients with whooping cough the antagonism of toxin and antitoxin is not the decisive factor, as is the case in diphtheria, but that lysins are formed against the whooping cough bacillus. Thus it is the bacterial body rather than the endotoxin that is the stimulus for the antibody formation. The author thinks that the absence of the endotoxin accounts for the fact that the vaccine is so well tolerated. In the course of over 200

injections, she never observed unfavorable local reactions or disturbances in the general condition. She ascribes to the action of the protein the slight fever that developed in some cases. She employed this vaccine in forty-two children. It was administered by intramuscular injections. Four injections were given in the course of eight days. The first dose contained five, the second ten, the third fifteen and the fourth twenty billions of organisms. Good results were obtained during the first and second stages of the whooping cough. In the children in whom the vaccine was given later, failures were frequent. Ten children who were exposed to whooping cough were given prophylactic treatment with the vaccine, and seven of them were protected. The author recommends the prophylactic use particularly for infants, because in this group the mortality of whooping cough is rather high.

Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, Berlin

242: 689-821 (May 4) 1934. Partial Index

*Effect of Compound Solution of Iodine on Hyperthyroidism and Dysthyroidism. F. J. Irsigler.—p. 689.
Chemistry of the Formation of a Gastric Ulcer. H. Tamesue.—p. 706.
Congenital Vertebral Synostosis and Primary Congenital Scoliosis. W. Lohmüller.—p. 714.
Spontaneous Injury of Two Serous Cavities with Particular Attention to Open Communications Between Chest and Abdomen. E. Just. —p. 723.
Immediate and Remote Results of Cholecystogastrostomy, Cholecystoduodenostomy and Choledochoduodenostomy in One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Cases. F. Bernhard.—p. 736.
Treatment of Thoracic Empyema with Suction-Irrigation Drainage. M. Tiegel.—p. 757.

Influence of Iodine on the Thyroid.—Irsigler states that the influence of iodine on the thyroid is due to its effect on the epithelial cells of the follicles. The action, in accordance with the general biologic law, is first that of stimulation and later that of paralysis and destruction of the cell and its replacement by regenerative processes. The function of the follicular epithelium expresses itself in two directions: 1. The building up of the specific thyroid secretion, which is either stored in the lumen of the follicle or is directly absorbed from the cell into the blood circulation and is recognizable at the periphery by its biologic effect. 2. The resorption of the stored up secretion after the latter was converted into an absorbable form, to supply increased demand by the organism. The morphologic expression of these processes are to be found in the consistency of the stored up secretion designated by the terms "thick" and "thin" and further by histologic reactions to fixation and coloration as shown in the phenomenon of true vacuolization. The enlargement of the inner surfaces of the thyroid under the influence of iodine in the form of nodosities and papillae can be best explained from this point of view. Both functions of the follicular epithelium may be influenced by the iodine, and there is no way of obtaining at will the desired effect in every case. This constitutes the blind principle in the action of iodine and therefore contains a certain element of danger in the iodine treatment of goiter. The histologic effect of iodine in hyperthyroidism of human beings presents a picture of fairly characteristic alterations in the histologic sections. The histologic effect, however, is not proportional to the duration of the exhibition of the compound solution of iodine, nor does it always correspond to the clinical effect.

Klinische Wochenschrift, Berlin

13: 649-680 (May 5) 1934

Significance of Hereditary Research. B. Patzig.—p. 649.
Significance of Vagus for Parasympathetic Innervation of Abdominal Organs. K. Kuré.—p. 651.
*Pathogenesis and Therapy of Anemia in Premature Infants. F. Thoenes.—p. 658.
*Endemic with Pneumococcus of Type I. G. Joppich.—p. 661.
*Cause of Inhibition of Agglutination in Retroplacental Blood of Pregnancies with Foreign Blood Group. G. Säker.—p. 662.
Influence of Intermedin and of Thyrotropic Substance of Anterior Lobe of Hypophysis on Epinephrine and Ascorbic Acid in Suprarenals. A. G. Holmquist.—p. 664.
Movements in Cerebrospinal Fluid System. Wustmann.—p. 666.

Anemia in Premature Infants.—Thoenes shows that medication with iron or liver preparations does not prevent anemia in premature infants and concludes from this that it is not a deficiency disease. He thinks that it is due to the same processes that produce a reduction of the hemoglobin and of the erythrocytes in full-term infants and occasionally lead here also to a mild anemia. These processes resemble "acclimatization manifestations," that is, they result from the adaptation of the organs to the greater oxygen supply compared to the intrauterine conditions, for the improved provision with oxygen leads to the disintegration of the elements no longer necessary for oxygen transport. These blood elements decrease because birth terminates the intra-uterine anoxemia that served as a stimulus for their formation. The premature infant must complete the intra-uterine development under conditions to which the developmental stage of its organs are not yet fully adapted. The hematopoietic apparatus, particularly, is still adapted to the metabolic processes of the fetus, that is, to a comparatively small oxygen supply, and this anoxemia, which exerts a strong stimulus on the erythropoiesis, is prematurely terminated by a too early delivery. Thus it is understandable why the erythropoietic organs of the premature infants under changed conditions fail to come up to the requirements to which they are equal only under the stimulus of the intra-uterine anoxemia. The author concludes that the physiologic anemia of premature infants is the result of a relative insufficiency of the hematopoiesis, which is hardly at all amenable to treatment.

Endemic with Pneumococcus of Type I.—Joppich reports an influenza-like endemic, which occurred in a children's home. A boy, aged 2, developed double pneumonia, suppurating pleurisy and suppurating meningitis and died. The cerebrospinal fluid contained pneumococci of type I and the same organism was found in the lungs and in the pleural pus. Histologic examination of the lungs revealed a localized pneumonia. Several days later, three other children, aged 9, 11 and 13, developed lobar pneumonia. Type I pneumococcus was also found in these children. An inspection of the home at this time revealed that of twenty-nine children twenty-one were ill, as were also several adults. The respiratory tract was affected (pharyngitis, tracheitis, bronchitis). Some of the patients were feverish for several days, while in others the general condition was only slightly impaired. There was no connection between the severity of the disturbance and the ages of the patients. Nasopharyngeal smears were taken from thirty persons and twenty-three smears yielded pneumococci, fifteen of them belonging to type I. Several observations made in the course of this endemic are significant for the pneumococcus problem. Perhaps the most important observation is that the type I pneumococcus does not always lead to lobar pneumonia but that in most instances it causes only mild catarrhs or a localized pneumonia (first case mentioned). The author thinks that this explains why lobar pneumonia occurs only rarely as an epidemic. He assumes that the resistance plays a part.

Inhibition of Agglutination in Retroplacental Blood.—In tests on the intervillous blood and the amniotic fluid of pregnancies with foreign blood groups, Säker was able to determine that the decrease in the agglutinin titer of the retroplacental blood was the result of a specific inhibition by fetal antigen. However, there is no transition of fetal agglutinogens through the placenta into the retroplacental blood. The author thinks that the decrease in the specific agglutinin is due to an admixture of amniotic fluid, which cannot be avoided at the moment of the expulsion of the placenta.

Medizinische Klinik, Berlin

30: 597-628 (May 4) 1934. Partial Index

*Occupational Diseases of Dentists. J. Löwy.—p. 601.
*Hormonic Treatment of Circular, Later Complete Loss of Hair (Alopecia Areata) of Head. H. Höcker.—p. 603.
Epilepsy During Childhood. K. Rupilius.—p. 604.
Tuberculous Etiology of Articular Rheumatism. Anne Marie Kulka. —p. 608.
Rare Case of Severe Insular Diabetes with Extra-Insular Involvement. U. Winkler.—p. 610.
Cholecystography in Standing Position and Its Diagnostic Significance. E. Ungar.—p. 611.
New Indication for Use of Hormone of Anterior Hypophysis. H. Kopf. —p. 613.
Consistency of Mud and Moor Packs and Baths. E. Freund.—p. 613.

Occupational Diseases of Dentists.—Löwy classifies the occupational diseases of dentists into three groups: (1) those caused by unsuitable posture during work, (2) infectious diseases and (3) poisonings. Whether the frequent neurasthenia is a disease *sui generis* he is unable to decide, but he thinks that it

may be due to prolonged confinement in closed rooms. In discussing the disorders caused by unsuitable posture, he mentions first the thoracic changes, which in turn may lead to cardiac and circulatory disorders. Prolonged standing may lead to the development of flatfoot and varicose veins. Removal of tartar from the teeth involves the danger of corneal injuries, and handling of plaster of paris may lead to the formation of rhagades. The infectious diseases that threaten the dentist are particularly those of the upper respiratory tract, such as diphtheria, catarrhs, influenza, tonsillitis, measles, scarlet fever and tuberculosis. There is also a certain danger of an extragenital syphilitic infection. The frequent use of the roentgen apparatus likewise involves dangers. The use of certain chemicals may lead to eczema. One of the greatest dangers is chronic poisoning by mercury. The author thinks that nervousness, which occurs rather frequently in dentists, is often the result of chronic poisoning. Dentistry as a profession is inadvisable unless the person has a normal nervous system and an intact respiratory apparatus; the nasal breathing, particularly, should be free. There should be no predisposition to curvature of the spine or to the development of flatfoot and varicose veins.

Hormone Treatment of Loss of Hair.—Höcker points out that the pathogenesis of alopecia areata is not completely understood. Some assume a parasitic, others a neurogenous and still others an incretory origin. The author recommends caution in the therapeutic evaluation of hormone therapy in alopecia. The therapeutic value of a hormone preparation must be proved in severe cases and its effect must be lasting. He gives the history of a woman who at the age of 19 first observed small hairless areas on the occiput. These areas increased in size and, in spite of quartz lamp irradiations, embrocations with croton oil and other preparations, she finally lost all her hair. The woman had always had menstrual disturbances, her menarche was late and after that she was amenorrheal for a time. She also exhibited symptoms indicating a hyperfunction of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis. Under the influence of oral administration of a follicular hormone preparation, a downy, colorless hair growth appeared and the menstrual flow was normalized. When after three months growth of the hair ceased, the doses of hormone were increased: not only were larger oral doses given (450 mouse units daily) but, in addition to this, 200 mouse units was administered by subcutaneous injection. Gradually the hair growth increased again, but after a while the hormone therapy was discontinued and three months later the hair began to fall out again. Renewed daily hormone injections (1,000 mouse units) increased the hair growth again. The observation covered three years but the improvement never became a complete cure. The author believes that hormone therapy alone is not sufficient to reestablish normal hair growth.

Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, Munich

81: 739-776 (May 18) 1934. Partial Index

Pregnancy and Heart Disease. H. Küstner and R. Schoen.—p. 739.
Sedatives. E. Frey.—p. 743.
*Successes and Failures in Treatment of Female Gonorrhea. K. Johnen.—p. 746.
Conditions of Anxiety, Their Psychology and Treatment. G. Giehm.—p. 749.
*First Results of Treatment of Schizophrenia with Placental Blood. J. S. Galant.—p. 752.
*Removal of Tattooing by Method Applicable by Practitioner. H. in der Stroth.—p. 753.

Treatment of Gonorrhea in the Female. — In evaluating the therapy Johnen cites the results obtained by different workers with vaccines of killed or of living organisms and with mixed vaccine. While some report favorable results, others experienced serious complications, and for this reason the author dispensed with the vaccine therapy. Of the nonspecific therapeutic methods he discusses the active local therapy, fever therapy and conservative therapy. The conservative treatment consists in strict rest in bed, the application of ice bags, poultices, heat in the form of hot pads or diathermy and occasional vaginal irrigations. Thus it is limited to general measures and dispenses with local therapy. At the author's clinic, the patients with signs of a new ascending infection or an acute pelveoperitonitis with high fever were treated conservatively, while those without fever were subjected to local therapy. A comparison of the results reveals that the local treatment is not superior to the conservative treatment and has the disadvantage that ascending processes are more frequent. The author does not advocate the general employment of conservative treatment in gonorrhea because he realizes that two factors were essential in its efficacy: (1) strict clinical supervision and (2) all the patients had high fever, so that they received an involuntary fever therapy. The author states that the results of the local treatment were considerably improved with the introduction of a new acridine preparation that contains arsenic in an organic form. From 1 to 4 cc. of a 2 per cent solution of the preparation is introduced by slow injection into the urethra and the cervix. The treatment usually requires eight injections. In cases of rectal gonorrhea from 2 to 4 cc. of a 0.25 per cent solution is administered. Of twenty-one women with chronic gonorrhea, eighteen recovered as a result of this treatment. Moreover, this method reduces the duration of the treatment considerably.

Placental Blood in Treatment of Schizophrenia. — Galant treated thirty-seven patients presenting various forms of schizophrenia, such as the katatonic, hypochondriac, paranoid and hebephrenic types, with subcutaneous injections of placental blood. The blood is obtained from the placental end after cutting of the umbilical cord. The injections are made either daily or after intervals of from two to three days. During the first treatment 4 cc. is given, and during the subsequent injections the amount is increased by 2 cc. until a total of 10 cc. has been reached. In all, fifteen injections are given. The blood must be fresh; that is, it must be injected on the day of withdrawal, otherwise undesirable complications are likely (increase in temperature, headaches, vomiting). This hemoplacental therapy effects a considerable improvement in the general condition of most schizophrenic patients in that their weight increases. The psychotic condition is influenced in that the stuporous patients become livelier and the agitated ones become calmer. The stuporous patients are improved to such an extent that they can be subjected to work therapy, which was previously impossible. In discussing the action mechanism of the hemoplacental treatment, the author points out that it involves two factors, a biologic action and a psychotherapeutic action. The first of these in turn involves two factors, the protein shock therapy and the hormone action, for the placental blood doubtlessly contains large amounts of hormones. The psychotherapeutic effect is due to emotional shock and to suggestion. At the beginning of the treatment the hemotherapy may lead to hallucinations, but these usually pass off rapidly. If the first series of injections produces no definite results, a second series may be given after six or eight months.

Simple Method for Removing Tattooing.—Since none of the commonly used methods for the removal of tattooing proved entirely satisfactory, in der Stroth followed Bruck's suggestion and employed an ointment representing a modification of the pyrogallic ointment that Unna employed in the treatment of lupus. The ointment is freshly prepared from 7 Gm. each of pyrogallic acid, salicylic acid and resorcinol, 5 Gm. each of glycerin and diluted alcohol and 1 Gm. of tragacanth. The area around the tattooed pattern is protected by covering it thickly with zinc ointment. A piece of impregnated gauze, the size of the tattooed area, is covered with the caustic ointment and is applied to the tattoo in such a manner that the margin of the gauze rests on the zinc paste. The entire application is securely fixed by layers of gauze and by adhesive tape. This bandage is removed after twenty-four hours. At this time the epidermis can be removed. A new caustic ointment bandage is applied in the same manner as the first, but this second one is left in place for forty-eight hours. After this time the area has usually become necrotic, and only in exceptional cases does a third application of the caustic ointment become necessary. As a rule, the area can be cleansed with oil after the second application, and then the necrotic tissues gradually slough off, the process being completed in from five to seven days. Following that, granulation sets in and in the course of three or four weeks a smooth scar has taken the place of the tattoo. The author emphasizes that the method is so simple that the general practitioner can readily employ it. The patient should be told that, during the time the caustic ointment is applied, there is considerable pain, but this can be reduced by the use of sedatives. Other undesirable complications, such as intoxications, were never observed.

Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, Vienna

47: 609-640 (May 18) 1934

Increase in Apoplexia in Young Persons. O. Pötzl.—p. 609.
Biology of Diphtheria Epidemics. R. Uhlirz.—p. 615.
Operation of Large Umbilical Hernias. H. Linsmayer.—p. 617.
*Methylene Blue-Sugar in Treatment of Poisoning by Suffocating Gases. F. Deutsch and E. Weiss.—p. 618.
*Histamine Susceptibility. S. Karády.—p. 622.
Irregular Pulse. H. Elias.—p. 625.
Pathology of Pelvis and Birth. W. Weibel.—p. 625.

Methylene Blue-Sugar in Poisoning by Suffocating Gases. — Deutsch and Weiss report that a patient, who on account of allergic colitis and hyperthyroid glycosuria was treated with high doses of alkaline substances and with methylene blue (methylthionine chloride) clysters, stated that since he received the alkaline preparation the urine was no longer blue as it had been when he was treated only with methylthionine chloride. This reminded the authors of the sugar test in which methylthionine chloride, by heating with alkaline dextrose solution, becomes colorless, but when the mixture cools and is shaken in the air the resorption of oxygen brings back the stain. The oxygen transmission can be repeated by alternating heating and cooling, and this oxidation-reduction process resembles the metabolism of living substances. The authors review studies carried out by Thunberg and by Warburg, and these studies as well as their own observations on the patient with glycosuria induced them to determine whether the reaction of methylthionine chloride with oxygen could be clinically utilized when the oxidation was impaired. In preparing an alkaline methylthionine chloride-sugar solution, they found that a solution of from 0.25 to 1 Gm. of methylthionine chloride and 10 cc. of dextrose in 100 cc. was most suitable. They made experiments on animals and also on tissue cultures, and, on the basis of the results obtained in these, they gave intravenous injections of from 20 to 30 cc. of the methylthionine chloride-sugar solution in cases of carbon monoxide poisoning and obtained favorable results. Later Geiger's successful use of a 1 per cent solution of methylthionine chloride came to their attention and a review of the literature revealed that Moldenhauer-Brooks had employed methylthionine chloride in poisoning with hydrocyanic acid, and that several other investigators had studied this problem. In discussing the objection made by Haggard and Greenberg that the use of methylthionine chloride could not be supported, the authors point out that the action of methylthionine chloride is not merely the result of the binding of the toxin but also of the stimulation of the oxidation. The addition of sugar increases this action still further, as indicated by Warburg's studies. The authors think that the treatment with methylthionine chloride-sugar solution is indicated in poisoning with the various suffocating gases and suggest its investigation for use in disorders, in which the oxygen carrier is impaired, such as in pernicious anemia, or in which the tissue respiration is threatened by anoxemia.

Histamine Susceptibility.—Karády shows that researches of recent years revealed the importance of the antagonism between the "tissue hormone" histamine and the suprarenal hormone epinephrine. This antagonism plays a part also in the regulation of the blood pressure. In former studies histamine was generally administered by subcutaneous injection, but, since this method had certain shortcomings, the author resorted to the intravenous injection. He dilutes a 1:1,000 histamine preparation at the ratio of 1:100 so that 0.5 cc. contains 0.005 mg. The systolic blood pressure is determined before the injection and then every fifteen seconds after the injection. A decrease in blood pressure becomes usually noticeable within fifteen or twenty seconds after the injection; but still within the first minute the decrease is followed by an increase up to the initial level or even beyond it. In some instances the difference between the minimal and maximal pressure is more than 100 mm. of mercury. During the increase in pressure tachycardia develops. Two minutes or at the latest three minutes after the injection, the blood pressure again decreases to the initial value, and in excitable persons it may maintain a lower level for a longer period. The author made these tests on 200 patients suffering from various disorders. He found that the curves of the pressure fluctuations can be classified in four distinct types. The first type of curve shows a pressure decrease of from 25 to 30 mm. of mercury from fifteen to thirty seconds after the injection. This type was observed in 106 patients presenting various disorders, such as gastrointestinal disease, tuberculous changes, bronchial asthma, pernicious anemia, late syphilitic disorders, myxedema, arthritis, various disturbances of the kidney and liver, lead poisoning, poliomyelitis and other disturbances. In the second type of curve a decrease of from 10 to 60 mm. of mercury is followed by an increase of from 40 to 120 mm. of mercury. This type of curve was noted in fifty-two patients, and the author states that it is often present in persons having hypertension. The third type of curve shows slight fluctuations, a decrease of from 5 to 6 mm. of mercury and a return to normal values or slightly above within one minute. This type of curve was found in patients having hyperthyroidism and exophthalmic goiter. The fourth type of curve is characterized by a moderate decrease (10 mm.) and then by a moderate increase (10 mm.). There are only slight subjective symptoms. This curve was observed in neurasthenic patients, generally with some acute disorder. In the conclusion the author stresses that the peripheral vasodilatation, the pulmonary and hepatic blockage, which play a part in the decrease of the blood pressure following histamine action, are also important in the development of collapse, and he assumes that there is a certain similarity between histamine shock and collapse. If further tests will definitely establish this, the method may prove helpful in the detection of a predisposition to collapse and will make its prevention possible.

Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie, Leipzig

58: 1089-1152 (May 12) 1934

Reactivation of Senile Human Ovaries. A. Westman.—p. 1090.
*Biologic Effects of Hormones in Lutein Cysts, in Case of Cystic Moles and Chorio-Epithelioma. H. Siegmund.—p. 1097.
*Form, Genesis and Modification of Leukocytosis in the New-Born. E. Ehrenfeld.—p. 1103.
Fundamentals of Balneology for Gynecologists. W. Engelmann.—p. 1106.
Cesarean Section and Myoma. L. Schack.—p. 1110.

Effects of Hormones in Lutein Cysts.—Siegmund discusses the explanations that have been given for the development of lutein cysts. It seems that they appear when the hormone equilibrium is disturbed so that there is a pathologic predominance of the gonadotropic hormones, that is, in cases of cystic mole and of chorio-epithelioma. They develop from abnormally growing and ripening follicles. As the result of the presence of these lutein cysts, women are kept for weeks in a condition resembling pregnancy. This condition is not due to remnants of chorionic tissue or to increased elimination of hormones of the anterior hypophysis but results from the hormones (folliculin, corpus luteum hormone and gonadotropic principles) contained in the lutein cysts. The assumption that the condition is the result of hormones stored in the cysts is corroborated by the spontaneous disappearance of the cysts and the simultaneous elimination of hormones in the urine, by the rapid cessation of hormone elimination following extirpation of the cysts and by the behavior of the milk glands after extirpation.

Leukocytosis in the New-Born.—Ehrenfeld shows that, although the investigators agree on the presence of leukocytosis in the new-born, they disagree on its causes. Some assume an increased activity of the bone marrow, while others maintain that the increase is only apparent and is the result of a loss of fluid. In order to clear up this problem, the author fed tea to one group of newly born infants, beginning with the third hour after delivery. This addition of tea was later continued with every breast meal until the nursling commenced to gain weight. Another group of nurslings was, as customary in the author's clinic, put to the breast twenty-four hours after delivery and after that every three hours but was given no tea. The number of leukocytes was studied in both groups and the author concludes that the increase in leukocytes in the new-born is not the result of a stimulation of the bone marrow and is not due to influences from the digestive tract but is the manifestation of an anhydremia. This loss of water from the blood plasma may be prevented or at least reduced by feeding with tea. A study of the types of leukocytes reveals that the neutrophils predominate at birth, but within a few days this neutrophilia is replaced by the lymphocytosis that is characteristic of the nursling age. The

percental distribution of the various types of leukocytes was found to be practically the same in the two groups of nurslings. The addition of fluid produces no abnormal conditions and the difference in the leukocyte values corresponds to the concentration of the plasma.

Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, Haarlem

78: 1822-1928 (April 28) 1934

Foreign Bodies in Esophagus and Respiratory Tract. C. E. Benjamins and E. Huizinga.—p. 1829.
Remarks on May-Grünwald Stain. N. van der Walle.—p. 1843.
*Treatment of Ulcerous Colitis with Blood Transfusions. L. A. Hulst and H. A. P. Hartog.—p. 1849.
Cowpox Infection in Human Beings. J. A. C. Schepel.—p. 1855.
Lipogranulomatosis. S. M. Kropveld.—p. 1860.

Treatment of Ulcerous Colitis with Blood Transfusions.—Hulst and Hartog administered from 400 to 500 cc. of citrated blood, comprising from 40 to 50 cc. of trisodium citrate at 2.5 per cent, to four patients presenting ulcerous colitis. These transfusions were administered only after dietetic and medical treatment had been tried and found wanting. The authors maintain, however, that even after transfusion the patients should adhere to a strict diet. Transfusions were given three weeks apart. If several transfusions from one donor did not offer appreciable results, the blood of another donor was injected. Two patients evinced immediate improvement, while the other two began to improve only after repeated transfusions. A negative result did not occur in any case. The authors found it desirable to repeat the transfusions if the patient did not rapidly respond to treatment. They are at a loss to explain by what mechanism the favorable effect is procured.

Acta Radiologica, Stockholm

15: 89-192 (April 15) 1934

Heat Therapy of Malignant Tumors. K. Overgaard.—p. 89.
Simultaneous Recording of Cardiac Movements and Sounds by Roentgen Ray (Kymophonoroentgenography). I. S. Hirsch and M. Schwarzschild.—p. 101.
Roentgenkymography by Stumpf Method as Method of Examining the Heart. B. Ihre.—p. 107.
Method for Roentgen Examination of Hypopharynx and Upper Air Passages. G. Jönsson.—p. 125.
Reactions to Radiation in Lymph Nodes Containing Carcinoma Metastases of Squamous Cell Type. L. McGregor.—p. 129.
Axial Torsion of Colon Through So-Called Physiologic Volvulus. K.-E. Groth.—p. 153.
Porcelain Gallbladder in Roentgenogram. R. Blatter.—p. 169.
*Roentgenologic Characteristics of Echinococcus Disease in Bones. G. Claessen.—p. 178.

Echinococcus Disease in Bones.—Two new cases of echinococcus bone cyst formation and two previously reported cases are described by Claessen. Echinococcus disease of bones constitutes from 1 to 2 per cent of all cases of echinococcus parasitism. It is most frequently localized in the pelvis, but hardly any part of the skeletal system appears to be totally exempt. In one of the cases reported the ilium and head of the femur were involved; in another the sacrum; in one the diaphysis of the femur and in one the fibula. The infiltration is usually not sharply limited but seems to have some preference for spongy bone. The differential diagnosis from tuberculosis, osteosarcoma and fibrous cystic osteitis is often difficult, but the absence of regional bone atrophy and of periosteal reaction in echinococcus disease may be of important diagnostic significance. The limits of the echinococcus extension can rarely be determined with certainty from the roentgenograms.

Bibliotek for Læger, Copenhagen

126: 137-186 (April) 1934

*Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (Redlich) and Infectious Funicular Encephalomyelitis: C'cn. C. J. Munch-Petersen.—p. 137.

Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (Redlich) and Infectious Funicular Encephalomyelitis.—Munch-Petersen seeks to define more closely a certain clinical form of infection of the central nervous system, assuming that funicular spinal disease is due to a constitutional factor. It seems to him probable that with the increase in neuro-infections in recent years some of these will present a "funicular" picture. He reports twenty-seven cases, mainly chronic, of a possible neuro-infectious kind, with a clinical picture of more or less marked funicular character, for which the term myelitis or infectious funicular encephalomyelitis is suggested. He calls attention to the lack of symptoms pathognomonic of multiple sclerosis in the cases regarded as funicular encephalomyelitis. A single etiologic factor is thought probable for multiple sclerosis, but for encephalomyelitis the possibility of several known or unknown kinds of virus must be considered. Clinically, and presumably also anatomopathologically, transition forms between multiple sclerosis and infectious encephalomyelitis are likely.

Hospitalstidende, Copenhagen

77:369-396 (March 27) 1934

*Attempt at Treatment of Pernicious Anemia with Yeast or Yeast Preparations Incubated with Normal Gastric Juice. H. C. A. Lassen and H. K. Lassen.—p. 369.
Nephrolithiasis—Generalized Osteitis Fibrosa—Hyperparathyroidism. H. Strandgaard.—p. 383.

Treatment of Pernicious Anemia with Yeast Incubated with Normal Gastric Juice.—The Lassens treated seven patients with pernicious anemia by this method. Through experiments in animals the various yeast preparations were titrated with regard to their vitamin B_1 and B_2 content. One preparation contained no B_1 but showed marked activity in vitamin B_2 deficiency in rats. The authors assert that the extrinsic factor described by Castle is not identical with vitamin B_2 or with any fraction of the vitamin B complex. Yeast either has no antianemic efficiency or possibly contains minimal quantities of the antianemic factor. No increase in the amount of active principle by the addition of normal gastric juice was definitely established.

77: 397-408 (April 3) 1934

Treatment with Corpus Luteum Hormone: Preliminary Report. K. Portman.—p. 397.
*Investigations on Fermentation of Galactose in Bauer's Liver Function Test. T. Geill.—p. 404.

Investigations on Fermentation of Galactose in Bauer's Liver Function Test.—In Bauer's galactose test in a number of cases Geill determined the sugar content by fermentation and by polarization. He reports that the agreement in the results obtained confirms that the saccharide eliminated in the liver function test is really galactose and that polarimetric determination after preliminary treatment with acetic acid and animal charcoal gives exact values.

77: 409-436 (April 10) 1934

Congenital Dystrophia Brevicollis. H. Nielsen.—p. 409.
*Fatal Case of Silicosis. S. V. Gudjonsson and C. J. Jacobson.—p. 423.
*Erythrophagia in Circulating Blood: Two Cases. J. Engelbreth-Holm.—p. 431.

Silicosis: Fatal Case.—On microscopic examination of lung tissue and of ash from lung tissue in a typical, uncomplicated case of silicosis in a porcelain turner Gudjonsson and Jacobson found numerous mineral needles resembling kaolin. The results are thought partly to support W. R. Jones's theory that silicosis is due to fibrous minerals and to show that kaolin probably can act like serecit.

Erythrophagia in Circulating Blood.—Engelbreth-Holm ascribes erythrophagia in the circulating blood to injured or foreign erythrocytes in the blood stream, infections, especially endocarditis lenta, or splenectomy. In his cases of transient erythrophagia in patients with eczema and tuberculous lymphoma, respectively, no pathologic cause of the erythrophagia could be found and the possibility is suggested that in rare instances erythrophagia may occur normally in the circulating blood.

Ugeskrift for Læger, Copenhagen

96: 423-446 (April 19) 1934

Congenital Dislocation of Hip. A. Berntsen.—p. 423.
*Sinus Arrhythmia with Appearance of Adams-Stokes Syndrome: Case. V. Thomsen.—p. 426.
Undulant Fever with Meningism: Case. O. Raagaard.—p. 430.
Agranulocytosis in Patient Treated with Amidopyrine: Case. B. Larsen.—p. 430.
Amidopyrine Exanthem Without Changes in Blood: Case. P. Hansen.—p. 431.

Sinus Arrhythmia and Adams-Stokes Syndrome.—Thomsen believes the arrhythmia in his case to be due to a partial disorder of the sinus node. He calls attention to the fact that the Adams-Stokes syndrome is not exclusively connected with atrioventricular block but can also occur with sinuauricular block and with sinus arrhythmia, usually regarded as innocent disorders.

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MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D.

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Indian Medical Research Memoirs. Calcutta.
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SUBJECT INDEX

This is an index to all the reading matter in THE JOURNAL. In the Current Medical Literature Department only the articles which have been abstracted are indexed.

The letters used to explain in which department the matter indexed appears are as follows: "BI," Bureau of Investigation; "E," Editorial; "C," Correspondence; "ME," Medical Economics; "ab," abstract; the star (★) indicates an original article in THE JOURNAL.

This is a subject index and one should, therefore, look for the subject word, with the following exceptions: "Book Notices," "Deaths," "Medicolegal Abstracts" and "Societies" are indexed under these titles at the end of the letters "B," "D," "M," and "S." State board examinations are entered under the general heading State Board Reports, and not under the names of the individual states. Matter pertaining to the Association is indexed under "American Medical Association." The name of the author, in brackets, follows the subject entry.

For author index see page 2292.

A

A C H Index: See Nutrition
A. T. 10: See Tetany treatment
ABDOMEN: See also Morquio's Disease
  Belt: See Emphysema
  Cancer: See Cancer treatment
  disorders, obscure, [Voegeli] 1819—ab
  gas bacillus infection of wall complicating enterostomy, [Orr] ★2081
  gonococcic peritonitis of right upper quadrant in women, [Fitz-Hugh] ★2094
  injury effect on pregnant woman and child, 953
  laparotomy, colloidal silver action in peritoneal cavity, [Galli] 1817—ab
  pain and tenderness of wall, [Carnett] ★345
  pain, clinical aspects, [Pottenger] ★341
  pain, individual sensitiveness in disorders of, [Libman] ★335
  pain, painful abdominal aorta in sympathosis, [González Bosch] 2151—ab
  pain, sensitive regions, [Alvarez] ★1351
  pressure within, factor in intussusception, [Obadalek] 1444—ab
  surgery, anesthesia in, [Kirschner] 808—ab; [Bankoff] 1815—ab
  surgery, vaginal celiotomy, 1627
  symptoms in diabetic acidosis, [McKittrick] 801—ab
  syndrome complex of right half, [Titone] 344—ab
  Viscera: See Viscera
ABORTIFACIENT: See Apiol
ABORTION: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
  criminal, Sherman T. Lewis in jail, 544
  feticide or, vs. homicide, [Robinson] 391—C
  habitual, hormonic causes, [Mayer] 168—ab
  hemolysis in, [Harbitz] 1196—ab
  increase, Germany, 710
  injuries (late) after, [Zacherl] 1993—ab
  missed, with superimposed pregnancy, [Forster] 1529—ab
  therapeutic, criteria, Germany, 144
ABRAMS, ALBERT, electronic reactions, microdynamics outgrowth of, 48—E; 61—BI; 556—BI; [McDonagh] 1780—C
ABSCESS: See also Bartholin's Gland; Brain; Lungs; etc.
  Amebic: See Liver
  paranephric, traumatic infected interstitial myositis cause of, [Brown] ★2096
  subphrenic, [Janz] 806—ab; [Ochsner] 1108—ab
ABSORPTION: See under Calcium; Carotene; Insulin; Intestines; Rectum; Silica; Thyroxine
ACADEMY: See also American; Cincinnati; Muskogee; National; Washington
  of Medicine of Cleveland, 222; 381; 1570
  of Medicine of Paris, 1169; 2214
  of Science of Apulia, 226
  Rondoni (Pietro) new academician of Italy, 1863
ACANTHOSIS nigricans, [Grace] 2229—ab
ACCIDENTS: See also Safety; Trauma; Workmen's Compensation Acts
  Automobile: See Automobile
  Electrical: See Electric
  fatal, to children, 2034
  Industrial: See Industrial
ACCOUNTS: See Collection
ACETARSONE: See Neurosyphilis; Syphilis, congenital
ACETONE in Urine: See Urine
ACETONEMIA: See Convulsions
ACETONITRILE Test: See Hunt Reaction
ACETPHENINE TABLETS, 1320—BI
ACETYLCHOLINE: See Intestines, ileus
  Chloride: See Arteriosclerosis
ACETYLENE Insufflation: See Meningitis
  Method: See Blood circulation
  Welding: See Oxyacetylene
*di*ACETYLMORPHINE (heroin) addicts, malaria transmission in, [Appelbaum & Gelfand] ★1664
ACHLORHYDRIA: See Stomach acidity
ACHONDROPLASIA in twin, [Benjamin] 1809—ab
ACID, Acetic: See Ringworm
  acetylsalicylic, aspirin test in rheumatic conditions, [Wolf] 406—ab
  Ascorbic: See Scurvy
  Barbituric: See Anesthesia; Barbital
  Betacarbonic: See Coramine; Narcotics, poisoning
  Boric: See Epidermophytosis; Foot gangrene
  Diallylbarbituric: See Mental Disease treatment
  Fast Bacillus: See Actinomycetes; Bacillus
  fumes, effects on lungs, 480
  Hydrochloric: See also Fistula, intestinal
  hydrochloric, action on glycemia of hepatic patients, [Michelazzi] 1192—ab
  hydrochloric, fumes, bronchitis from, 150
  hydrochloric, intravenously, effect in narcosis, [Shambaugh & Boggs] ★1292
  hydrochloric, intravenously, in treatment of disease, ★534
  hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric, pyloric occlusion from ingesting, [McLanahan] ★735
  hydrocyanic, effects on parkinsonism, 1251
  hydrocyanic, poisoning, sodium thiosulphate plus sodium nitrite for, 552; [Hug] 2150—ab
  Lactic: See Blood
  Nucleic: See Heart beat
  Oxalic: See Urine
  Salicylic: See also Epidermophytosis
  salicylic, percutaneously, [Gehlen] 1725—ab
  Tannic: See Burns, treatment; Decubitus
ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM, carbohydrate tolerance and, 620—E
  in health, 771—E
ACIDITY: See Stomach acidity
ACIDOPHILUS Milk: See Milk
ACIDOSIS: See also Diabetes Mellitus; Ketosis
  acid intoxication, acarbia or, 196—ab
ACME-Evans Company White Plume Flour, 1227
ACNE, pitting and scarring in, treatment, 1252
  treatment, 479
  vulgaris, etiology; treatment, [von Kémeri] 1444—ab
  vulgaris, staphylococcus toxoid in, [Kindel & Costello] ★1287; [Dolman] 1699—C; [Cornbleet & Rattner] 1780—C
  vulgaris, x-rays in, 1178
ACRIDINE Dye: See Gonorrhea
ACROCYANOSIS, [Benatt] 733—ab
ACRODYNIA, [Wolf] 2144—ab
ACROGANGRENE: See Gangrene
ACROMEGALY, carbohydrate metabolism in, [Kylin] 1194—ab
ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT dislocation, [Schneider] 247—ab; [Lassen] 810—ab; [Roberts] 1716—ab
ACROPARESTHESIA, 314; (potassium iodide treatment), 716
ACTINOBACILLOSIS: See Actinomycosis
ACTINOMYCETES, acid-fast, modified Sabouraud medium for, [Scudder] 1190—ab
ACTINOMYCOSIS, actinobacillosis, [Beaver] 75—ab
  necrobacillosis [Shaw] 1439—ab
  necrobacillosis of lung, [Shaw & Bigger] ★688
  of kidney, [Kimball] 965—ab; [Schneider] 1347—ab
  treatment, [Archer] 244—ab
ADAMS-STOKES' Disease: See Heart block
ADDISIN: See Angina, agranulocytic,
ADDISON'S ANEMIA: See Anemia, Pernicious
ADDISON'S DISEASE, sugar tolerance inverted in, [Turner] 723—ab
  suprarenal transplantation in, [d'Abreu] 1344—ab
  treatment, suprarenal cortex extract, 2127
ADENITIS: See Lymphatic System
ADENOIDS, effect on sex gland development, 226
ADENOMA of colon, [Felsen & Wells] ★683
  cystic degenerated, of thyroid, [Plummer] 1257—ab
  of Langerhans islets, histology, [O'Leary] 1884—ab
  of pancreas, hyperinsulinemia from, [Ross] 1718—ab
  of stomach, pernicious anemia disappears after removing, [Christoffersen] 734—ab
ADENOSIN: See Heart beat
ADHESIONS: See also Pleura
  perivisceral, Leotta's sign, [Rabboni] 1893—ab
ADIUM-Active Radium Ointment, 1320—BI
ADNEXA: See Uterus
ADOHR Milk Farms' Vitamin D Milk, 2186
ADOLESCENCE, puberty best material for racial studies, [Zeller] 333—ab
ADRENALIN: See Epinephrine
ADRENALS: See Suprarenals
ADVERTISING: See also Questionnaires
  A. M. A. resolution on publicity by clinics, hospitals, etc., 2117; 2201
  blood building claims in, Committee on Foods report, 1300
  Coffee Educational, 930
  Cooperative Medical Advertising Bureau, 1487
  honey as food, Committee on Foods report, 2104
  indirect, Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry ruling, 2103
  institutional, Colorado State Society resolution on, 544
  medical, in newspapers, Rumania, 1955
  of halibut liver oil with viosterol, Council on, 1298
  of iodine preparations for goiter prophylaxis, Council on, 1298
  of medicines in motion pictures (Chicago Medical Society resolution) 774; (Council ruling), 2103
  Radio: See Radio
  resistance claims in, Committee on Foods report, 130
  unethical, by physicians, Germany, 1953
  vitamin claims in, Committee on Foods decision, 1850
ADVISORY Board for Medical Specialties, 702; 1085—E; 1326; 1689
AFRICAN Natives: See Negroes
AGALACTOSURIA: See Urine
AGE: See also Old Age
  best age to marry, 1956
AGGLUTINATION: See Blood; Staphylococcus; Typhoid bacillus
  Cross: See Blood groups
AGGLUTININ: See Typhoid bacillus
AGRANULOCYTOSIS: See Angina, agranulocytic
AIR; atmospheres deficient in oxygen, neuropathology of asphyxia from, [Sayers] 1800—ab
  conditioning in care of premature infants, 1228—E
  dry, for removing fluid from bronchioles, [Rudolf] 1815—ab
  Embolism: See Embolism
  evacuation, apparatus for, in spontaneous pneumothorax, [Smart] ★41
  Filteraire (Stoppollen), 767
  in pleural sac, 1967
  ionized, exposure to, [Yaglou] 161—ab
AIRPLANES: See Aviation
ALASTRIM, research on, 1318
ALBERTONI, PIETRO, death, 1864
ALBUMIN in Blood: See Blood
  in Urine: See Albuminuria
ALBUMINURIA, Castellani's test for, [Hoffmann] 2067—ab
  in young persons, [Nowak] 1896—ab
  urine proteins in nephritis, 377—E
ALCALIGENES Abortus: See Bacterium
  Melitensis: See Undulant Fever
ALCOHOL: See also Beer; Whisky; Wine
  Injection: See also Bronchopneumonia; Lungs suppuration; Pneumonia
  injection (intravenous) penetration into spinal fluid, [Mehrtens] 488—ab
  liquors at spas, 67
  medicinal liquor, federal control, 1486
  Octyl: See Blood Pressure, high
  Therapy: See Epidermophytosis
  use of, relation to angina pectoris, [White & Sharber] ★655; [Blumer] 1177—C
ALCOHOLISM, convictions for drunkenness, decline, England, 142
  myelopathy with encephalopathy, [Bender] 1531—ab
  nostrum, Haines' Golden Treatment, 1868—BI
  physician's right to examine motorist, 1506
  pseudohemophilia hepatica, 1873
ALEPOL: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, treatment

ALEUKEMOID Anemia: See Anemia
ALGESIA: See Hyperesthesia
ALIENISTS: See Psychiatrists
ALKALI Diet: See Urticaria
effect on thyroxine absorption, [Thompson] 488—ab
ALL India Ophthalmological Society, 1624
Union Institute of Experimental Medicine, 309
ALLERGEN, bacterial, of intestine, [Benson] 1435—ab
ALLERGY: See Anaphylaxis and Allergy; Ergot; Insulin; Quinine; Pollen
ALLGEMEINE ärztliche Gesellschaft für Psychotherapie, 1316
ALLONAL: See also Alurate
granulocytopenia from, [Madison & Squier] ★755; 772—E
reactions to, [Meredith] ★2099
ALLOY Steel Wire: See Wire
ALOE Cold Ray Quartz Ultraviolet Lamp, 1382
ALOPECIA areata (universal), treatment, 951
endocrine, 640
in children, 1179
loss of beard after bullet wound, 393
transitory peculiar baldness after trauma, [Ronchese] 487—ab
treatment, hormone, [Höcker] 2240—ab
ALPHA-DINITROPHENOL: See Dinitrophenol
ALPHA-NAPHCO, 2184
ALTITUDE, variation and pneumothorax, [Trocmé] 1647—ab
ALUM, Stypsticks, Stypstick Applicators, 1681
Precipitation: See Diphtheria toxoid; Ragweed pollen
ALURATE, eruption from, [Loveman] ★97
AMBLYOPIA, diabetic and tobacco, [Shannon] 2229—ab
AMBULANCE society, plight of, Budapest, 473
AMEBAS, detection in stools, 1422
wet fixation and staining, [James] 1175—C
AMEBIASIS, 226
A. M. A. Symposium on, Cleveland Session, 1597
bismuth subnitrate for, [James] 1175—C
Congress of Medicine to discuss, Rosario, 553
diagnosis, [Gradwohl] 65—C; 1422
diagnosis, complement fixation test for, [Tsuchiya] 1720—ab
distribution, 934—E
Endamoeba histolytica and atypical Bacillus dysenteriae cause of, [Weinberger] ★916
Endamoeba histolytica infection (familial), [Mackie] 874—ab
Endamoeba histolytica infestation in Indian children, [Owen & others] ★913
examination, [Townsend] 714—C; [Bassler] 786—C
Hepatic: See Liver
in child, 232
in Illinois, 117 cases, 848
incidence in private practice, [Sumerlin] ★363
outbreak in Chicago, sequence of events, [Bundesen & others] ★367; (committee report) ★369; 375—E
prophylaxis, 1249
research on, Illinois, 774
treatment, [Strong] 801—ab; [Fantus] ★1940; 2134
with constipation, 2135
AMENORRHEA, 1963
metabolic (basal) rates low in, [Mussey] 1880—ab
producing menstruation with ovarian hormones in, [Loeser] 1814—ab
AMERICAN: For Societies whose name begins with American see also list of Societies at end of letter S
Academy of Tropical Medicine organized, 852
Association for Study and Control of Rheumatic Diseases, 301
Association for the Study of Goiter, 1771
Association for Study of Neoplastic Diseases, 852
Association for Thoracic Surgery, 1771
Association of the History of Medicine, 1859
Association of Neuropathologists, 777
Board for Ophthalmic Examinations, 382
Board of Otolaryngology, 382
Board of Pediatrics, 1239
Board of Psychiatry and Neurology established, 2204
Board of Radiology, 621—E; 641
Child Health Association index (ACH) of nutritional status, 694—E
College of Physical Therapy and the McIntosh Electrical Corporation, 1153
College of Surgeons, A. M. A. resolution on, 2119; 2195
Conference on Hospital Service, 1159
Dental Association Council (report on ultraviolet therapy in oral diseases), 129; 135—E; (report on infiltration anesthesia), 1942
Hospital: See Hospitals
Indians: See Indians
Institute of Pharmacy, 1412
MEDICAL DIRECTORY, report, 1476
Medical Golfing Association, 847; 1579
Orthopsychiatric Association, 467
Proctologic Society, 1859
Society of Biological Chemists resolution on food and drugs act, 1771
AMERICAN—Continued
Urological Association, 1950
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION advertising representatives (spurious), 1313
Advisory Board for Medical Specialties, 702; 1085—E
AMERICAN MEDICAL DIRECTORY, report, 1476
Annual Congress on Medical Education, Licensure and Hospitals, for 1934, 297; 1088; 1159; 1231; 1306; 1403
Auditor's report, 1495
Billings Medal, 1600
Board of Trustees (abstract of minutes) 702; (report) 1474; 2112; 2193; 2196; (portraits) 1902; (election) 2206
Bureau of Exhibits, report, 1489; 2194
Bureau of Health and Public Instruction, (report) 1487; (exhibit) 1599
Bureau of Investigation, report, 1488
Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation, report, 1482; 2191
Bureau of Medical Economics, 294—E; (report) 1479; (report on insurance) 1611—E; 1612—ME
Chemical Laboratory, report, 1478
Cleveland Session, 132—E; 137; 462; 1403; 1567; 1609—E; 1618; 1685; 1767; 1855; 1947; 2106—E; 2109; 2191
Committee on Foods, 130; (booklets) 456; 1298; (report) 1489; 2194
Committee on Legislative Activities, report, 2112
Committee on Scientific Research, report, 1492
Committee on Therapeutic Research, report, 1491
cooperation with lay organizations, 1487
Cooperative Medical Advertising Bureau, report, 1476
Council on Medical Education and Hospitals (radiologic service) ★607; (abstract of minutes) 702; (hospital data) 716; ★1005; 1084—E; (accomplishments) [Wilbur] 1088—ab; (licensure statistics) ★1385; (report) 1498; 2112; 2192; (resurvey of medical education) 1503; (exhibit) 1599; (hospital medical library) ★1785
Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry (annual meeting) 1298; (report) 1476; 2194; (exhibit) 1599; (revision of rules) 2102
Council on Physical Therapy (acceptance of sunlamps) 42; (annual meeting) 766; (ultraviolet generator advertising) 841; (appreciation) 841; (purview of radium preparations) 1299; (report) 1478; 2194; (exhibit) 1599; (resolution on composition) 2119
Council on Scientific Assembly, report, 1499; 2112; 2199
Demonstrations on Fresh Pathology, Cleveland, 298; 1598
Diseases of the Thyroid, exhibit, Cleveland, 1598
dues and subscription payable, 132—E
election, 2205
elections to various councils, committees and editorial boards, 702
employees, number, 1491
Executive Session, 2119
exhibit at Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1489; [Carey] ★1709
exhibits at Cleveland Session, 137; 695—E; 1590; (awards) 1599; 1601; 2117
extension of credit, 1476
Fellowship, 1473; (honorary) 2114; 2206
field secretary not to be employed, 1490
home for care of tuberculous physicians offered to, 702
hospitals registered by, 716; ★1021; 1084—E; 2222
House of Delegates, members, 1567
House of Delegates Speaker (address) 2109; (election) 2206
Hygeia, report, 1476
income, 1496
internships, listing, 702
JOURNAL, report, 1474; 1475; 1496; 2190—E; 2193
journals, special, (elections) 702; (report) 1475; 2194
Judicial Council, report, 1497; 2112; 2195; 2201; 2202
Library: package library service, etc., report, 1476
Local Committee on Arrangements, Cleveland, 1577
Mailing and Order Department, report, 1476
Medical Women's National Association, Cleveland, 1578
membership, 1473
Milwaukee Session, minutes adopted, 2109
NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES, 1477; 2102
Officers, (reports) 1473; 2112; 2191; (list of) 1568; (election) 2205
on earned and unearned degrees, 702
on enrollment of students in graduate medical schools, 702
Pershing Memorial donations returned, 1490
place of 1935 annual session, Atlantic City, 2207
President Bierring's (portrait) 1900; (address) ★1995; 2111
President Lewis, address, 2110
President-Elect McLester, 2107—E; 2206
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Continued
Press Committee, 2201
"Principles of Medical Ethics" amendments to, on contract practice and on groups and clinics, 2118
Proceedings of the Cleveland Session, 2109; 2191
program, Cleveland, 1580
Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus report, 1475; 2194
radio broadcasting by, 296—E; 298; 377—E; 702; 1487; 2194
recommends joint meeting with Canadian Medical Association, 2118; 2199
Reference Committee on Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws, report, 2193; 2203
Reference Committee on Credentials, report, 2109; 2112; 2191; 2202
Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health, report, 2196; 2203
Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations, report, 2191; 2202
Reference Committee on Medical Economics, report, 2195; 2204
Reference Committee on Medical Education, report, 2192; 2202
Reference Committee on Miscellaneous Business, report, 2193; 2201
Reference Committee on Reapportionment of House of Delegates, 2203
Reference Committee on Reports of Board of Trustees and Secretary, report, 2193
Reference Committee on Reports of Officers, report, 2191
Reference Committee on Sections and Section Work, report, 2192
Reference Committees, members, 2110
registration at Cleveland, 2119
request for certificates of merit or prize for outstanding contribution to surgery, 702
resolution authorizing Judicial Council to investigate ethical practices of institutions, 2197
resolution authorizing Section on Radiology to invite International Congress of Radiology, 2114
resolution limiting approval of institution, 2116; 2118; 2201
resolution limiting physicians on hospital staffs, 2116
resolution on administration of anesthetics by any one, 2116; 2201
resolution on advertising proprietary and household remedies over radio, 2114; 2115; 2197
resolution on American College of Surgeons, 2119; 2195
resolution on Army Medical Library and the Army Medical Museum, 2115
resolution on Century of Progress exhibit, 2117
resolution on committee to contact leaders of organized labor, 2115; 2195
resolution on communications to delegates, 2201
resolution on composition of Council on Physical Therapy, 2119
resolution on contraceptive methods, 2119; 2198; 2199; 2203
resolution on crisis of organized medicine, 2198
resolution on definition of blindness, 2205
resolution on discrimination against Jews, etc., 2117
resolution on employment of optometrists by hospitals, 2204
resolution on exploiting roentgenologists in hospitals, 2114; 2195
resolution on federal authorities to undertake studies of foods, 2116
resolution on Fellows, 2202
resolution on free choice of physician, 2118
resolution on government hospitals, 2198; 2202
resolution on health insurance from Michigan State Medical Society, 1474; 2118
resolution on inspection of hospitals, 2115
resolution on institutions being on approved lists, 2116; 2201
resolution on liability insurance plan, 2118
resolution on patents, 2198; 2203
resolution on practice of radiology, 2117
resolution on proper medical care, 2205
resolution on publicity by clinics, hospitals, etc., 2117; 2201
resolution on recognition of specialties for certification, 2198; 2202
resolution on sales of impure foods and drugs, 2198; 2202
resolution on Society for Prevention of Asphyxial Death, 2114; 2197
resolution on standing of certified raw milk, 2116; 2197
resolution on state and federal relief committees, 2114
resolution on state medicine, 2197; 2198
resolution on therapeutics in diseases of children, 2197; 2203
resolution on training schools in physical therapy, 2116; 2199; 2202
Scientific Assembly (program), 1580
Scientific Exhibit, 137; 1590; 1600
Secretary (report); 1473; 2112; 2193; (election) 2205

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Continued
Section on Dermatology and Syphilology (program), 1585; (exhibit) 1594
Section on Gastro-Enterology and Proctology (program), 1588; (exhibit) 1596; (banquet) 1855
Section on Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology (program), 1582; (exhibit) 1592
Section on Miscellaneous Topics (program), 1589; (exhibit) 1597
Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases (program), 1585; (exhibit) 1593; (report) 2204
Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery (program), 1582; (exhibit) 1591
Section on Ophthalmology (program), 1582; (exhibit) 1592
Section on Orthopedic Surgery (program), 1587; (exhibit) 1595; (dinner) 1685
Section on Pathology and Physiology (program), 1584; (exhibit) 1593
Section on Pediatrics (program), 1583; (exhibit) 1592; (golf event) 1767
Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics (program), 1584; (exhibit) 1592
Section on Practice of Medicine (program), 1580; (exhibit) 1590
Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health (program), 1586; (exhibit) 1596
Section on Radiology (program), 1589; (exhibit) 1596; (invitation to International Congress of Radiology), 2114
Section on Surgery, General and Abdominal (program), 1581; (exhibit) 1591
Section on Urology (program), 1586; (exhibit) 1595
Sections (programs), 1580; (exhibits) 1590; (portraits of chairmen and secretaries) 1904, 1906; (registration) 2119
Session on Forensic Medicine, 1589; 2205
Session on Nutrition, program, 1589; 2205
Special Committee on Health Insurance, report, 2199; 2204
Standing Committees, nominations, 2206
Symposium on Amebiasis, exhibit, 1597
Symposium on Legal Medicine, exhibit, 1597
Symposium on Treatment of Burns (exhibit), 137, 1598
Technical Exposition, 1601
Treasurer (report), 1495; (election) 2206
Vice President, election, 2205
Woman's Auxiliary, 1579
AMIDOPYRINE: See also Allonal
agranulocytic angina from, [Madison & Squier] ★755; 772—E; [Randall] ★1137; [Hoffman & others] ★1213; [Holten] 1350—ab; [Quick] 1419—C; [Andersen] 1822—ab; [Seemann] 1822—ab; [Zinberg & others] ★2098; (Council report) 2183; 2190—E
barbital mixtures, names of, Council ruling, 2103
nostrum, Midol, 1869—BI
Pulvules Amytal Compound (Lilly), 842
Treatment: See Arthritis; Influenza
AMINES in intestine of nurslings, [Brandes] 167—ab
AMINOPHYLLIN-Dubin, 1942
AMMONIUM, diuretics prescribed in palatable form, 1252
AMNIOGRAPHY with sklodan or strontium iodide, [Gardiner] ★277; [Adair] 962—ab
AMNIOTIC FLUID, exchange, rapidity, [Albano] 2074—ab
AMYL NITRITE: See Heart block
Test: See Brain tumors
AMYLOID infiltration, intestinal obstruction due to, [Randall] 961—ab
AMYLOIDOSIS, produced by injecting sodium caseinate, [Grayzel] 1333—ab
Renal: See Kidney
AMYTAL, granulocytopenia from? [Madison & Squier] ★755; 772—E; [Zinninger] 1420—C
Pulvules Amytal Compound (Lilly), 842
Sodium: See also Eclampsia; Tetanus
Sodium Amytal, N. N. R., 44
sodium, eruptions, [Langenbach] ★1376
sodium, reactions to, [Meredith] ★2099
ANALGESIA: See Pain, relief of
ANALGESICS: See Arthritis; Gallbladder calculi
ANAPHYLAXIS AND ALLERGY: See also Asthma; Hay Fever; Pollen
basis of rheumatism, [Jenkins] 1645—ab; 1862
desensitization, obstacles, 1691
desensitization, persistence after, [Rich] 245—ab
desensitization to insulin allergy, [Bayer] ★1934
diagnosis by tissue examination, [Steinberg] 1975—ab
fatal idiosyncrasy to salyrgan, [Wolf] 1177—C
in animals, 694—E
Jadassohn-Bloch skin test, [Steiner] 497—ab
local, or Arthus phenomenon, 1782
pleurisy (exudative) and, [Furlan] 807—ab
quinine and ergot allergy and thrombocytopenic purpura, [Peshkin & Miller] ★1737
reaction to dinitrophenol, [Frumess] ★1219
reactions from sodium morrhuate, [Zimmerman] ★1216
relation to resistance to streptococcus infection, [Clawson] 325—ab
ANAPHYLAXIS AND ALLERGY—Continued
sensitivity to caddis flies emanations, [Parlato] ★910
sensitivity to cat hair, 1421
sensitivity to house dust, 234
sensitivity to light, 1103
sensitivity to sodium amytal, [Langenbach] ★1376
sensitivity to tobacco, [Sulzberger] ★11
sensitization to Alcaligenes abortus in veterinarian, 69
serum accidents prevented by ephedrine, [Lévy] 253—ab
theory, 58
types vs. liability to serum reactions, [Rudolph & Cohen] ★900; [Waldbott] 1631—C
ANASTOMOSIS: See Gallbladder; Intestines; Jejunum; Ureters
ANATOMY, Congress of the Anatomic Society, France, 55
statistical data in human, 1632
ANAYODIN, 2134
ANCYLOSTOMIASIS: See Hookworm Infestation
ANDREATTI'S challenge on treating tuberculous with polyvalent vaccine, 783
ANEMIA: See also Anemia, Pernicious; Chlorosis
aleukemoid, in nonfilarial elephantiasis, [Larrabee & Peers] ★1936
aplastic, after gold sodium thiosulphate, [Dameshek] 1886—ab
aplastic (arsphenamine), prevention, [Scarf] ★2159
aplastic, in arc welder, 479
aplastic (neoarsphenamine) fatal after 52 transfusions, [Knott] 1723—ab
aplastic, with purpura, 150
blood building claims in advertising, 1300
circulation in (Grollman's acetylene method), [Nielsen] 258—ab
diagnosis, cell volume and blood iron estimation, [Fullerton] 650—ab
dysphagia of women with, [Hurst] ★582
goat's milk, pathogenesis, [György] 1541—ab
hypochromic (chronic idiopathic), [Mettler] 485—ab
hypochromic, ferrous sulphate for, [Fullerton] 1890—ab
hypochromic, hereditary factor, [Barrow] 1882—ab
in premature infants, [Thoenes] 2239—ab
of Pregnancy: See Pregnancy
secondary uncomplicated, copper, iron, etc. for, 2046
treatment, dried stomach substance, [Meulengracht] 1350—ab
treatment, hog's stomach and liver, [Wilkinson] 250—ab
treatment, irradiated own blood, [Fervers] 732—ab
ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS, disappears after removing gastric adenoma, [Christoffersen] 734—ab
gastroduodenal flora in, [Otto] 734—ab
pathology, stomach and liver rôle in, [Bence] 502—ab
spinal disorders in, treatment, [Mester] 2072—ab
spontaneous recovery in? [Lassen] 1542—ab
tonometry in, [Suker] 1715—ab
Treatment: See also Liver extract
treatment, combined use of liver juice and stomach juice, [Franke] 972—ab
treatment, controlling results, [Krüger] 413—ab
treatment, duodenal juice, [Kühnau] 85—ab
treatment, gastric juice, hematopoietic factor in, [Fouts] 1430—ab
treatment, gastric juice intramuscularly, [Fouts] 1537—ab
treatment, liver (action), [Reimann] 501—ab
treatment, liver extract from horse, [Richter] 76—ab
treatment, liver, stomach, species differences in organotherapy, 1158—E
treatment, Soluble Stomach Extract-Fairchild, 1680
treatment, Ventriculin, 537
treatment, yeast incubated with gastric juice, [Lassen] 2242—ab
vitamin B_2 active external factor in? [Diehl] 498—ab
ANESTHESIA: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
A. M. A. resolution on administration by anyone except licensed physician or dentist, 2116; 2201
administration, rebreathing methods, [Poe] 1984—ab
barbituric acid (somnifaine) narcosis, insulin for, [Ström-Olsen] 1261—ab
*tri*brom-ethanol, coramine in denarcotization and resuscitation, [Wood] 321—ab
*tri*brom-ethanol, experiences with, [Schulte] 168—ab
*tri*brom-ethanol, in tetanus, [Hempel] 1895—ab
effect on circulation in thyrotoxicosis, [Neter] 1726—ab
ether, signs of awakening from, [Faenza] 1893—ab
general, by paraldehyde plus dextrose intravenously, [Nitzescu] 1647—ab
hydrochloric acid intravenously in narcosis with ether, pentobarbital sodium, tribromethanol, [Shambaugh & Boggs] ★1292
ANESTHESIA—Continued
ideal, rôle of pharmacology in development, [Leake] ★1
in abdominal operations, [Kirschner] 808—ab
in toxic goiter patients, [Bartlett] 1984—ab
infiltration, A. D. A. Council report, 1942
infiltration, for curettage of uterus, 1250
infiltration vs. spinal in obstetrics and gynecology, [Greenhill] ★28
internal, in cauterizing pleural adhesions, [Haave] 1822—ab
intradural block, procaine hydrochloride and nupercaine in, [Holder] 1531—ab
intrathecal nerve root block, technic, [Etherington-Wilson] 1645—ab
Local: See also Anesthesia, infiltration
local diothane for nose and throat, [Stitt] 77—ab
local, for abdominal operations, new method, [Bankoff] 1815—ab
local, in articular pain, [Fitch] 148—C; [Weisman] 714—C; [Logan] 1176—C; 1952; [Arnulf] 2150—ab
local, in circumcision, necrosis after, 234
local, in labor, [Tripp] 489—ab
local infiltration of prostate before resection, [Wishard & others] ★32
local, Metycaine, 456
local regional, gangrene of fingers after, [Lambert] 729—ab
Nerve Block: See Anesthesia, intrathecal; Anesthesia, local; Nerve block, therapeutic
nupercaine in ophthalmology, [Bochner] 1187—ab
Oleothesin, 1003
pentobarbital sodium, leukocyte count after, [Hardwick & Randall] ★1558; [Kracke] 1961—C
rectal, paraldehyde in, 1872
safe, for office use, 1252
spinal, in hypertension, [Hyman] 230—C; [Lilienthal] 231—C
spinal, mechanism, [Abadie] 971—ab
spinal, nupercaine, [Quarella] 1192—ab
spinal (repeated), dangers of, 1963
spinal, spinal fluid changes after, [Backer-Gröndahl] 888—ab
spinal, subarachnoid injections of procaine hydrochloride, [Emmett] ★425
spinal, vomiting in, [Lilienthal] 231—C
ulcer of sole of foot with, [Smith] ★593
vinyl ether, [Goldschmidt & others] ★21; (Council report) 44
vinyl ether (divinyl oxide and vinyl chloride), [Leake] ★2
ANEURYSM, aortic, therapeutic nerve block, [Ruth] ★421
aortic (thoracic), diagnosis, 2038
aortic with rupture from arsphenamine, [Scarf] ★2162
cardiac (saccular) with spontaneous rupture, [Hunter] 75—ab
cardiac, x-ray diagnosis, [Steel] ★432
cerebral (leaking), [Kersley] 1889—ab
of left auricle, sign, [Lorenzo] 1894—ab
ANGELS' Hair: See Glass, spun
ANGELUCCI, ARNALDO, death, 1776
ANGINA, agranulocytic, [Vonkennel] 1114—ab
agranulocytic, after allonal, amidopyrine, amytal with amidopyrine, [Madison & Squier] ★755; 772—E
agranulocytic, after amidopyrine, [Hoffman & others] ★1213; [Holten] 1350—ab; [Andersen] 1822—ab; [Seemann] 1822—ab; [Zinberg & others] ★2098
agranulocytic, after amytal? [Zinninger] 1420—C
agranulocytic, after barbiturates and amidopyrine (Pyramidon), [Randall] ★1137; (Council report) 2183; 2190—E
agranulocytic, after benzamine drugs, [Kracke] 2230—ab
agranulocytic, after neoarsphenamine, [Stratton] 322—ab
agranulocytic, after typhoid vaccine, [Schur] 2072—ab
agranulocytic, and infectious mononucleosis, [Bie] 1350—ab
agranulocytic, bone marrow in, [Ohlsen] 418—ab; [Jaffé] 646—ab
agranulocytic, calf spleen for, [Gray] 409—ab
agranulocytic, leukocytic cream injections for, [Strumia] 1976—ab
agranulocytic, liver and pentnucleotide for, [Plum] 1350—ab
agranulocytic, lymphangitis with, [Boveri] 256—ab
agranulocytic, or leukemia, [Dameshek] 950—C
agranulocytic, pentnucleotide in, [Reich] 1430—ab
agranulocytic, pentnucleotide, leukocyte extract and addisin for, [Zinninger] ★518, 1420—C
agranulocytic, unusual form, [Rosenthal] 1533—ab
hypoglycemic, [Sippe] 83—ab
hypoleukocytic, [Rosenthal] 1533—ab
of effort, [Wayne] 803—ab
prodromal, of measles, [Mayerhofer] 1542—ab
Vincent's, and fusiform bacilli in mouth, 1873
Vincent's, epidemic, New York, 1949
Vincent's infection of mouth, 639; 955; 1420
Vincent's, neoarsphenamine in, 1421
Vincent's, treatment, 149

ANGINA PECTORIS, anxiety in, pathogenesis, [Hausner] 86—ab
diagnosis, 68
pathogenesis, [Kudrin] 87—ab
surgical treatment, [Braeucker] 255—ab
sweating in, [Urioste] 1892—ab
thyroidectomy in, [Levine] 249—ab; [Eppinger & Levine] ★2076
tobacco, alcohol and, [White & Sharber] ★655
treatment, glyceryl trinitrate, [Evans] 1646—ab
ANGIO-ENDOTHELIOMA of bone, [Warner] 876—ab
ANGIOID Streaks: See Retina
ANGIOMA: See also Hemangioma
generalized telangiectasia, [Madden] ★442
heredofamilial, with recurring epistaxis, [Goldstein] 1420—C
ANILINE crystals (crimson) or rosaniline hydrochloride, 1181
dye poisoning, methylene blue for, [Williams] 490—ab
oil, disorders of people working in, 1874
ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION, law on, Germany, 551
ANIMALS: See also Cats; Dinosaurs; Dogs; Lizards; Rabbits; Rats; Squirrels; etc.
allergy in, 694—E
disease of and those of man, 385
eyes of, reflection of light from, 70
marine, harmful effects of oil burning steamers on, 1627
protection, laws on, Germany, 551
Tissues: See Tissues
vitamins manufactured by, 268—ab
ANITA High Protein Flour, 45
ANKYLOSIS: See Knee; Spine
ANNETTE'S Dairy's Vitamin D Milk, 1155
ANOMALIES: See Deformities; Intestines; Muscles; Omentum
ANONYCHIA: See Nails
ANOSCOPE, [Bacon] ★455
ANTHRAX and tuberculosis, paraimmunity between, 226
in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 1094
ANTHROPOMETRY research, Rome, 1695
ANTIBODY, Heterophile Antibody Reaction: See Glandular Fever
ANTIGEN: See Bacteria, pleo-antigenic; Sinus infection; Syphilis, serodiagnosis; Whooping Cough
ANTIMENINGOCOCCUS Serum: See Meningococcus
ANTIMONY Potassium Tartrate: See Granuloma coccidioides
Thioglycollate: See Thioglycollate
Treatment: See Syphilis
ANTISEPTICS: See Alpha-Naphco; Bactericide; Chlorothymol; Germicide; Phenylmercuric
Intestinal: See Intestines
ANTISERUM: See Tularemia
ANTISTREPTOCOCCUS Serum: See Erysipelas; Septicemia
ANTISTREPTOLYSIN: See Streptococcus
ANTITOXIN: See also Botulism; Gangrene, gas; Scarlet Fever; Tetanus
heretofore undemonstrated, in man, [Klein] 570—ab
ANTRUM of Highmore: See Maxillary Sinus
ANTUITRIN: See also Dwarfism
urticaria after, 562
ANUS: See also Rectum
examination, anoscope, [Bacon] ★455
Fistula: See Fistula
pain, clinical significance, [Hirschman] ★348
Pruritus: See Pruritus
tumor, melanoma, [Marino] ★203
ANXIETY, pathogenesis in angina pectoris, [Hausner] 86—ab
AORTA: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
abdominal, painful in abdominal sympathosis, [González Bosch] 2151—ab
Aneurysm: See Aneurysm
insufficiency and complications, [Schønheyder] 734—ab
AORTIC VALVE, calcification, [Sosman] 243—ab
APHTHOID, [Kumer] 1726—ab
APICOLYSIS: See Lungs; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
APIOL, Ergot-Apiol, 1320—BI
phosphocreosotic polyneuritides from, [Roger] 971—ab
APOPHYSITIS: See Heel
APPARATUS: See also Diathermy; Electronseur; Foot spray; Instruments; Resuscitator; Ultraviolet Rays
Circumductor, mechanical exercising machine, 1153
Davis escape apparatus for use in sunken submarines, 1240
device for transporting patients with reduced femur fracture, [Hollingworth] ★126
for evacuating air in spontaneous pneumothorax, [Smart] ★41
for inhalation of oxygen in pneumonia, 1870
for rehabilitation after injuries to lower extremities, [Krause] ★1153
for treatment of congenital dislocation of hip, [Freiberg] ★89
venous pressure, [Beck & Cushing] ★1544
APPENDECTOMY, postoperative gas pains, 1178
subserous, technic, [Iriarte] 884—ab
technic, unique, [Myatt] 2145—ab
APPENDICITIS, acute, in Philadelphia, [Bower] ★813
acute, operation in, [Kogon] 1821—ab
admissions and operations for in 75 hospitals, [Hoffman] 862—C
chronic, and enteralgic crisis, [Jacquet] 2070—ab
increase, Wisconsin, 53
inflammatory reactivity to cantharides plaster, [Ebhardt] 1649—ab
leukocyte count in, 1177
mortality, [Harbin] 1321—C; (reply) [Ochsner] 1322—C
mortality rate, Salt Lake City, 1771
outbreak due to Bacillus dysenteriae (Sonne), [Loudon] 165—ab
Oxyuris vermicularis, 1181
APPENDIX, chronic empyemas, [Muir] 1988—ab
APPLE sauce, Beech-Nut Strained, 457
sauce, Trupak, 1681
Syrup: See Syrup
APRICOTS, Beech-Nut Strained, 1300
Stokely's for Baby, 1943
Van Camp's Puréed, 769
APULIAN Academy: See Academy
AQUEOUS HUMOR, Kahn reaction in, [Fralick] 1187—ab
ARC welder, phosphorus poisoning and aplastic anemia, 479
ARGENTINA Congress of Surgery (fifth), 226
ARGYLL Robertson Pupil: See Pupils
ARGYRIA from Argyrol and Neosilvol, [Patek] 787—C
from Neosilvol, [Berkley] ★202
from silver arsphenamine in early syphilis, [Cannon] ★271
ARGYROL: See also Gonorrhea
argyria from, [Patek] 787—C
ARISTOCRAT Vitamin D Milk, 1155
ARIZON for inhaling vapor, 1472
ARM: See also Elbow; Fingers; Forearm; Hand
numbness of, 395; 955
pain in, after removing breast cancer, 1520
Paralysis: See Paralysis
swelling, etiology, 1783
ARMOUR'S Evaporated Milk, 2025
ARMY: See also Military; Soldiers; Veterans; War
British, medical service in, 2124
U. S. Army Medical Library and Museum, 1486; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2115; 2192
U. S., examinations for medical service, 468
U. S., health, 2033
U. S., physicians specializing in radiology, ★618
U. S., Reserve Corps needs physicians, 1690
U. S., Surgeon General annual report, 707; 846—E
ARRHYTHMIA, sinus, [Thomsen] 2242—ab
ARSENIC: See also Lead arsenate
keratoses and epitheliomas, [McNeer] 1530—ab
pigmentation and multiple epitheliomas, [Hopkins] 1804—ab
poisoning from Liquid Arvon, 860—BI
poisoning from spot welding? 2132
Treatment: See Puerperal Infection
ARSENOXIDE: See Arsphenamine toxicity
ARSPHENAMINE: See also Neoarsphenamine; Silver arsphenamine
complications after, [Cannon] ★272
dermatitis, treatment, [Shaffer] 1718—ab
encephalitis, [Globus] 798—ab
hypersusceptibility to, [Vuletić] 497—ab
reactions, 1633; 2135; [Scarf] ★2159
toxicity, arsenoxide in relation to, [Schamberg] 1639—ab
toxicosis, liver extract in, [Fulst] 413—ab
Treatment: See Syphilis; Tabes Dorsalis
ART exhibit, Cleveland Academy of Medicine, 381
exhibit, New York Physicians' Art Club, 1688
exhibit, of physicians, France, 1414
museum of objects from hospitals, Paris, 2035
Physicians' Art Society, Boston, 1409
ARTAB, Yeast-Rich, 1850
ARTERIES: See also Arteritis; Arteriosclerosis; Endarteritis; Periarteritis
Carotid Injections: See Trypanosomiasis
carotid (right) pulsation in arterial hypertension, [Holst] 976—ab
Cerebral: See also Aneurysm
cerebral, usually involved in cerebral hemorrhage, 955
coronary, calcified, roentgen demonstration, [Wosika & Sosman] ★591
coronary, disease, diagnosis, 68
coronary, disease, glycosuria and hyperglycemia in, [Edelmann] 1265—ab
coronary flow and cardiac contraction, [Anrep] 410—ab
coronary, infarct, symptoms, 193—ab
Coronary Occlusion: See Thrombosis, coronary
Embolism: See Embolism
Fistula: See Fistula
pulmonary, Ayerza's disease (black cardiacs), [Castex] 651—ab; 1444—ab; 1694
ARTERIOGRAPHY, arteriovenous fistula identified by, [Horton] 2227—ab
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
atheroma in diabetes, [Cullinan] 1986—ab
diagnosis, new sign, [Feil] 2153—ab
treatment, acetylcholine chloride, [Markovits] 168—ab
treatment, sex hormonic, [Feilner] 417—ab
vasodilatation of extremities, 932—E
ARTERITIS: See also Endarteritis; Periarteritis
of temporal vessels, [Horton] 1884—ab
ARTHRITIS: See also Rheumatism
blood in, Schilling differential count, [Schilling] 1109—ab
blood serum, antistreptolysin in, [Myers] 1336—ab
Chronic: See also Felty's Syndrome
chronic nonspecific, etiology, treatment, especially vaccine, [Archer] ★1449
chronic, of spinal column, 56
chronic polyarthritis and scleroderma, [Petersen] 1898—ab
chronic, traumatic and with effusion, free iodine solution in, [Thomson] 1419—C
chronic, treatment, vaccine, [Rogers] 491—ab
contagion as factor in, [Carden] ★835
degenerative, incidence, pathogenesis, [Keefer & Myers] ★811
gonorrheal, keratoderma blennorrhagicum, [Downing] ★829
gonorrheal, treatment, [Hedrick] 486—ab
hypercalcemic, and parathyroidectomy, [Weil] 1263—ab
pneumococcic, [Fagge] 494—ab
rheumatic: cultures of synovial fluid and tissues, [Blair] 1332—ab
rheumatoid, sedimentation test in, [Stainsby] 569—ab
synovitis and, difference between, 149
treatment, analgesics (magnesium and amidopyrine), [Rawls] 649—ab
treatment, nerve block, [Ruth] ★422
treatment, procaine hydrochloride, [Fitch] 148—C; [Weisman] 714—C; 1952
treatment, typhoid vaccine, 69
tuberculous, arthrodesis in, 1863
tuberculous, Klimmer's vaccine for, [Köppe] 1195—ab
ARTHRODESIS: See Arthritis, tuberculous; Shoulder
ARTHROPATHIES, syphilitic, 226
ARTHROPLASTY: See Elbow
ARTHUS phenomenon, 1782
ARVON: See Liquid Arvon
ASCARIS lumbricoides, extra-enteral occurrence, [Brüning] 84—ab
ASCHHEIM-Zondek Reaction: See Pregnancy, diagnosis
ASCITES: See also Edema
Fluid: See Liver disease
recurring, use of salyrgan in, [Smith] ★532
treatment, operation cures, [Fraser] 1985—ab
ASCORBIC Acid: See Scurvy
ASIDEROSIS: See Chlorosis
ASPERGILLOSIS, experimental pulmonary, [Bethune] 406—ab
ASPERMIA, diagnosis and treatment, 864
ASPHYXIA: See also Carbon Monoxide; Emphysema, asphyxiating; Resuscitation
basic problem in medical education, [Phillips] 1798—ab
chemical injury factor in, [Fox] 1801—ab
how antiquity and medieval Europe looked upon, [Walsh] 1795—ab
of new-born, Ohio Infant Resuscitator for, 210
Society for Prevention of Asphyxial Death, 465; 1688; (abstract of proceedings) 1795; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2114; 2197
treatment, inhalation, [Cordier] 2070—ab
treatment, negative pressure cabinet (respirator), [Murphy] 1799—ab
ASPIRATION: See Empyema; Tumors, diagnosis
ASPIRATOR, sigmoid, [Fradkin] ★1381
ASPIRIN Test: See Acid, acetylsalicylic
ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of University Education in Dentistry, organized, 1095
for Research in Ophthalmology, 1771
ASTHENIA, neurocirculatory, and dyspnea, 69
ASTHMA, bronchitic, effect of surgery on, [Warner] 250—ab
complication of pregnancy, [Green] ★360; [Kampmeier] 1248—C; [Vernick] 1699—C
etiology, caddis fly emanations, [Parlato] ★910
etiology, drinking water, [Watson] 1435—ab
etiology, pollens and grasses, 2218
in child, 865
in children, causes, treatment, [Cooke] ★664
nostrum, Free Breath, 1868—BI
nostrum, Frontier Asthma Remedy, 1869—BI
nostrum, R.M.B. Prescription, 1868—BI
pathology and treatment, 1314
Research Council, 1314; 1690
treatment, Asthmolysin, 2185
treatment, colloidal silver tampons plus diathermy, [Fishbein] 1339—ab
treatment, Felsol (Kaercher's), 640
treatment, nerve block, [Ruth] ★421
treatment, pseudo-ephedrine, [Bray] 2234—ab
treatment, skin extract, [Köhler] 1193—ab
ASTHMANS, 1320—BI
ASTHMOLYSIN, 2185
ASTRAGALUS: See Tibio-astragaloid Joint
ASTRINGENT sensation in mouth, 2132

ASTROCYTOMA and astroblastoma of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] ★7; ★8; ★9; [van Wagenen] ★1454
ASYLUMS: See Hospitals, psychiatric; Opium addicts
ATABRINE: See under Malaria
ATELECTASIS: See Lungs collapse
ATHEROMA: See Arteriosclerosis
ATHLETICS, examination of athletes, 1243
exercises for menstruation and delivery, [Secher] 976—ab
heart patients and sport activities, 2215
International Congress of Medicine Pertaining to Sport, 471
ATMOSPHERE: See Air
ATOMIZER, T.J.Leak-Proof, 1761
ATOPHAN: See Cinchophen
ATROPHY: See Hemiatrophy; Nails; Pseudoatrophoderma colli
ATROPINE, action, in complete heart block, [Gilchrist] 650—ab
morphine and, use in combined dosage, 2133
Treatment: See Encephalitis, Epidemic, sequels
AURICLE: See Heart
AURICULAR FIBRILLATION, head injury causing, [Bramwell] 1443—ab
in goiter, preoperative and postoperative management, 2221
postoperative end results, [Lahey] 2228—ab
prevention, quinidine for, [Gold] 961—ab
AUROTHERAPY: See Tuberculosis, treatment, gold
AUSTRALASIAN Medical Congress (B.M.A.), 1171
AUTOHEMOTHERAPY: See Hemotherapy
AUTO-INFECTION: See Infection
AUTOLYSIS: See Liver
AUTOMOBILE accidents, human factor in, 1860
accidents, increase, England, 550; 1096; 1412; 2034
accidents, paying hospitals and physicians for, England, 54; 55; 1625
drivers, tests for, England, 2125
fatalities, England, 305
physicians', emblem for, Netherlands, 1415
physician's right to examine motorist, 1506
AVERBACH, M. A., honored, 309
AVERTIN: See Anesthesia, *tri*brom-ethanol
AVIATION, carbon monoxide relation to aircraft, [Brown] 1802—ab
disease introduced by airplane, Australia, 1172
locusts destroyed by airplane, 469; 1508
U. S. Director of Aeronautics, Dr. Whitehead, 548
AYERZA'S Disease: See Arteries, pulmonary
AZO dyes and blood coagulation, [Huggett] 728—ab
AZOTEMIA: See Blood urea

B

BA-BEE Non-Acidity Bread, 1154
BABINSKI'S Sign: See Reflex, patellar
BACHMAN Reaction: See Trichinosis
BACILLUS: See also Bacteria; Bacterium; Diphtheria; Gangrene, gas; Tubercle Bacillus; Typhoid; etc
acid-fast, "M" strain, [Griffith] 883—ab
"acid-fast" cultivated from sputum, [Cummins] 883—ab
Acidophilus: See also Milk
acidophilus, cause of dental caries, 541—E; [Rettger] 1176—C
acidophilus cultures, use, 315
acidophilus therapy, Council discusses, 1299
colibacillosis, treatment, 55
coli-paratyphoid group, differentiating from pasteurella with Loeffler's methylene blue, [Pagnini] 1893—ab
Friedländer's, pneumonia due to, [Olcott] 324—ab
fusiform, in mouth and Vincent's angina, 1873
Pertussis Vaccine: See Whooping Cough
Welchii (Gas) Infection; See also Gangrene, gas; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
welchii infection of abdominal wall, [Orr] ★2081
welchii panophthalmitis, [Walker] ★1561
BACK Pain: See Backache
complication after neoarsphenamine injection, [Sirota] 972—ab
BACKACHE, Demianoff's sign of lumbago, [Demianoff] 83—ab
low back pain, [Hauser] 163—ab
low back pain and sciatic neuralgia, 151
lumbosacral, articular facets in, [Ghormley] 1639—ab
pains in back related to cancer or menstruation, 952
BACTERIA: See also Bacillus; Gonococcus; Vagina
carotene and vitamin A, 1402—E
Culture: See Spirochaeta Pallida
Filtrates: See Brain wounds
in Feces: See Feces
Infection: See Infection
localization, in bones, [Schulze] 254—ab
motion pictures of, 1946—E
pleo-antigenic, 216—E
BACTERICIDE, action of ketonurine, 1231—E; [Osterberg & Helmholz] ★1831
phenylmercuric nitrate and phenylmercuric chloride (Council report), 1224
BACTERIOLOGY, International Society of Microbiology, 472
of normal organs, 2220
BACTERIOPHAGE action, bacterial extracts inhibit, [Levine] 1719—ab
relation to immunity, 58
Therapy: See Dermatitis; Infection; Septicemia
BACTERIUM: See also Bacteria
abortus, classification, [Wilson] 727—ab
Alcaligenes abortus in veterinarian, sensitization to, 69
Brucella abortus Infection: See Undulant Fever
brucelliasis in domestic animals, [Starr] ★902
BACTERIURIA: See Urine
BACTEROIDES funduliformis: See Liver abscess
BAEUMLER, CHRISTIAN, death, 145
BAG: See Respiration, artificial
BAKELITE, dangers to workers with, 1783
dust, effects on lungs, 480
BALDINGER'S Razava Bread, 538
BALDNESS: See Alopecia
BALKAN Medical Week (fourth), 1100
BANANA Diet: See Celiac Disease; Obesity, treatment
BANDAGES: See Dressings
BANQUET Vitamin D Milk, 1155
BANTING Foundation: See Foundations
BARBER'S Itch: See Sycosis
BARBITAL: See also Allonal; Alurate; Amytal; Ortal sodium; Phenobarbital
amidopyrine and barbituric acid derivatives relation to granulocytopenia, Council report, 2183; 2190—E
amidopyrine mixtures, names of, Council ruling, 2103
Anesthesia: See Anesthesia
granulopenia from barbiturates, [Randall] ★1137
poisoning, battle of barbiturates, 468; 1168
poisoning by barbitone, etc., lumbar-cisternal drainage for, [Purves-Stewart] 1442—ab
poisoning, strychnine in, 306
Soluble: See Medinal
treatment, liver injured in, [Ravn] 418—ab
visceral and somatic activity after, [Quigley] 2063—ab
BARBITONE: See Barbital
BARD-Parker Formaldehyde Germicide, 1383
BARDENHEUER-Picque Resection: See Osteomyelitis
BARIUM chloride poisoning, sodium sulphate for, [Graham] ★1471
I-X Barium Meal and I-X Barium Unflavored, 930
BAR-JOE Brand Sliced Pineapple, 931
BARK: See Maple
BARTHOLIN'S GLAND, abscess, treatment, [Dorough] 1191—ab
cyst and abscess, treatment, [Schauffler] ★839
BASIC SCIENCE Acts; Board: See Medical Practice Acts; and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
BASOPHILIA in lead poisoning, [Badham] 1192—ab
substance in erythrocytes, [Steffensen] 1898—ab
BASOPHILISM, pituitary (Cushing), [Pardee] 2143—ab
BATHS: See also Swimming pools
effect on child sleep, [Goddings] ★528
Sun: See Sunlight
BAUER'S Test: See Liver function test
BAZY, PIERRE, death, 781
BEACON Bureau of Research questionnaire on soap, 230—BI
BEANS, Stokely's For Baby Specially Prepared Strained Green, 1762
BEARD, loss of: See Alopecia
BEAUTY Evaporated Milk, 693
BEDSORES: See Decubitus
BEECH-NUT Brand Strained Baby Soup, 293
Pressure Cooked Farina Cere-jel, 1762; 2186
Strained Apple Sauce, 457
Strained Apricots, 1300
Strained Peas, 539
Strained Prunes, 45
Strained Spinach, 131
Tomato Juice, 1763
BEEF loaf, Prudence Ready to Brown, 931
Protein: See Protein
BEER and health, [Schmidt] 333—ab
BEETS, Heinz Strained, 1301
neuritis from transplanting, [Kroll] 2152—ab
BEGGARS, disease among, 776
BELGIAN Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1690
BELL-Beuttner Operation: See Uterus surgery
BELLEDENAL "Sandoz," reactions to, [Meredith] ★2099
BELT, Abdominal: See Emphysema
BENEDICT Test: See Urine sugar
BENETOL, Alpha Naphco, 2184
BENZENE as cardiac and vasomotor poison, 461—E
Ring: See also Amidopyrine; Dinitrophenol; etc.
ring; etiology of granulopenia, [Kracke] 2230—ab
BENZYL-Methyl-Carbinamine-Carbonate: See Rhinitis, treatment
BEQUESTS: See Hospitals
Von BERGMANN'S Syndrome: See under Hernia
BERIBERI, 1557—ab
after dietary restriction, [Riesman & Davidson] ★2000
differential diagnosis of edema, 1178
BERNARD, E. H., guilty, 1164
BEVERAGES, Alcoholic: See Alcohol; Beer; Whisky; Wine
committee to promote sanitary dispensing, New York City, 1166
effect on sleep, [Giddings] ★527
Krim-Ko Chocolate Flavored Drink, 2187
Krim-Ko's Chocolate Flavored Drink Base; Five-O Chocolate Flavored Drink Base, 1851
Orange-Crush Carbonated, 1004
BEWLEY'S Corn Meal, 843
Flour, 606; 1155
BIBLIOGRAPHY, medical, course at Boston Medical Library, 220
BIERRING, WALTER L., portrait, 1900
BILE, "milk of calcium," [Schubb] 163—ab
pancreatic juice secretion relation to, 1611—E
secretion, sodium salt of cinchophen effect on, [Chiray] 330—ab
Treatment: See Blood Pressure, high
BILE DUCTS, dilatation (idiopathic) in children, [Gross] 724—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
lambliasis, [Goia] 166—ab; [Stalder] 1112—ab
obstruction, hepatic changes from, [Lieber] 1884—ab
BILIARY TRACT: See also Bile Ducts; Gallbladder; Liver
drainage, 1099
lesions, preoperative and postoperative treatment, [Weir & Walters] ★95
BILIRUBIN formation and reticulo-endothelial system, [Gottlieb] 1805—ab
in Blood: See Blood
BILLINGS, FRANK, tribute to, 1600
BILLS: See Legislation
BINCO Brand Pineapple, 931
BIOCHEMORPHIC vs. chemopharmacodynamic, [Macht] 557—C
BIOPSY: See Breast cancer
BIRCH Treatment: See Ovary extract
BIRCH-HIRSCHFELD Photometer: See Photometer
BIRDS: See under Psittacosis
BIRDSELL Loan and Finance Co., 1087—ME
BIRTH Palsy: See Paralysis, brachial
Rate: See Vital Statistics
BIRTH CONTROL, contraceptives, bill to restrict sale, England, 779; 853; 1412
A. M. A. resolution on, 2119; 2198; 2199; 2203
legislation on, U. S., 1486
"Safe Period": See Menstruation
BIRTHMARKS: See Nevus
BISCUIT flour, Light's Oven-Perfect, 1384
BIS-MA-CAL, 1320—BI
BISMOID, 1761
BISMUTH: See also Iodobismitol
glycerite of, by mouth in syphilis, 1252
preparations, Council discusses, 1298
subsalicylate, Ampules Bismuth Subsalicylate, 1564
Treatment: See also Syphilis; Verruca
treatment, clinical, comparative study, 932—E
BITES: See Snake; Spider; Viper
BITTERS, use of bitter orange peel, serpentaria, stillingia, quassia and gentian justified, 151
BLACK Cardiacs: See Arteries, pulmonary
BLACK, DAVIDSON, death, 1240
BLADDER: See also Urinary Tract
closure (complete) in suprapubic prostatectomy, [Whitby] 1443—ab
complications from pelvic irradiation, [Findley] 1879—ab
cord, neurologic diagnosis in, [Lendrum & Moersch] ★658
cystoscopy, traumatic injuries from, [Henline] ★182
disease nostrum, Cystex, 1959—BI
diverticula, urography guide to surgical indications, [Herbst] ★188; (correction) 549
ectopy, [Monnier] 1647—ab
endometriosis, [Settergren] 258—ab; [Haselhorst] 654—ab; [Phillips] 2148—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
foreign bodies, removal, [d'Erchia] 886—ab
hernia, cystocele: Neel-Rawls muscle overlapping technic modified, [Shaw] 1341—ab
inflammation, nervous stage, [Moro] 417—ab
perforation (spontaneous) secondary to pelvis osteomyelitis, [Hepler] 322—ab
rupture, routine use of neoskiodan in, [McKenna] ★599
BLAIR-Taylor Method: See Blood urea
BLANCHING Phenomenon: See Scarlet Fever
BLASTOMA: See Fibroblastoma
BLEEDING: See Hemorrhage; Venesection
BLINDNESS, Night: See Hemeralopia
A. M. A. resolution on definition of, 2205
BLISTER: See Cantharides
BLOCH'S Reaction: See Vitamin C
BLOCH-Jadassohn Test: See Skin test
BLOOD: See also Hemorrhage; Hemotherapy
albumin and globulin (serum) of infants, [Darrow] 647—ab
bilirubin, Ernst-Forster technic for measuring, [Gajdos] 2150—ab
brain barrier in infectious diseases, [Friedemann] 2234—ab

BLOOD—Continued
building claims in advertising, Committee on Foods report, 1300
calcium and phosphorus in plasma, [Melli] 883—ab
calcium, anterior hypophysis extract effect on, [Hoffmann] 808—ab
calcium, hypercalcemic arthritis and parathyroidectomy, [Weil] 1263—ab
calcium, hypocalcemia, relation to migraine, [Norman] ★529
calcium in serum, 313
calcium, tetany calcipexicus of new-born, [Bloxsom] 408—ab
catalase in heart disease, [Healy] 489—ab
Cells: See Erythrocytes; Leukocytes
Cerebrospinal Fluid Barrier: See Meninges permeability
changes from poison gas, [Muntsch] 1895—ab
chloride concentrations after dextrose ingestion, [Bruger] 1719—ab
chlorides and postoperative toxic syndrome, [Chabanier] 1345—ab
chlorides, postoperative hypochloremia, [Calzolari] 1990—ab
cholesterol, hypercholesteremia with hepatosplenomegaly and nephrosis, [Rachmilewitz] 1698—C
cholesterol in diabetes, [Grieshaber] 1728—ab
cholesterol in epilepsy, [McLean] 2066—ab
cholesterol, microdetermination, [Kamlet] 2231—ab
cholesterol, relation to mental disorder, [Duncan] 1261—ab
cholesterol (serum) in pregnancy, [Teilum] 1448—ab
cholesterol, splenic substances effect on, [Schliephake] 499—ab
circulating, demonstrating trichina larva in, [Horlick] 1780—C
circulating, erythrophagia in, [Engelbreth-Holm] 2242—ab
Circulation: See also Arteries, coronary; Heart; Kidneys; Veins
circulation, anesthesia effect on, in thyrotoxicosis, [Neter] 1726—ab
circulation function test by injecting saline solution intracutaneously, 2047
circulation, German Society for Circulatory Research, 627
circulation, hormone regulation, 1510
circulation in anemia, determined by Grollman's acetylene method, [Nielsen] 258—ab
circulation, muscular tonus for, [Mateeff] 1264—ab
circulation (peripheral) disorders, histamine for, [Kling] 1977—ab
circulation (peripheral) in lobar pneumonia, [Perry] 2235—ab
circulation, slowing, after thrombosis, 1521
circulation, test of velocity of flow, [Gargill] 967—ab
circulatory stasis of intrapericardial origin, [Beck & Cushing] ★1543
coagulability, carbon dioxide inhalation effect on, [Marx] 731—ab
Coagulation: See also Blood Transfusion; Hemophilia
coagulation, action of saliva on, [Ersner] 1883—ab
coagulation, and azo dyes, [Huggett] 728—ab
coagulation, determination, new practical method, [Santi] 805—ab
coagulation, diet to increase and decrease, [Kugelmass] ★207
coagulation in pregnancy, [Esiaschwili] 258—ab
coagulation time and ovarian function, [Küstner] 972—ab
coagulation time technic, refinement, [Hoechstetter] 1534—ab
creatinemia (marked), fatal, [Higley & Bowman] ★1380
culture, improved method, [Manly] 490—ab
destruction index and urobilin excretion, [Lichtenstein] 1822—ab
Disease: See also Anemia; Anemia, Pernicious; Angina, agranulocytic; Septicemia; etc.
disease, pathogenic agent in bone marrow, [Friedemann] 1192—ab
Donors: See Blood Transfusion
electrolytes in intestinal occlusion, [Cataliotti] 971—ab
esterase and fat (serum) changes induced by cancer, [Green] 1814—ab
fat, epinephine effect on diabetic lipemia, [Sullivan] 1976—ab
Flow: See Blood circulation
fructose, determination, [Stöhr] 1194—ab
gas analysis, Van Slyke method for, [Rappaport] 1436—ab
groups, agglutination inhibited in retroplacental blood, [Säker] 2239—ab
groups and therapeutic malaria, [Polayes & Derby] ★1126
groups, cross-agglutination, 232
groups, mercury salt (Hayem's solution) vs. isohemagglutination, [Madsen] 1114—ab
groups, prepared dried M and N test serums, 1864; [Eisler] 1897—ab
Hemolyzed: See Epididymitis
pH, 1293—ab
in Semen: See Semen
in Spinal Fluid: See Cerebrospinal Fluid
Injection: See Gonorrhea; Hemotherapy; Measles, prevention
insulin hyperinsulinemia secondary to pancreas adenoma, [Ross] 1718—ab
insulin, postdiabetic insulinemia, 1097
iron estimation in diagnosis of anemia, [Fullerton] 650—ab
Irradiated: See Hemotherapy
ketone content in labor and preeclamptic toxemia, [Anderson] 2148—ab
lactic acid during rest, [Cook] 411—ab
Leukocytes in: See Leukocytes
lipase (serum) reduction by thyroxine, [Bauer] 499—ab; [Dell'Acqua] 499—ab
lipids after ingestion of fat, [Chaikoff] 1336—ab
magnesium (plasma), high and low, [Hirschfelder] ★1138; 2026—E
nitrogen (nonprotein) after dextrose ingestion, [Bruger] 1719—ab
occult, improved test for, [Stone & Burke] ★1549
oxygen, anoxemia, pain in exercising muscle during, [Kissin] 1336—ab
oxygenation of concentrated vs. normal, [Ray] 569—ab
phosphorus vs. calcium in plasma, [Melli] 883—ab
picture, hemogram during delivery, [Koller] 2238—ab
picture of summer encephalitis in Japan, [Matsumura] 2069—ab
Plasma: See Blood proteins; Serum; etc.
Platelets: See also Purpura haemorrhagica
platelets count in tuberculosis, [Brock] 1988—ab
platelets after splenectomy, [Shore] 1530—ab
platelets, dietary control of chronic hypothrombinemia, [Kugelmass] ★206
platelets in purulent infection, [Girdin-Finkinshteyn] 976—ab
postoperative changes in, [Windfeld] 1994—ab
proteins, magnesium chloride test, [Bauer] 1446—ab
proteins (plasma) in clinic, [Johansen] 258—ab
proteins (plasma), micromethod for estimating, [Medes] 797—ab
Pus in: See Pyemia
sedimentation indexes, simplified technic, [Van Antwerp] 1717—ab
sedimentation, microscopic observation, [Thierfelder] 1194—ab
sedimentation, microsedimentation reaction with Landau's pipet, [Frostad] 1196—ab
sedimentation rate in phlebitis, [Biegeleisen] 1978—ab
sedimentation rate relation to basal metabolism, [Goldemberg] 1539—ab
sedimentation reaction in acute infectious diseases, [Curschmann] 84—ab
sedimentation reaction in pulmonary tuberculosis, [Müller] 1819—ab
sedimentation test, [Greisheimer] 1715—ab
sedimentation test in inflammatory pelvis, [Rollin] 257—ab
sedimentation test in rheumatoid arthritis, [Stainsby] 569—ab
Serum: See Blood calcium; Blood esterase; Blood lipase; Serum
Serum Injection: See Septicemia
stains, medicolegal examination, [Therkelsen] 1350—ab
sugar and cigaret smoking, 771—E
sugar and strenuous exercise, 2027—E
sugar curves in mental disorders, [Katzenelbogen] 873—ab
sugar curves, new interpretations, [Jiménez Garcia] 1345—ab
sugar, hyperglycemia in coronary disease, [Edelmann] 1265—ab
sugar, hypoglycemia and acetonemic convulsions, [Fanconi] 1649—ab
sugar, hypoglycemia in idiopathic epilepsy, [Minchin] 1262—ab
sugar, hypoglycemic angina, [Sippe] 83—ab
sugar in convulsions of undetermined etiology, [Nielsen] 2143—ab
sugar of hepatic patients, hydrochloric acid effect on, [Michelazzi] 1192—ab
Tubercle Bacillus in: See Tubercle Bacillus
urea, [Leipold] 973—ab
urea after dextrose ingestion, [Bruger] 1719—ab
urea, postoperative hyperazotemia, [Calzolari] 1990—ab
urea, Taylor-Blair method, 715
Vomiting of: See Hematemesis
BLOOD PRESSURE, fall in, with coronary thrombosis, 1781
crises and suprarenal medulla tumor, [Kalk] 2152—ab
high arterial, octyl alcohol intravenously in, [Clerc] 252—ab
high arterial, pulsation in right carotid in, [Holst] 976—ab
high, benign or essential, 1781
high, bile therapy, [Daniel] 1988—ab
high, carbohydrate metabolism in, [Kylin] 1194—ab
high, chronic reduction of blood flow to kidneys cause of, 1610—E
BLOOD PRESSURE—Continued
high, essential, [Gunewardene] 1192—ab
high, essential, suprarenalectomy in, [De Courcy & others] ★1118; [Ayman] 1869—C; [De Courcy] 1869—C
high, hyperactivation of neurohypophysis in, [Cushing] 2056—ab
high, magnesium sulphate in, [Zohman] 487—ab
high, malignant, bilateral section of anterior spinal roots for, [Adson & Brown] ★1115
high, neurovegetative system in, [Olmer] 2070—ab
high, sex hormone in, [Fellner] 417—ab
high, spinal anesthesia in, [Hyman] 230—C; [Lilienthal] 231—C
in upper and lower extremities, [Edelmann] 1446—ab
kidney function and, [Lassen] 1807—ab
low, and blood pressure neurosis, 2221
pituitary solution injection effect on, [Moffat] 873—ab
reducing action of cancer, [Feldweg] 809—ab
regulator, histamine-epinephrine antagonism, [Karády] 2241—ab
regulator, pancreas as, [Halprin] 1534—ab
variations in tuberculosis, [Bunta] 1881—ab
venous pressure apparatus, [Beck & Cushing] ★1544
BLOOD TRANSFUSION, direct, vs. follicular hormone effect on coagulation time, [Brem & Leopold] ★202
diseases transmitted by, 1773
donor, choice, [Thomsen] 88—ab
donor, maternal or paternal, in new-born, 792
in aplastic (neoarsphenamine) anemia given 52 times, [Knott] 1723—ab
in malignant diphtheria, [Dimmel] 256—ab
in pyemia, [Jacobson] 417—ab
in Staphylococcus aureus septicemia from immune donors, [Bartholomew] ★676
in tuberculosis, [Bundsen] 324—ab
in typhoid, [Lantin] 249—ab
in ulcerative colitis, [Sinek] 1896—ab; [Hulst] 2242—ab
service, Netherlands, 1244
BLOOD VESSELS: See also Arteries; Capillaries; Vasomotor Mechanism; Veins
disease of peripheral, [Landis] 488—ab; [Pickering] 1191—ab
disease of peripheral, heat, desiccation and oxygen for, [Starr] 1976—ab
length (combined) of about 100,000 miles, 1632
suture, circular, [Thurston] 324—ab
BLOODLETTING: See Venesection
BLOSSOM Dairy Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 1155
BOARD Examinations: See State Board Reports; under specific boards as Advisory Board; American Board; National Board
BOARDING School: See Schools
BODY Build: See Constitution
Casts: See Casts
Dead: See Cadavers
Weight: See also Infants, New-Born; Thinness
weight taking in prenatal care, [Harding] 1435—ab
BOECK'S Sarcoid: See Sarcoid
BÖHLER Sling: See Sling
BONE MARROW in agranulocytosis, [Ohlsen] 418—ab; [Jaffé] 646—ab
in tularemia, [Lillie] 162—ab
paravertebral heterotopia in jaundice, [Hartfall] 881—ab
pathogenic agent in blood diseases, [Friedemann] 1192—ab
studies, [Nordenson] 2154—ab
BONES: See also Fractures; Joints; Orthopedics; Osteitis; etc.
atrophy, familial neurotrophic, [Smith] ★593
bacteria localization in, [Schulze] 254—ab
Button Workers: See Erysepeloid
cancer, metastatic, roentgen therapy, [Roemer] 1983—ab
cyst (epidermoid) in, [Couch] 2229—ab
decalcification in chronic intestinal disorders, [Wendt] 1265—ab
disease, hunger osteopathy, [Crawford] 1646—ab
dystrophy (fibrous), parathyroid removal in, [Terebinskiy] 1349—ab
dystrophy, pathogenesis, [Levin] 1887—ab
echinococcus disease, [Claessen] 2242—ab
epiphyseal separation of long, [Ellason] 1340—ab
fragility, osteopsathyrosis and syphilis, [Mikulowski] 168—ab
growth, dangers of overdosage of borderline rays, [Kolrep] 85—ab
growth in sunny Puerto Rico, 934—E; [Williams] 1419—C
inorganic structure, 1766—E
of dinosaurs and lizards, 1966
repair, sympathectomy and venous stasis effect on, [McMaster] 1981—ab
sarcoma, irradiation for, [Colcy] 107—ab
sarcoma (metastatic) from uterus, [Blum] 1257—ab
setters to stop practicing, Minnesota, 1769
1769
Softening: See Osteomalacia
Surgery: See Bones, tuberculosis; Fractures
sutures, metallic, research on, 2126
Syphilis: See Clavicle

BONES—Continued
transplantation; effect of decalcification, [Ghormley] 2061—ab
transverse bands in tuberculous child, [Miller] 1528—ab
tuberculosis (active) contraindication to smallpox vaccination, 233
tuberculosis, arthrodesis in, 1863
tuberculosis, Klimmer's vaccine for, [Köppe] 1195—ab
tuberculosis, surgery for, 1864
tumor, angio-endothelioma with hemothorax due to pleural metastases, [Warner] 876—ab
tumors, pathogenesis, [Levin] 1887—ab
BOOKS: See also Book Notices at end of letter B as disease carriers, 476
suggested for hospital medical library, ★1787
BORBORYGMI, 597—ab
BORIC ACID: See Epidermophytosis; Foot gangrene
BOTELHO Institute of Cancer, Brazil, 1318
BOTTLES: See also Labels
stopper (built-in), sponge-holding forceps with, [Farrington] ★454
BOTULISM, outbreak, California, 937
toxin in frozen peas, [Straka] (correction) 502—ab
treatment, antitoxin cures, [Koehler] 1445—ab
BOUGIES, laminaria, cervicovaginal laqueatic fistulas caused by, [Welsch] 1196—ab
BOUILLON Filtrate: See Lymphogranuloma inguinale
BOUREAU, Dr., death, 551
BOUSQUET, Professor, death, 1414
BOWLEGS, shoe correction for, 639
BOWMAN'S Bread, 213
BOYS, diet table, [Horan] ★836
BRACHIAL PLEXUS neuralgia, 1424
BRACKET: See Hip Joint dislocation
BRAIN: See also Cerebellum; Corpus Callosum; Cranium; Head; Hydrocephalus; etc.
abscess, leaking, [McKenzie] 970—ab
abscess, modern treatment, [Cahill] ★273
abscess of frontal region, 228
abscess, treatment (Lemaitre), [Wolff] 1542—ab
blood brain barrier in infectious diseases, [Friedemann] 2234—ab
compression in blunt injuries of head, [Karitzky] 574—ab
cortex, conduction of labyrinthine impulses to, [Aronson] 79—ab
cortical and subcortical areas, studies, [Sattler] 1818—ab
cysticercosis as cause of epilepsy, 1168
cysts, [Craig & Kernohan] ★5
Decerebration Rigidity: See Rigidity
disease, alcoholic, [Bender] 1531—ab
disorders in infants, 856
echinococcosis, [Craig & Kernohan] ★7
encephalography in abnormal mental states with diabetes insipidus, [Schube] 800—ab
encephalography in craniocerebral traumatisms, [Lippens] 1816—ab
encephalography with thorium dioxide sol, [Schoenfeld] 1109—ab
Hemorrhage: See also Encephalitis
hemorrhage, cerebral artery most frequently involved, 955
hemorrhage in new-born, blood injections to lessen, [Carr] 962—ab; 2045
hemorrhage, intramuscular autohemotherapy, [Colella] 2237—ab
hemorrhage, mechanism, 55
hemorrhage, purpura haemorrhagica with, [Geiger] ★1000
hemorrhage, transient hemiplegia and Jacksonian fits, [Williamson] 2235—ab
hemorrhage (traumatic), pathology, [Berner] 574—ab
hemorrhage, venesection in, 316
Lipoid Treatment: See Paralysis, General, of insane
megalencephaly with glioblastomatosis of stem, [Weil] 403—ab
of great musical composers, 780
pneumatocele, traumatic, [Müller] 501—ab
Pressure in: See Cerebrospinal Fluid; Intracranial Pressure
size, relation to mental ability, 304
spirochetes in, of dementia paralytica patients, [Kopeloff] 798—ab
superiority of one hemisphere in left handed students, 308
symptoms in pleura operations, [Petrén] 1266—ab
Syphilis: See Neurosyphilis
traumatic cyst, [Craig & Kernohan] ★6
trichinosis parasites, demonstration in, [Pund & Mosteller] ★1220
tuberculoma, [Garland] 881—ab; [Lewison] 1883—ab
Tuberculosis: See Corpus Callosum
tumors, amyl nitrite test for differentiation of, [Hare] 2061—ab
tumors, circumscribed, in infants, [Russell] 327—ab
tumors, cystic oligodendrogliomas, [Greenfield] 164—ab
tumors, diagnosis; surgical treatment, [Pette] 808—ab
tumors, differential diagnosis from other disorders, 1965
tumors, glioma, 58
BRAIN—Continued
tumors of third ventricle, removal, [Masson] 1805—ab
tumors or pseudo-uremia, 1423
tumors, verified, [Van Wagenen] ★1454
ventricular puncture, in obstructive hydrocephalus, [Antenucci & Sailer] ★696
ventriculography, technic, 2036
wounds (infected), bacterial filtrates for, [Branch] 1434—ab
BRAIZERS' Chills: See Metal fume fever
BRAN flakes, Post's 40 Per Cent, 769
BRANCHIAL Fistula: See Fistula
BREAD: See also Biscuit; Flour; Pastry; Rusk
Ba-Bee Non-Acidity, 1154
Baldinger's Razava, 538
Bowman's Whole Milk Home Leader, 213
Butter Cream, 930
Davidson's Spun, 606; 769
Gunzenhauser's, 692
making good bread, conditions for, 854
Menn's Butter-Flake, 1943
Ward's Milk Maid, 212
Winter's Purina 100% Whole Wheat, 2025
BREAST: See also Lactation; Nipple
bleeding, as precancerous state, [Philipowicz] 257—ab
blood from nipple in ectasis of galactophores, [Moulonguet] 1989—ab
cancer, benign tumors form basis? [Hogenauer] 809—ab
cancer, biopsy effect on prognosis, [Siemens] 255—ab
cancer, etiologic factors, [Adair] 1438—ab
cancer (intraduct), healing, [Muir] 1986—ab
cancer, new incision for, [Bullock] 2228—ab
cancer, patient expires during operation at International Congress, 388
cancer removal, pain in shoulder and arm after, 1520
cancer, vasomotor neurosis of nipple, [Beck] 1993—ab
function, neurovegetative system and endocrines in, [Roussy] 1647—ab
inflammation (chronic), [Taylor] 726—ab
inflammation (chronic) and mastopathy, [Whitehouse] 1643—ab
inflammation (cystic), ovarian hormones in relation to, [Lewis] 2228—ab
inflammation (vestigial), [Moschcowitz] 721—ab
lipophagic granuloma formations in gland, [Bartsch] 731—ab
pendulous, plastic surgery for, [Björkenheim] 976—ab
size, glandular control of, 2134
tuberculosis (primary), [Wilson] ★128
tumor, chromatophore, of gland, [Hertzler] 1718—ab
tumor, fibroma, [Halpert] 963—ab
tumor, recurring, histologically benign, [Husted] 1542—ab
BREATH: See also Free Breath
foul, 2047
odor of, 181—ab
BREATHLESSNESS: See Respiration
BRENNER Tumor: See Fibro-Epithelioma
BRESLAU Institute for Neurologic Research, 856
BREWERS' Yeast: See Yeast
BRIGHT, RICHARD, historic kidney specimens of, 140
BRIMFULL Brand Syrup, 1681
BRINKLEY'S Mexican radio station closed, 706
BRIOSO BASCONCELOS, ANGEL, death, 548
BRITISH: See also Royal
College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 708
Medical Association, 47—E; 1171; 1511; 1952
Pharmaceutical Codex, 1315
Post-Graduate Medical School, 1314
BROAD LIGAMENT varicosities, operation for, [Heatherington] 248—ab
BROADCASTING: See Radio
BROCK-HALL Vitamin D Milk, 1943
*tri*BROM-ETHANOL Anesthesia: See Anesthesia
solution, test for purity, [Ashworth] 164—ab
visceral and somatic activity after, [Quigley] 2063—ab
BROMIDE: See also Whooping Cough
intoxication, [Sharpe] ★1462
psychoses, [Levin] 874—ab
BROMO-SELTZER, intoxication, [Sharpe] ★1462
BRONCHIECTASIS, lobar atelectasis as cause of triangular roentgen shadows in, [Warner] 875—ab
treatment, artificial pneumothorax, 603—ab
treatment, climatic, 952
treatment, collapse therapy, [Nelson] 1441—ab
treatment, operative, 2036
treatment, phrenicectomy, 943
BRONCHIOLES, dry air for removing fluid from, [Rudolf] 1815—ab
BRONCHITIS: See also Asthma, bronchitic
after exposure to hydrochloric acid fumes, 150
BRONCHOGRAPHY: See Bronchus, roentgen study
BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, chronic nontuberculous, [Riesman] ★673
treatment, alcohol injections, [Brüll] 2153—ab
BRONCHOSCOPY in obscure pulmonary conditions, [Gordon] 1341—ab
BRONCHUS Fistula: See Fistula
large, method for closing, [Adams] 1260—ab
measurements (comparative) in bronchitis and asthma, [Cooke] ★665
BRONCHUS—Continued
roentgen study, iodized oil in, [Amberson] 963—ab
roentgen visualization, [Bendove] 1880—ab
suppuration, neoarsphenamine for, [Spector] 405—ab
BRONX County Medical Society committee charges abuse of hospital charity, 300
BROTH: See Wounds, treatment
BROWN, D. CHESTER, appreciation, 2207
BRUCELLA: See Bacterium; Undulant Fever
BRUCELLIASIS: See Bacterium
BRUCELLIN: See Undulant Fever treatment
BRUSSELS Center of Puericulture, 634
BUCKWHEAT Flour: See Flour
BUDAPEST Ambulance Society, plight, 473
BÜRGER'S Cholesterol Tolerance Test: See Cholesterol
BUERGER'S Disease: See Thrombo-Angiitis obliterans
BULLET Wound: See Wounds
BURCI, ENRICO, death, 1317
BURDICK Water-Cooled Lamps, 1680
BUREAUS of A. M. A.: See American Medical Association
BURNS, burning pain in extremities, [Lewis] 970—ab
treatment, A. M. A. Symposium on, Cleveland, 137; 1598
treatment, cod liver oil, [Löhr] 1991—ab; 2036
treatment of extensive, sodium chloride in, 385
treatment of men burned in colliery explosions, 1625
treatment, tannic acid, 632
BUSCHKE Scleredema: See Scleroderma
BUSINESS Bureau: See Credit Bureau
BUTTER: See also Peanut Butter
Cream Bread, 930
BUTTERMILK, use of Bacillus acidophilus cultures, 315
BUTTON Workers: See Erysipeloid

BOOK NOTICES

Abdomen, Diagnostics urgents, 1254
Abel, J. F., Effects of the Economic Depression on Education in Other Countries, 1427
Abortion, Law Against Abortion, 71; (reply) [Robinson] 391—C
Abortion: Legal or Illegal? 71
Abraham, J. J., Lettsom, 1636
Acidosis, L'acidose et l'insuffisance rénale aigüe chez le nourrisson, 2225
Adrian, E. D., Mechanism of Nervous Action, 870
Albuminuria, Over cylinders en eiwit in urine, 869
Alcohol: Its Effects on Man, 1705
Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, 1791
Alwens, W., editor, Radiologische Praktika, 482
Amentia, Nature and Treatment, 1425
American Medical Association Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, Annual Reprint of Reports, 1875; New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1968
Anatomy, Anatomie des Menschens, 2139
Anatomy, Atlas of Pathological Anatomy, 318
Anatomy, Gelenksteifen und Gelenkplastik, 2052
Anatomy, Neuroanatomy, 1971
Anatomy, Physiology and Anatomy, 869
Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, 398
Anatomy, Study of Anatomy Written for Medical Student, 2139
Anatomy, Surgical Anatomy, 317
Andersen, W. T., Studies on Blood Sugar and Glycosuria in Exophthalmic Goitre, 870
Aneurysms, Dissecting Aneurysms, 1972
Arteries, L'artériectomie dans les artérites oblitérantes, 2052
Arzt, L., editor, Die Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten, 72; 1706
Asthma, Some Thoughts of Asthma, 869
Atkinson, D. T., External Diseases of the Eye, 2225
Attitudes, Developing Attitudes in Children, 958
Bacteriology, Pathogenic Microörganisms, 238
Bailey, H., Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery, 1971
Baker, A. O., Dynamic Biology, 869
Bandaline, J., La lutte internationale contre le cancer, 2139
Barclay, A. E., Digestive Tract: Radiological Study, 564
Barker, L. F., Treatment of the Commoner Diseases, 1525
Batty, R. J., Enuresis or Bed-Wetting, 719
Bauer, W. W., Contagious Diseases, 1793
Beaumont's Studies on Alexis St. Martin, Some Modern Extensions, 1793
Becker, E. R., Coccidia and Coccidiosis, 2225
Beckman, H., Treatment in General Practice, 1635
Benhamou, E., L'exploration fonctionnelle de la rate, 868
Benkovich, I. L., 13 let nauchnoy meditsiny na Severnom Kavkaze, 1920-1933, 2050
Bentley and Driver's Text-Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 1185
Berner, O., Weitere Beitrage zur Pathologie der traumatischen Gehirnblutungen, 1185
Best, H., Blindness and the Blind in United States, 1705

Book Notices—Continued
Biliary Tract, Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases, 1426
Biochemistry, Handbuch der Biochemie, 1183
Biochemistry, Practical Methods in Biochemistry, 2138
Biology, Dynamic Biology, 869
Biology of Protozoa, 1185
Biology, Tabulae biologicae periodicae, 1706
Birth Control, Clinical Contraception, 1972
Birth Control in Practice, 1525
Birth Control, Voluntary Motherhood, 1793
Bladder, Pathologie de l'appareil urinaire (reins, vessie), 2050
Blanton, W. B., Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century, 1970
Blindness and the Blind in the United States, 1705
Blood, Abhandlungen aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Hygiene, 957
Blood, Undersøgelser over de serologiske Blodtype-Egenskaber M og N (Landsteiner & Levine), 2138
Blood Pressure, Hypertension and Nephritis, 1635
Blood Pressure, Investigations into Oscillatory Method for Determination, 317
Blood Pressure, Die Tonuskrankheiten des Herzens und der Gefässe, 2049
Blood Sugar and Glycosuria in Exophthalmic Goitre, 870
Blood Transfusion, Die Bluttransfusion, 795
Blood Transfusion, Problèmes théoriques et pratiques de la transfusion sanguine, 1329
Blumer, G., editor, Practitioners Library of Medicine and Surgery, 1875
Blumer, H., Movies and Conduct, 643
Blumer, H., Movies, Delinquency, and Crime, 643
Bogert, L. J., Diet and Personality, 564
Bones, Röntgendiagnostik der Knochen- und Gelenkkrankheiten, 157
Bourne, A. W., Synopsis of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1876
Bradbury, F. C. S., Causal Factors in Tuberculosis, 794
Brain, Benign Tumors in Third Ventricle, 1105
Brain, Hirnchirurgie, 238
Brain, Intercortical Systems of Human Cerebrum, 1791
Brain, Neuroanatomy, 1971
Brain, Weitere Beitrage zur Pathologie der traumatischen Gehirnblutungen, 1185
Brain, W. R., Diseases of Nervous System, 1183
Braus, H., Anatomie des Menschen, 2139
Breast, Chirurgie plastique des seins, 1106
Bright's Disease, 1706
Bristol, L. D., Industrial Health Service, 1793
British Journal of Surgery, Atlas of Pathological Anatomy, 318
Brown, P., Pregnant Woman, 482
Bryk, F., Circumcision, 1972
Burnet, E., Prophylaxie de la tuberculose, 870
Buschke, A., Sex Habits, 481
Calder, R. M., Essentials of Hospital Practice, 1635
Calkins, G. N., Biology of Protozoa, 1185
Calvet, J., L'épiphyse, 398
Cameron, A. J. D., Some Thoughts of Asthma, 869
Cameron, A. T., Recent Advances in Endocrinology, 1524
Cancer, Le cancer du colon droit, 718
Cancer, La lutte internationale contre le cancer, 2139
Cancer Problem and Its Solution, 2052
Cancer, Thirty-First Annual Report of Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 1425
Cannon, W. B., Modern Extensions of Beaumont's Studies on Alexis St. Martin, 1793
Cardiovascular Function, Clinical Investigation, 1971
Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching (annual report) 1523; (Legal Education) 2138
Carotid Sinus, Le sinus carotidien et la zone homologue cardio-aortique, 870
Castiglioni, A., Renaissance of Medicine in Italy, 1970
Cataract, Senile Cataract, 482
Caussimon, J., Les reactions du tissu pulmonaire dans la tuberculose, 1184
Cecil, R. L., editor, Textbook of Medicine, 1793
Chemistry, Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, 1791
Chemistry, Medizinische Kolloidlehre, 1184; 1255; 1969
Chemistry, Organic and Bio-Chemistry, 644
Chemotherapy, Handbook of Chemotherapy, 156
Chemotherapy, Handbuch der Chemotherapie, 2225
Chest, Diseases of Chest and Principles of Physical Diagnosis, 718
Chideckel, M., Behind the Screen, 1706
Children, Developing Attitudes in Children, 958
Children, If I Have Children, 1525
Children, Inc.: Post-War "Administration" of Whole Child Life of One Baltic State, 2224
Children, Lessons on Surgical Diseases, 1524
Children of Preschool Age: Studies in Socio-Economic Status, 1792
Children's Sleep, 868
Circumcision in Man and Woman, 1972
Clark, L. P., Nature and Treatment of Amentia, 1425
Clausen, J., Undersøgelser over de serologiske Blodtype-Egenskaber M og N, 2138
Clinical Medicine, System (Savill), 1525
Coccidia and Coccidiosis, 2225
Colloids, Lyophilic Colloids, 1636
Colon, Le cancer du colon droit, 718
Color, Determination of Sensitiveness of Eye, 1106
Colour Vision Requirements in Royal Navy, 398
Condorelli, L., Patogenesi e terapia della sindrome di Morgagni-Adams-Stokes, 2050
Constipation, I Know Just the Thing For That! 2225
Contagious Diseases: What They Are and How to Deal with Them, 1793
Copeman, W. S. C., Treatment of Rheumatism, 397
Cottet, J., Les troubles de l'élimination urinaire de l'eau, 482
Cox, G. M., Clinical Contraception, 1972
Crime, Case Studies in Psychopathology of Crime, 1523
Cruickshank, J. N., Bright's Disease, 1706
Crutcher, H. B., Guide for Developing Psychiatric Social Work, 957
Curtis, A. H., editor, Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1636
Curtius, F., Multiple Sklerose und Erbanlage, 398
Dandy, W. E., Benign Tumors in the Third Ventricle of Brain, 1105
Dautrebande, L., Les gaz toxiques, 318
Delinquency, Studies in Psychology of Delinquency, 1876
Dental Health and Diet, 2136
Dermatology, Die Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten, 72; 1706
Dermatology, Introduction to Dermatology (Sutton), 318
Diabetic Manual (Joslin), 1791
Diathermie et ses applications médicales, 1876
Dictionary, Dog's Medical Dictionary, 72
Dictionary, Practical Medical Dictionary (Stedman), 1637
Diet and Dental Health, 2136
Diet and Personality, 564
Diet and the Teeth, 1523
Diet, Die diätetische Behandlung der Allergie, 2223
Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost, 1522
Digestive Tract: Radiological Study, 564
Digitalis, La digitale, 1972
Digitalisbehandlung, 1635
Diseases, Treatment of Commoner Diseases, 1525
Dislocation, Management, 2139
Dog's Medical Dictionary, 72
Dorcus, R. M., Textbook of Abnormal Psychology, 1329
Driver, J. E., Bentley and Driver's Text-Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 1185
Dublin, L. I., To Be or Not to Be: A Study of Suicide, 1637
Duhem, P., La diathermie et ses applications médicales, 1876
Dumas, G., Nouveau Traité de Psychologie, 795
Dwarfs, Giants and Dwarfs, 1793
Ear, Manual of Diseases, 399
Economic Depression, Effects on Education in Other Countries, 1427
Edens, E., Die Digitalisbehandlung, 1635
Education, Effects of Economic Depression, 1427
Education, Legal, Review of Legal Education in United States and Canada, 2138
Education, Medical, Teaching of Preventive Medicine in Europe, 1524
Eldahl, A., Investigations into Oscillatory Method for Determination of Systolic Blood Pressure, 317
Embolie, 958
Embryology, Human Embryology and Morphology, 2049
Emerson, H., Alcohol: Its Effects on Man, 1705
Endocrines, Physiopathologie des syndromes endocriniens, 719
Endocrines, What We Are and Why, 156
Endocrinology, Recent Advances, 1524
Engelbreth-Holm, A. J., Experimentelle Studier over den overførbare hønseleukose, 156
Etheredge, M. L., Health Facts for College Students, 1793
Eugenic Predicament, 155
Evans, C. L., editor, Starling's Principles of Human Physiology, 1636
Ewen, J. H., Handbook of Psychiatry, 1328
Exercises, Orthopädische Gymnastik, 156
Eye, Determination of Sensitiveness of Eye to Differences in Saturation of Colours, 1106
Eye, External Diseases, 2225
Eye, Medizinische Kolloidlehre, 1184
Fabricius, Hieronymus, De Venarum Ostiolis 1603, 1969
Falk, H. C., Operating Room Procedure for Nurses and Internes, 1106
Feigenbaum, D., Die Psychoanalyse und der praktische Arzt, 957
Fermentations, Medizinische Kolloidlehre, 1255
Fiessinger, N., Physiopathologie des Syndromes Endocriniens, 719
Fischer, M. H., Lyophilic Colloids, 1636
Fischl, V., Handbook of Chemotherapy, 156
Fischl, V., Handbuch der Chemotherapie, 2225
Fishberg, A. M., Hypertension and Nephritis, 1635
Fisher, W. A., Senile Cataract, 482
Food Products, 956
Food-Borne Infections and Intoxications, 1106
Forrester, G. P., Pharmaceutical Formulas, 2225
Foster, G. S., Post-Operative Treatment, 869
Fractures, Management, 2139
Franklin, K. J., De Venarum Ostiolis 1603 of Hieronymus Fabricus, 1969
Freud, S., New Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis, 1792
Frey, S., Die Embolie, 958
Funck, C., Die diätetische Behandlung der Allergie bei inneren Erkrankungen, 2223
Futcher, P. H., Giants and Dwarfs, 1793
Gadow, H. F., Evolution of Vertebral Column, 2051
Gases, Les gaz toxiques, 318
Gask, G. E., Surgery of the Sympathetic Nervous System, 2051
Gastro-intestinal Tract, Die Differentialdiagnose der Baucherkrankungen, 317
German Doctor at the Front (Die Front der Ärzte), 1706
Giants and Dwarfs, 1793
Gibson, A. G., Physician's Art, 1971
Gilford, H., Cancer Problem and Its Solution, 2052
Glasser, O., editor, Science of Radiology, 156
Glasser, O., Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen and Early History of the Roentgen Rays, 1524
Glasses, fitting, A-B-C of Refraction, 1184
Gleason, E. B., Manual of Diseases of Nose, Throat and Ear, 399
Globus, J. H., Neuroanatomy, 1971
Goitre, Exophthalmic, Studies on Blood Sugar and Glycosuria, 870
Gold, Traitement des maladies rhumatismales par la sanocrysine, 2053
Gordon, R. G., Paralysis in Children, 237
Gosset, J., Le cancer du colon droit, 718
Grafe, E., Metabolic Diseases and Their Treatment, 957
Grassberger, R., editor, Abhandlungen aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Hygiene, 957
Greisheimer, E. M., Physiology and Anatomy, 869
Griffith, J. P. C., Diseases of Infants and Children, 155
Grinker, R. R., Neurology, 1327
Grote, L. R., editor, Medizinische Praxis, 1106
Gruber, G. D., Einführung in Geist und Studium der Medizin, 957
di Guglielmo, G., La cura specifica delle brucellosi, 1636
Gynecology, Lehrbuch der Gynäkologie, 155
Gynecology, Obstetrics and Gynecology (Curtis), 1636
Gynecology, Operative Gynecology (Peham), 2052
Gynecology, Practitioners Library of Medicine and Surgery, 1875
Gynecology, Reference Hand-Book for Nurses, 958
Gynecology, Synopsis of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Bourne), 1876
Gynecology, Text-Book of Gynaecology (Young), 1876
Hamburger, C., Studies on Gonadotropic Hormones, 2224
Hanke, M. T., Diet and Dental Health, 2136
Head injuries, Weitere Beitrage zur Pathologie der traumatischen Gehirnblutungen, 1185
Health and Turnover of Missionaries, 794
Health Demonstration at Syracuse, New York, A City Set on a Hill, 956
Health Facts for College Students, 1793
Health, Industrial Health Service, 1793
Health, Red Medicine: Socialized Health in Soviet Russia, 1254
Health Workbook for College Freshmen, 1706
Heart, Clinical Tests of Function, 1426
Heart Le dualisme de la contraction cardiaque, 2053
Heart, Erkrankungen des Herzmuskels und der Herzklappen, 1327
Heart, Patogenesi e terapia della sindrome di Morgagni-Adams-Stokes, 2050
Heart, Die Tonuskrankheiten des Herzens und der Gefäse, 2049
Henning, N., Die Entzündung des Magens, 1969
Henrijean, F., La digitale, 1972
Heredity and Social Problem Group, 1792
Heredity, Enfance et hérédité, 1705
Heyer, G. R., Organism of the Mind, 795
Heymans, C., Les sinus carotidien et la zone homologue cardio-aortique, 870
His, W. H., German Doctor at the Front. (Die Front der Ärzte), 1706
Histology, 155
Hoff, H., editor, Hirnchirurgie, 238
Holmes, S. J., Eugenic Predicament, 155
Hospitals, Guide for Developing Psychiatric Social Work in State Hospitals, 957
Hospitals, Szpitale ogólne w Polsce, I. Polskie Towarzystwa Szpitalnictwa, 2139
Housing Conditions and Respiratory Disease, 1972
Howard, R., Practice of Medicine, 958
Howell, W. H., Text-Book of Physiology, 1793
Huhmann, G., Orthopädische Gymnastik, 156
Immunity, Medizinische Kolloidlehre, 1255
Immunity, Outline of Immunity, 1184
Immunity, Rôle du système nerveux et des facteurs, biologiques et psychiques dans l'immunité, 2139
Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Report, 1425

Book Notices— Continued
Industrial Civilization, Human Problems, 156
Industrial Health Service, 1793
Industrial, Les gaz toxiques, 318
Infections, Food-Borne Infections and Intoxications, 1106
Insane, Poetry of the Insane, 1706
Interns, Essentials of Hospital Practice, 1635
Interns, Operating Room Procedure, 1106
Jacobi, W., Über die Darstellung des zentralen und peripheren Nervensystems im Röntgenbild, 1970
Joints, Principles of Treatment by Graduated Muscular Contractions, 564
Jordan, L., Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis, 397
Joslin, E. P., Diabetic Manual, 1791
Jousset, T. A., Étude et traitement de la méningite tuberculeuse, 238
Karpman, B., Case Studies in the Psychopathology of Crime, 1523
Kawin, E., Children of Preschool Age, 1792
Keith, A., Human Embryology and Morphology, 2049
Kidney, Pathologie de l'appareil urinaire (reins, vessie), 2050
Kidney, L'acidose et l'insuffisance rénale aiguë chez le nourrisson, 2225
Kidney, Les troubles de l'élimination urinaire de l'eau, 482
Kienböck, R., Röntgendiagnostik der Knochen- und Gelenkkrankheiten, 157
Koch, F. C., Practical Methods in Biochemistry, 2138
Koch, Robert, Trois fondateurs de la médecine moderne: Pasteur, Lister, Koch, 870
Konikow, A. F., Voluntary Motherhood, 1793
Kopp, M. E., Birth Control in Practice, 1525
Laboratory Medicine, 1637
Laboratory, Mikroskopie und Chemie am Krankenbett, 1425
Landsteiner, K., Die Spezifizität der serologischen Reaktionen, 958
Langeron, M., Précis de microscopie, 958
de la Rivière, R. D., Le poison des amanites mortelles, 1793
Law Against Abortion, 71; (reply) [Robinson] 391—C
Law, F. M., Nasal Accessory Sinuses Roentgenologically Considered, 718
Lead, Chronic Nephritis and Lead Poisoning, 2138
LeComte, R. M., Manual of Urology, 482
Legal Education, Review, 2138
Lenhartz, H., Mikroskopie und Chemie am Krankenbett, 1425
Lennox, W. G., Health and Turnover of Missionaries, 794
Leriche, R., L'artériectomie dans les artérites oblitérantes, 2052
Lesage, A., Enfance et hérédité, 1705
Lettsom: His Life, Times, Friends and Descendants, 1636
Leukosis, Experimentelle Studier over den overførbare hønseleukose, 156
Leuret, E., Les reactions du tissu pulmonaire dans la tuberculose, 1184
Lévy, M. M., L'aci dose et l'insuffisance rénale aiguë chez le nourrisson, 2225
Lichtwitz, L., editor, Medizinische Kolloidlehre, 1184; 1255; 1969
Lidbetter, E. J., Heredity and Social Problem Group, 1792
Lister, Leadership in Medicine, 1876
Lister, Trois fondateurs de la médecine moderne, 870
Liver, Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease, 1426
Lloyd, F. S., Safety in Physical Education in Secondary Schools, 957
Locke, John, De Arte Medica, Physician's Art: An Attempt to Expand, 1971
Löbel, J., Medicine: Voyage of Discovery, 2224
Lungs, Diseases of Chest and Principles of Physical Diagnosis, 718
Lymphogranuloma inguinale, Sixth Venereal Disease, 237
Lyophilic Colloids (Their Theory and Practice), 1636
MacFarlane, C., Reference Hand-Book of Gynecology for Nurses, 958
Marañón, G., Once lecciones sobre el reumatismo, 564
Maresch, R., Anleitung zur Vornahme von Leichenöffnungen, 1185
Markovits, E., Röntgentherapie in Tabellenform, 1329
Martin, E. K., compiler, Atlas of Pathological Anatomy, 318
Martin, L. C., Determination of Sensitiveness of the Eye to Differences in the Saturation of Colours, 1106
Martius, H., Die geburtshilflichen Operationen, 2051
Massage, Physical Treatment by Movement, Manipulation and Massage, 1184
Massie, G., Surgical Anatomy, 317
Maternal Mortality, Report on an Investigation Into the Causes of Maternal Mortality in City of Madras, 956
Mayers, L. H., What We Are and Why, 156
Mayo, E., Human Problems of an Industrial Civilization, 156
Mayo Foundation, Lectures on History of Medicine, 1793
Mayos, C. E., Poetry of the Insane, 1706
Mead, K. C. H., Medical Women of America, 1706
Mead, S. V., Oral Surgery, 870
Measles Epidemic, 1931-1932, Report of the Medical Officer, 155
Medical Jurisprudence, Lehrbuch der gerichtlichen Medizin, 238
Medicine, Einführung in Geist und Studium der Medizin, 957
Medicine, Great Doctors: A Biographical History of Medicine, 1793
Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century, 1970
Medicine, Leadership in Medicine, 1876
Medicine, Lectures on History of Medicine, 1793
Medicine, Practitioners Library of Medicine and Surgery, 1875
Medicine, Renaissance of Medicine in Italy, 1970
Medicine, System of Clinical Medicine, 1525
Medicine, Text-Book of Medicine (Cecil), 1793
Medicine, 13 let nauchnoy meditsiny na Severnom Kavkaze, 1920-1933, 2050
Medicine, Treatment of Commoner Diseases Met With, 1525
Medicine: Voyage of Discovery, 2224
Mellanby, M., Diet and the Teeth, 1523
Meningitis, Étude et traitement de la méningite tuberculeuse, 238
Mennell, J. B., Physical Treatment by Movement, Manipulation and Massage, 1184
Mental Diseases, Les fous satisfaits, 719
Mental Hygiene, Keeping a Sound Mind, 2052
Metabolic Diseases and Their Treatment, 957
Metabolism, Fisiopatologia del metabolismo basal, 318
Métalnikov, S., Rôle du système nerveux et des facteurs biologiques et psychiques dans l'immunité, 2139
Metchnikoff, E., Trois fondateurs de la médecine moderne, 870
Michel, G., Les traumatismes fermés du rachis, 318
Microscopy, Précis de microscopie, 958
Milbank, Memorial Fund, A City Set On a Hill, 956
Missionaries, Health and Turnover, 794
Mitchell, C. A., editor, Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, 1791
Mock, H. E., editor, Principles and Practice of Physical Therapy, 1183
Mondain, P., Les fous satisfaits, 719
Mondor, H., Diagnostics urgents: Abdomen, 1254
Monro, T. K., Physician as Man of Letters, Science and Action, 1637; [Cottam] 1960—C
Montague, J. F., I Know Just the Thing for That! 2225
Montant, Chirurgie plastique des seins, 1106
Moore, J. E., Modern Treatment of Syphilis, 1328
Morgan, J. J. B., Keeping a Sound Mind, 2052
Motion Pictures and Social Attitudes of Children, 643
Motion Pictures, Delinquency, and Crime, 643
Motion Pictures, Movies and Conduct, 643
Mouth, Oral Surgery, 870
Moynihan, L., Leadership in Medicine, 1876
Mozo, F. G., Fisiopatologia del metabolismo basal, 318
Mudaliyar, A. L., Investigation Into Causes of Maternal Mortality in Madras, 956
Muir, R., Text-Book of Pathology, 958
Muscles, Principles of Treatment by Graduated Muscular Contractions, 564
Mushrooms, Le poison des amanites mortelles, 1793
Navy, Royal, Colour Vision Requirements, 398
Necropsy, Anleitung zur Vornahme von Leichenoffnungen, 1185
Nephritis, Bright's Disease, 1706
Nephritis, Chronic Nephritis and Lead Poisoning, 2138
Nephritis, Hypertension and Nephritis, 1635
Nerves, Mechanism of Nervous Action, 870
Nervous System, Diseases of the Nervous System, 1183
Nervous System, Manuel de neurologie, 643
Nervous System, Rôle du système nerveux et des facteurs biologiques et psychiques dans l'immunité, 2139
Nervous System, Surgery of Sympathetic Nervous System, 2051
Neurology, 1327
New and Nonofficial Remedies (1934), 1968
Newsholme, A., Red Medicine, 1254
Nicholson, D., Laboratory Medicine, 1637
Norris, G. W., Diseases of Chest and Principles of Physical Diagnosis, 718
Nose, Manual of Diseases, 399
Noyes, A. P., Modern Clinical Psychiatry, 794
Nursery Guide, 1972
Nurses, Operating Room Procedure, 1106
Nurses, Reference Hand-Book of Gynecology, 958
Nursing Manuals, Physiology and Anatomy, 869
Nursing, Obstetrical Nursing, 72
Nursing, Pediatric Nursing, 1792
Nutrition, Foundations of Nutrition, 719
Nye, L. J. J., Chronic Nephritis and Lead Poisoning, 2138
Nylin, G., Clinical Tests of Function of Heart, 1426
Obstetrical Nursing, Text-Book, 72
Obstetrics and Gynecology (Curtis), 1636
Obstetrics, Die Geburtshilflichen Operationen, 2051
Obstetrics, Practitioners Library of Medicine and Surgery, 1875
Obstetrics, Relief of Pain in Childbirth, 2223
Obstetrics, Queen Charlotte's Text-Book, 2049
Obstetrics, Synopsis of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Bourne), 1876
Oehlecker, F., Die Bluttransfusion, 795
Oertel, H., Mediaeval and Modern University Ideas and Students' Life, 481
Oldham, F., Thomas Young, F.R.S.: Philosopher and Physician, 1792
Oppenheimer, C., editor, Handbuch der Biochemie, 1183
Oppenheimer, C., editor, Tabulae biologicae periodicae, 1706
Orbison, T. J., Children, Inc., 2224
Orthopädische Gymnastik, 156
Osler, William, The Great Physician, 1972
Ovary, Pathologie und Klinik der Granulosazelltumoren, 1426
Pachon, V., Clinical Investigation of Cardiovascular Function, 1971
Pailthorpe, G. W., Studies in the Psychology of Delinquency, 1876
Pal, J., Die Tonuskrankheiten des Herzens und der Gefässe, 2049
Paralysis in Children, 237
Park, W. H., Pathogenic Microörganisms, 238
Pasteur, Louis, Œuvres de Pasteur, 237
Pasteur, Louis, Trois fondateurs de la médecine moderne, 870
Pathological Anatomy, Atlas, 318
Pathology, Anleitung zur Vornahme von Leichenöffnungen, 1185
Pathology, Text-Book of Pathology, 958
Payr, E., Gelenksteifen und Gelenkplastik, 2052
Pediatric Nursing, 1792
Pediatrics, Diseases of Infants and Children, 155
von Peham, H., Operative Gynecology, 2052
Personality, Diet and Personality, 564
Peterson, R. C., Motion Pictures and Social Attitudes of Children, 643
Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Bentley and Driver's Text-Book, 1185
Pharmaceutical Formulas, 2225
Pharmaceutical Pocket Book, 958
Physical Education, Safety in Physical Education in Secondary Schools, 957
Physical Therapy, Principles and Practice, 1183
Physical Therapy, Textbook, 1969
Physical Treatment by Movement, Manipulation and Massage, 1184
Physician's Art: Attempt to Expand John Locke's Fragment De Arte Medica, 1971
Physician as Man of Letters, Sciences and Action, 1637: [Cottam] 1960—C
Physician, Behind the Screen, 1706
Physician, German Doctor at the Front (Die Front der Ärzte), 1706
Physicians, Great Doctors: Biographical History of Medicine, 1793
Physicians, Medical Women of America, 1706
Physiology and Anatomy, 869
Physiology, Functional Affinities of Man, Monkeys, and Apes, 795
Physiology, Starling's Principles, 1636
Physiology, Text-Book (Howell's), 1793
Pineal Gland, L'épiphyse, 398
Pituitary Body, Giants and Dwarfs: Study of Anterior Lobe of the Hypophysis, 1793
Pituitary Body, Studies on Gonadotropic Hormones, 2224
Plimmer, R. H. A., Organic and Bio-Chemistry, 644
Poetry of the Insane, 1706
Post-Operative Treatment, 869
Practitioners Library of Medicine and Surgery, 1875
Prausnitz, C., Teaching of Preventive Medicine in Europe, 1524
Pregnancy, La durée de la grossesse et ses anomalies, 1106
Pregnant Woman, 482
Prescriptions, Pharmaceutical Pocket Book, 958
Preventive Medicine, Teaching in Europe, 1524
Protozoa, Biology of Protozoa, 1185
Psychiatric Social Work in State Hospitals, 957
Psychiatry, Handbook of Psychiatry, 1328
Psychiatry, Modern Clinical Psychiatry, 794
Psychiatry, Psychiatrische Vorlesungen für Ärzte, 2051
Psychoanalyse und der praktische Arzt, 957
Psycho-Analysis, New Introductory Lectures (Freud), 1792
Psychology, Nouveau Traité de Psychologie, 795
Psychology of Delinquency, 1876
Psychology, Textbook of Abnormal Psychology, 1329
Psychopathology of Crime, Case Studies, 1523
Psychotherapy, Organism of the Mind, 795
Queen Charlotte's Text-Book of Obstetrics, 2049
Radiologische Praktika, 482
Radiology, Digestive Tract, 565
Radiology, Science of Radiology, 156
Ramazzini, Bernardino Ramazzini nel III centenario della nascita (1633-1933), 2225
Ramón-Cajal, S., Histology, 155
Rankin, W., Lessons on the Surgical Diseases of Childhood, 1524
Reed, A. Z., Review of Legal Education, 2138
Refraction, A-B-C of Refraction, 1184

Book Notices—Continued
Reid, E. G., The Great Physician: Short Life of Sir William Osler, 1972
Renshaw, S., Children's Sleep, 868
Respiratory Disease, Housing Conditions and Respiratory Disease, 1972
Reuter, F., Lehrbuch der gerichtlichen Medizin, 238
Reynolds, F. N., Relief of Pain in Childbirth, 2223
Rheumatism, Once lecciones sobre el reumatismo, 564
Rheumatism, Traitement des maladies rhumatismales par la sanocrysine, 2053
Rheumatism, Treatment of Rheumatism in General Practice, 397
Robinson, W. J., Law Against Abortion, 71; (reply), 391—C
Roentgen Diagnosis, Die Differentialdiagnose der Baucherkrankungen, 317
Röntgen, Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen and Early History of the Roentgen Rays, 1524
Roentgenology, Über die Darstellung des zentralen und peripheren Nervensystems, 1970
Roentgenology, Nasal Accessory Sinuses Roentgenologically Considered, 718
Röntgentherapie in Tabellenform, 1329
Rokitansky, Carl, Anleitung zur Vornahme von Leichenoffnungen, 1185
Rongy, A. J., Abortion: Legal or Illegal? 71
Roos, A. G., Over cylinders en eiwit in urine, 869
Rose, M. S., Foundations of Nutrition, 719
Rosett, J., Intercortical Systems of Human Cerebrum, 1791
Rudolf, R. D., Notes on Medical Treatment of Disease, 2223
Russia, Red Medicine, 1254
Russia, 13 let nauchnoy meditsiny na Severnom Kavkaze, 1920-1933, 2050
Sauer, L. W., Nursery Guide, 1972
Savill, T. D., System of Clinical Medicine, 1525
Schiller, W., Pathologie und Klinik der Granulosazelltumoren, 1426
Schneider, K., Psychiatrische Forlesungen für Ärzte, 2051
Schools, Safety in Physical Education in Secondary Schools, 957
Sclerosis, Multiple Sklerose und Erbanlage, 398
Secher, K., Traitement des maladies rhumatismales par la sanocrysine, 2053
Sellew, G., Pediatric Nursing, 1792
Serodiagnosis, Die Spezifizität der serologischen Reaktionen, 958
Sewell, A. J., Dog's Medical Dictionary, 72
Sex Habits: Vital Factor in Well-Being, 481
Shennan, T., Dissecting Aneurysms, 1972
Sherman, H. C., Food Products, 956
Sigerist, H. E., The Great Doctors, 1793
Silver nitrate, Medizinische Kolloidlehre, 1184
Sinuses, Nasal Accessory Sinuses Roentgenologically Considered, 718
Sleep, Children's Sleep, 868
Smart, M., Principles of Treatment of Muscles and Joints, 564
Smith, C. M., Housing Conditions and Respiratory Disease, 1972
Smith, G. F., If I Have Children, 1525
Social Problem Group and Heredity, 1792
Social Work, A Guide for Developing Psychiatric Social Work in State Hospitals, 957
Socialism, Red Medicine: Socialized Health in Soviet Russia, 1254
Speech Disorders: A Psychological Study, 1254
Spillmann, L., L'évolution de la lutte contre la syphilis, 1971
Spinal Cord, Neuroanatomy, 1971
Spine, Evolution of the Vertebral Column, 2051
Spine, Les traumatismes fermés du rachis, 318
Spleen, L'exploration fonctionnelle de la rate, 868
Sprains, Management, 2139
Stannus, H. S., Six[illegible] Venereal Disease, 237
Starling's Principles of Human Physiology, 1636
Stedman, T. L., Practical Medical Dictionary, 1637
Stibbe, E. P., editor, Practical Anatomy, 398
Stiebeling, H. K., Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost, 1522
Stinchfield, S. M., Speech Disorders, 1254
Stoeckel, W., Lehrbuch der Gynäkologie, 155
Stomach, Die Entzündung des Magens, 1969
Students, Medical, Mediaeval and Modern University Ideas and Students' Life, 481
Suicide, To Be or Not to Be, 1637
Surgery, Chirurgie plastique des seins, 1106
Surgery, Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery, 1971
Surgery, Essenials of Hospital Practice, 1635
Surgery, Hirnchirurgie, 238
Surgery, Lessons on the Surgical Diseases of Childhood, 1524
Surgery of Sympathetic Nervous System, 2051
Surgery, Operating Room Procedure for Nurses and Internes, 1106
Surgery, Operative Gynecology, 2052
Surgery, Oral Surgery, 870
Surgery, Post-Operative Treatment, 869
Surgery, Practice of Surgery, 958
Surgery, Practitioners Library, 1875
Surgery, Senile Cataract, 482
Surgical Anatomy, 317
Sutton, R. L., Introduction to Dermatology, 318
Syphilis, L'évolution de la lutte contre la syphilis: Un bilan de 25 ans Nancy, 1907-1932, 1971
Syphilis, Die Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten, 1706
Syphilis, Modern Treatment of Syphilis, 1328
Syracuse, A City Set on a Hill, 956
Tanner, F. W., Food-Borne Infections and Intoxications, 1106
Teeth, Diet and the Teeth, 1523
Therapeutics, Ärztliche Fragen, 1328
Therapeutics, Notes on Medical Treatment of Disease, 2223
Therapeutics, Treatment in General Practice, 1635
Therapeutics, Treatment of Commoner Diseases Met With, 1525
Throat, Manual of Diseases, 399
Topley, W. W. C., Outline of Immunity, 1184
Tuberculosis, Causal Factors in Tuberculosis, 794
Tuberculosis, Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis, 397
Tuberculosis, Étude et traitement de la méningite tuberculeuse, 238
Tuberculosis, Prophylaxie de la tuberculose, 870
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Medizinische Praxis, 1106
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Les réactions du tissu pulmonaire dans la tuberculose, 1184
Tumor, Pathologie und Klinik der Granulosazelltumoren, 1426
Turner, A. L., editor, History of the University of Edinburgh, 1883-1933, 1637
Tzanck, A., Problèmes théoriques et pratiques de la transfusion sanguine, 1329
Undulant Fever, La cura specifica delle brucellosi, 1636
University, Health Facts for College Students, 1793
University, Health Workbook for College Freshmen, 1706
University of Edinburgh, History, 1883-1933, 1637
Urination, Enuresis or Bed-Wetting, 719
Urine, Over cylinders en eiwit in urine, 869
Urine, Studies on Gonadotropic Hormones from the Hypophysis and Chorionic Tissue, 2224
Urology, Manual of Urology, 482
Vallery-Radot, P., Œuvres de Pasteur, 237
Vallery-Radot, P., Pathologie de l'appareil urinaire (reins, vessie), 2050
van Blarcom, C. C., Obstetrical Nursing, 72
Venereal Disease, Sixth Venereal Disease, 237
Vignes, H., La durée de la grossesse et ses anomalies, 1106
Virginia, Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century, 1970
Vision, Colour Vision Requirements in Royal Navy, 398
Voegeli, A., Die Differentialdiagnose der Baucherkrankungen, 317
Waltz, F. D. B., A-B-C of Refraction, 1184
von Welzsäcker, V., Ärztliche Fragen, 1328
What We Are and Why, 156
Whitnall, S. E., Study of Anatomy, 2139
Wilkinson, K., Health Workbook for College Freshmen, 1706
Winkler, C., Manuel de neurologie, 643
Winslow, C.-E. A., A City Set on a Hill, 956
Wolf, H. F., Textbook of Physical Therapy, 1969
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Young, Thomas Young, F. R. S.: Philosopher and Physician, 1792
Zuckerman, S., Functional Affinities of Man, Monkeys, and Apes, 795

C

C C C: See Civilian Conservation Corps
C W A: See Civil Works Administration
CABOT, HUGH, on insurance practice, 1158—E
CACHEXIA: See Pituitary Body
CACODYLATE, Sodium: See Sodium salicylate-methenamine mixture no incompatibility, 1180
CADAVERS, serodiagnosis of syphilis on, [Knepper] 499—ab
CADDIS flies, hypersensitiveness to emanations, [Parlato] ★910
CAFFEINE: See also Coffee
sodiobenzoate, use in premature infants with kidney disorder, 2044
CAKE: See Pastry
Flour: See Flour
CALCANEUM epiphysitis, [Meyerding & Stuck] ★1658
CALCIFEROL: See Rickets treatment
CALCIFICATION: See Aortic Valve; Arteries, coronary; Joints; Ligament; Lymphatic System; Mitral Valve; Semilunar Cartilage
CALCINOSIS, diffuse interstitial, [Scholz] 1339—ab
CALCIUM, absorbability, from bowel, 395
Bodies: See Fallopian Tubes
Chloride: See Pleura effusion
Gluconate: See Eye diseases; Parathyroid, hyperparathyroidism
gout, [Elenevskiy] 887—ab
in Blood: See Blood
in foods, 657—ab
metabolism and tooth decay, 2131
metabolism in idiopathic hypoparathyroidism, [Goerner & Samuelsen] ★1001
metabolism in thyroparathyroid disease, [Hansman] 1538—ab
"Milk of": See Bile
CALCIUM—Continued
phosphate, Ucoline Calcium Phosphate Cocoa Wafers, 1681
studies, [Shelling & Goodman] ★669
Test: See Scarlet Fever
Treatment: See Dysmenorrhea; Influenza; Menstruation disorders; Osteomyelitis; Pneumonia; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Wounds
use in pregnant for tingling, numbness or cramping, [White] 492—ab
CALCULI: See also Gallbladder; Pancreas; Salivary Glands, Urethra; Urinary Tract; Vagina
formation and vitamin D, [Saiki] 805—ab
CALF Spleen: See Angina, agranulocytic
CALIFORNIA health insurance rackets, 935—ME; (Kramer's) 1091; (Moore's) 1767
Home Brand Pure Tomato Juice, 2187
State Medical Association, special committee on physical therapy, 2101
CALLUS Formation: See Fractures
CALORIES, forgotten, 845—E
CAMBOSS, S., 2039
CAMPHOR, poisoning by, [Klingensmith] ★2182
CAMPS, C C C, malaria prophylaxis in, 478
CANADIAN Medical Association, joint meeting of A. M. A. and, 2118; 2199
CANARY birds, psittacosis from, 1180
CANCER: See also Epithelioma; under specific organs as Breast; Colon; Stomach; Uterus
American Association for Study of Neoplastic Diseases, 852
blood pressure reducing action of, [Feldweg] 809—ab
blood serum changes in esterase and fat from, [Green] 1814—ab
Botelho Institute of, Brazil, 1318
cell, biology, 386
cells, unlimited proliferation, 387
chorionic, [Salisbury] 803—ab
clinic, Atlanta, Ga., 1163
clinical demonstration, Pittsburgh, 1949
control, 387; 388
control, Altoona, 1858
control, Delaware, 138
control, public meeting (Johnstown, Pa.), 1622; 2032; (New York) 1857
cures, proposed, control, Germany, 1170
diagnosis, chemical serodiagnosis, 712
diagnosis, complement fixation test, [Saphir] 647—ab
diagnosis, Cronin Lowe serum reaction, [Patterson] 1111—ab
diagnosis, Freund-Kaminer's reaction, [Kaminer] 733—ab
diagnosis, histologic, 387
diagnosis, institute for, 1416
etiology, cholesterol and skin cancer, 388
etiology, injury, [Coley] 1108—ab
etiology, tomato juice, [des Ligneris] 654—ab; [Goldfeder] 654—ab
Foundation Oswaldo Cruz against, 1318
growth and heavy water, [Woglom & Weber] ★1289
growth (Flexner-Jobling), radiation effect on, [Suglura] 2141—ab
heredity in, 865
in 8 year old child, [Lee] 2143—ab
in young man, [Crowell] ★927
industrial, 387
infiltration in heart with esophagobronchial fistula, [Hald] 88—ab
International Congress on, Madrid, 386, 388
International Federation to Combat, 1861
legislation on, 388
mental shock and, 1962
metastases to bone, roentgen therapy, [Roemer] 1983—ab
metastases to tubes, [Sampson] 1430—ab
metastatic, of lung, roentgen treatment, 632
mitogenic influences, 386
mortality, how to reduce, [Bloodgood] 965—ab
origin, Fischer-Wasels' theory, 214—E
pains in back and legs related to, 952
Precancerous: See also Breast; Uterus
precancerous lesions, 387
predisposition for development, 387
prize, Recaséns, 388
records given to U. of Pennsylvania, 141
research and treatment, 1171
research, Bowman Fund for, Wisconsin, 1313
research, new centers for, Brno, 308
roentgenologist's, 306
Serodiagnosis: See Cancer diagnosis
specialists, Drs. E. C. and J. E. Westaver assessed damages, 545
survey in Missouri, 221
symposium on, Minneapolis, 1092
toxins from, 1104
treatment, connective tissue extracts, [Baker] 251—ab
treatment, nerve block in cancer of face, neck, thorax and abdomen, [Ruth] ★422
Treatment, Radium: See also Prostate cancer; Stomach cancer
treatment, radium, progress in technic at Radium Institute, London, 54
treatment, radium, surgical measures facilitating, [Sharp] 485—ab
treatment, roentgen (600 kilovolt), [Mudd] 2142—ab
tuberculosis with, [Thibaudeau] 1527—ab

CANDY: See also Chocolate, Hershey's
Curtiss Butterfinger; Chocolate-covered Peanut Butter Confection, 1154
Curtiss Easy Aces, 1301
eating, by cardiac patient, 562
CANNABIS indica, campaign against Marihuana cigarets, Detroit, 850
CANNED Food: See Sardines
CANTHARIDES plaster reaction in operations, [Ebhardt] 1649—ab
CAPILLARIES, ergot to contract in purpura, [Downing] 311—C
human, 295—E
permeability to lipids, 49—E
Resistance Test: See Scurvy
CAPITOL Brand Evaporated Milk, 45
CAPUT succedaneum: See Fetus
CARBOHYDRATES: See also Candy; Sugar; Syrup
diet (high) in hyperinsulinism, 1964
metabolism and rhythmic functioning of liver, [Mollerstrom] 488—ab
metabolism in hypertension, acromegaly and Simmond's disease, [Kylin] 1194—ab
Tolerance: See also Dextrose tolerance; Diabetes Mellitus; Sugar tolerance
tolerance and acid-base balance, 620—E
tolerance in carbohydrate hunger, [Nissen] 1898—ab
CARBON DIOXIDE inhalation effect on blood coagulability, [Marx] 731—ab
Therapy: See Pneumonia
CARBON MONOXIDE and aircraft, [Brown] 1802—ab
poisoning, coefficient of, [Balthazard] 252—ab
poisoning from nickel carbonyl, [Brandes] ★1204
poisoning, inhalation treatment, 217—E
poisoning, methylene blue for, [Clemmesen] 888—ab
poisoning, methylene blue with dextrose for, 711; [Deutsch] 2241—ab
poisoning, neuropathology in, [Sayers] 1800—ab
poisoning, problem, [Martland] 1797—ab
research, C W A supports, 704
CARBON TETRACHLORETHYLENE: See Hookworm Infestation
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, danger in fire extinguishers, 853
toxic cirrhosis of liver from, [Poindexter & Greene] ★2015
toxicity, [Tomb] 728—ab
Treatment: See Hookworm Infestation
CARBUNCLES, treatment, phenol injection, [Ray] 326—ab
CARDIAC SPHINCTER, Achalasia: See Stomach, cardiospasm
CARDIOSPASM: See Stomach
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, syphilis rôle in, [Conner] ★575
CAREY-IZED SALT, 1943
Iodized, 1851
CARIES: See Teeth
CARLISLE, JAMES W., impostor, 137
CARMAN, RUSSELL D., lectureship in honor of, 1687
CAROTENE, absorption, 773—E
micro-organisms and vitamin A, 1402—E
CAROTID BODY tumor, diagnosis, [Greene] 568—ab
CAROTID SINUS Reflex: See Reflex
CARRIERS: See Diphtheria; Disease; Scarlet Fever; Typhoid
CARROTS, Certifoods Certified Nursery Foods, 539
Van Camp's Puréed, 843
CARTILAGE: See Semilunar Cartilage
CARTOSE, 45
CASEINATE: See Sodium caseinate
CASSEL'S Evaporated Milk, 2105
CASTELLANI'S Test: See Albuminuria
CASTOR OIL: See Labor induction
CASTRATION obesity and hypophysis, [Schultze] 1817—ab
of criminals 631; (correction) 941
pituitary like principle in urine of castrated women, [Lassen] 2074—ab
results, observations on, 1774
vasectomy and prostatic hypertrophy, 2133
CASTRO ESCALADA, MARTIN, death, 946
CASTS, body, cellophane protection, [Cohn] ★533
body, celluloid jacket, 479
Plaster: See Foot; Hip Joint dislocation; Osteomyelitis
CATALASE in Blood: See Blood
CATARACT, photography applied to, 1775
CATECHIN: See Goiter, Exophthalmic, treatment, 952
CATGUT: See also Wounds
tetanus from, New South Wales, 1172
CATHARTICS, colon response to, 1085—E
epsom salt purgation in nephritis, danger, [Hirschfelder] ★1138; 2026—E
laxative effect of regenerated cellulose, [Morgan] ★995
laxatives in acute appendicitis, history of use, [Bower] ★815; ★816
nostrum, Crazy Crystals, 1869—BI
nostrum, Sleepy Salts, 1515—BI
CATHETERIZATION: See Eustachian Tube
CATS, artificially induced ovulation in, [Greulich] 1977—ab
hair, allergy to, 1421
CATS—Continued
in transmission of diphtheria, [Brooks] 797—ab
CATTLE: See also Tuberculosis, bovine
iodine in thyroids of, Argentine, 946
CAUSE and effect, 1732—ab
CAUSTIC Soda: See Sodium hydroxide
CAUSTICK Applicators and Special Caustick Applicators, 1681
CAUTERIZATION: See Pleura adhesions; Pleurisy adhesions
CAUTERY, Jacobaeus Technic: See Pleura adhesions
Paquelin's: See Furunculosis
CAVITIES: See Empyema; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
CAZENEUVE, Dr., death, 2126
CELIAC DISEASE in adult, sugarless milk, bananas and meat diet for, [Roberts] 1537—ab
relation of chronic intestinal disorder with bone decalcification, [Wendt] 1265—ab
CELIOTOMY: See Abdomen surgery
CELLOPHANE to protect body casts, [Cohn] ★533
CELLS: See also Cancer; Erythrocytes; Leukocytes; Mastoid; Nerves
cyto-inhibition of serum therapy, 376—E
division, stimulation, 386
giant, formation in liver, [Day] 1986—ab
Granulosa: See Ovary tumors; Tumors
Necrosis: See Mastoiditis
Plasma: See Granuloma
stimulation basis of pregnancy reaction, [Popoff] 331—ab
CELLU Breakfast Crisp, 1004
Mayonnaise Salad Dressing, 213
One-Three-Three Flour, 693
Wafers, 457
CELLULITIS or phlebitis, 235
CELLULOID body cast (jacket), 479
CELLULOSE, regenerated, laxative effect in diet, [Morgan] ★995
CEMENT: See Duco
CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION, (medical exhibits) 1489; [Carey] ★1707; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2117; (lectures) 1948
CEREALS, Beech-Nut Pressure Cooked Farina Cere-Jel, 1762; 2186
Cellu Breakfast Crisp, 1004
Curdolac Company Bran-Soya Bean-India Gum Breakfast Preparation, 1384
Golden Key Wheat Farina, 1227
Little Crow Coco-Wheats, 2105
Post's 40 Per Cent Bran Flakes, 769
Quaker Whole Wheat Biscuits—Muffets, 842
Vim Wheat Breakfast Food, 843
CEREBELLUM and red nucleus, [Mussen] 1432—ab
tumor, glioblastomatosis, megalencephaly with, [Weil] 403—ab
CEREBROSPINAL FEVER: See Meningitis
CEREBROSPINAL FLUID: See also Kahn Test; Wassermann Test
alcohol injected intravenously penetrates into, [Mehrtens] 488—ab
aspiration, 232
Blood Barrier: See Meninges permeability
blood in, 954
blood in, in purpura haemorrhagica, [Geiger] ★1000
changes after spinal anesthesia, [Backer-Grøndahl] 888—ab
dried, diagnosis on, [Henning] 1445—ab
Examination: See Meningitis
in multiple sclerosis, [Merritt] 2147—ab
lead in, Fairhall method, [Harwood] 1336—ab
lead in, occurrence, 1500—E
normal, in tabes dorsalis, [López Albo] 412—ab
Pressure: See also Intracranial Pressure
pressure, and convulsions in eclampsia, [Spoljanskij] 1194—ab
pressure vs. hypertonic dextrose solutions intravenously, [Masserman] ★2084
protein in, Leikola-Noponen colorimeter for determining, [Salminen] 502—ab
protein (total) in neurosyphilis, [Schube] 2057—ab
sugar content, [Mascher] 734—ab
tests, colloid, [Fischer] 1989—ab
tests in meningitis, [Geldrich] 1894—ab
tests, Takata-Ara, mechanism, [Schindel] 1264—ab
Tubercle Bacilli in: See Tubercle Bacillus
urea in, [Leipold] 973—ab
CEREBRUM: See Brain
CERTIFICATION: See Radiology; Specialists; Surgeons
CERTIFOODS Certified Nursery Foods (spinach), 131; (carrots) 539; (tomatoes) 693; (vegetable purée) 931
CERVICITIS: See Uterus
CESAREAN SECTION, extraperitoneal, [Kaboth] 1195—ab
in abruptio placentae after acute placental infarct, [Bartholomew] ★676
incision in uterus in, [Drüner] 887—ab
CHANCROIDS, treatment, 231; 1181
CHARITY: See also Hospitals; Medical Service for indigent
increased budget for public charities, Paris, 469
CHAULMOOGRA OIL: See Sarcoid, Boeck's
CHECKER Shoe Dye Primer, toxicity, 791
CHEEK, sarcoma after Tricho x-ray treatment, [Kaplan] ★595
CHEMICAL Laboratory: See American Medical Association
CHEMICOHORMONIC Reaction: See Pregnancy, diagnosis
CHEMOPHARMACODYNAMIC vs. biochemorphic, [Macht] 557—C
CHEMOTHERAPY: See Infectious Diseases
CHEST: See Thorax
Clinics: See Tuberculosis
CHICAGO Medical Society disapproves radio advertising, 1408
CHICKENPOX, Kaposi's eruption, [Brown] 1341—ab; [McLachlan] 1341—ab
skin gangrene complicating, [Watson] ★2179
treatment, staphylococcus vaccine, 1413
virus, identity of herpes zoster and, complement fixation in, [Thomsen] 1448—ab
CHILDBIRTH: See Labor; Obstetrics; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
CHILDREN: See also Adolescence; Boys; Pediatrics; under names of specific diseases as Diabetes Mellitus; Syphilis; Tuberculosis; etc.
accidents fatal to, 2034
Child Guidance Clinic, reorganized, Minneapolis, 704
child health conference, Nebraska, 2121
diet, protein in, 47—E
feeding, state aid for, England, 853
handicapped, conference on, 706
Hemorrhage in: See Hemorrhage
intelligence of, vs. age of parents, 1956
malformed (congenitally), study of, 2033
malnourished, survey, Maine, 50
Mentally Defective: See Mental Defectives
nutritional status index (ACH), 694—E
Physical Development: See Growth
physical examination, summer round up, (Iowa) 2030; (Rhode Island) 2122
school, infection by teachers, 1243
school, survey, Arizona, 622
Sleep Pattern: See Sleep
Welfare: See also Preventorium
welfare, Brussels Center of Puericulture, 634
welfare, Conference on (fourth), Brno, 307
welfare, Mother and Child Day, Italy, 944
welfare, national conference for, Rio de Janeiro, 946
CHILLS, Braizers': See Metal fume fever
CHILOCCO Brand White Table Syrup, 457
CHINESE Medical Association, 302
medicine, 1855—ab
schools, health project in, 1096
CHINIOFON: See also Anayodin
Chiniofon-Winthrop, 2102
CHIROPODY, recognition by B. M. A., 1952
CHLORAMINE: See Foot gangrene
CHLORANEMIA: See Chlorosis
tetra-CHLORETHYLENE: See Hookworm Infestation
*tri*CHLORETHYLENE, toxicity, 1250
CHLORIDES: See also Iron; Sodium chloride
functional disorders from dechloridation, [Ambard] 1899—ab
in Blood: See Blood
CHLORINATED SODA: See Empyema
CHLORINE, Iodochlorol and Iodochlorol Emulsion, 1761
CHLOROSIS, iron therapy in chronic chloranemias (asideroses), [Reimann] 501—ab
CHLOROTHYMOL as antiseptic in obstetrics, [Beck] 962—ab
CHOCOLATE: See also Beverages; Cocoa
Hershey's Baking and Drinking, 769
Hershey's Milk Chocolate and Almonds, 931
Hershey's Milk Chocolate, Penny Bar, Kisses, 606
Moffat Cooking, 213
Plee-Zing Unsweetened Cooking, 1566
CHOLECYSTECTOMY: See Gallbladder excision
CHOLECYSTITIS: See Gallbladder inflammation
CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY: See Gallbladder roentgen study
CHOLECYSTOSTOMY: See Gallbladder surgery
CHOLERA or rice fever, 716; 1104
choleriform syndrome in infancy, [Ribadeau-dumas] 2069—ab
CHOLERESIS: See Bile secretion
CHOLESTEROL in Blood: See Blood
cancer of skin and, 388
diet (high) use in relation to sclerosis, 150; 792
gallstones (pure), formation, [Weiser] 1333—ab
in the organism, 1501—E
relation to mental disorder, [Duncan] 1261—ab
tolerance test (Bürger's), diagnostic value, [Barreda] 1540—ab
CHONDRODYSTROPHY, familial, roentgen therapy, [Hilton] 1537—ab
CHORDEE after gonorrhea, 955
CHORDOMA, sacrococcygeal, in children, [Montgomery] 797—ab
vertebral, [Simon] 498—ab
CHORDOTOMY: See Spinal Cord
CHOREA minor, and rheumatism, [Faxen] 1892—ab
minor, muscular tension in, [Reisch] 256—ab
treatment, fever induced with T A B vaccine, [Cheetham] 649—ab; [Sutton] 966—ab
tubercle bacilli in blood and in spinal fluid in, [Loewenstein] 167—ab

CHORIO-EPITHELIOMA and cystic mole, [Winter] 1447—ab
effects of hormones in lutein cysts, [Siegmund] 2241—ab
CHORION, carcinoma, [Salisbury] 803—ab
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
CHRISTMAS tree ornaments, dermatitis from, 1249; 1874
CHROMATOPHORE Tumors: See Breast
CHYLOPERITONEUM, [Heppner] ★1294
CHYLOTHORAX, bilateral, [Heppner] ★1294
CICATRIX: See Intestines, inflammation; Keloid
CIGARETS, Commodity Research Bureau questionnaire on, 230—BI
marihuana, campaign against, Detroit, 850
smoking and blood sugar, 771—E
CINCHOPHEN, dangerous reactions, [Quick] 1419—C
poisoning, 69
sodium salt of, effects on choleresis, [Chiray] 330—ab
toxicity, Council discusses, 1299
toxicity of Atophan, 558
CINCINNATI Academy of Medicine, 851
CIRCUMCISION, ancient urologists, 472
under local anesthesia, necrosis of skin of penis after, 234
CIRCUMDUCTOR, 1153
CISTERNA MAGNA, drainage in pneumococcic meningitis, [Bedell] ★820
drainage in spastic paraplegia, [Clein] 1190—ab
procaine hydrochloride given intracisternally (minimal lethal dose), [Co-Tui] 1533—ab
Puncture: See also Barbital poisoning; Mental Disease
puncture, [Gilman] 798—ab
puncture (suboccipital), 1413
CITRATE, Sodium: See Peptic Ulcer treatment
CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION, emergency medical relief, 133—E; 136; 1484
carbon monoxide research, 704
employees, Congress limits medical service for, 626
employees, injured, selecting hospitals in compensation cases, 133—E; 136; 218
funds for sanitation program, Missouri, 704
health projects under, 466; 2033
rat eradication campaign, Georgia, 703
safety program, 1951
value of organization in controlling state medicine, [Fay] 476—C
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS Camps: See Camps, C. C. C.
physicians wanted for, 1624; (correction) 1859
CLAMS (polluted), 49; (certified) 137
CLAUDICATION, intermittent, venosa of upper extremity, [Löhr] 651—ab
intermittent, new diagnostic sign, [Feil] 2153—ab
intermittent, parathyroid extract for, [Conwell] 1189—ab
CLAVICLE: See also Acromioclavicular Joint
dislocation (upward) of acromial end, treatment, [Copher] 568—ab
syphilis, [Conway] 1530—ab
CLEANING: See Dry Cleaning
CLEVELAND Academy: See Academy
Session; See American Medical Association
CLIMATE and psoriasis, 1873
recommendations in sinus infection, 1632
treatment of bronchiectasis, 952
CLINICAL teaching, incorporating principles of preventive medicine in, [Smillie] 1232—ab
Work: See Diagnosis
CLINICS: See also Cancer; Children; Gynecology; Mental Hygiene; Psychiatry; St. Louis; Tuberculosis; Venereal Disease; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
A. M. A. amendments to "Principles of Medical Ethics" relating to, 2118
A. M. A. resolution limiting approval of institution, 2116; 2118; 2201
incidence of syphilis in, Munich, 1242
Outpatient: See Outpatient
publicity, A. M. A. resolution on, 2117; 2201
publicity and unethical practices by, Judicial Council report, 1497
teaching, [van Etten] 1160—ab
university, size and scope, [Houghton] 1159—ab
CLOTH: See Rags
CLOTHING: See also Dry Cleaning
dyes in, contact eczema from, [Simon & Rackemann] ★127
CLOVER Leaf Dairy Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2025
Leaf-Harris Vitamin D Milk, 1155
COAGULATION Band: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, diagnosis
Test: See Liver disease; Pleurisy
COBALT as vasodilator, [le Goff] 1263—ab
COBRA venin in algesias and tumors, [Orticoni] 883—ab
COCAINE action in solution on microorganisms, 316
action on intestine, [Bernheim] 405—ab
poisoning as influenced by diets, [Nedzel] 2231—ab
COCCIDIOIDES: See Granuloma
COCOA: See also Chocolate
Hershey's Breakfast, 843
Little Crow Coco-Wheats, 2105
COCCYX: See Sacrococcyx
COD LIVER OIL lesions, healing tendency, [Andersson] 810—ab
Tablets Cod Liver Oil Concentrate-Lederle, 538
tonic value for adults? 1178
Treatment: See also Burns; Osteomyelitis; Rickets, prevention; Rickets, treatment
treatment, injuries of heart muscle produced by, [Agduhr] 810—ab
U.S.P. units (international) of vitamin A and D potency, 1877; 1854—E
Ucoline Standardized Cod Liver Oil, 537
CODEINE phosphate in solutions, 2135
skin eruptions, [Scheer & Keil] ★908
CODEX: See Pharmaceutical
COFFEE: See also Caffeine
educational advertising, 930
18-K Brand, 2186
COITUS, dyspareunia in double vagina and double uterus, 637
COLD, local application effect on intestines, [Krough] 391—C
coldness of skin in localized areas, 2221
urticaria hiemalis, 2132
COLDS, treatment, Arizon for inhaling vapor, 1472
treatment, menthol internally, 314
treatment, opium, noted by De Quincey, [McCarthy] 558—C
COLIBACILLOSIS: See Bacillus
COLIC: See Gallbladder calculi
COLITIS, influenza pericolitis, [Winternitz] 1113—ab
mucous, so-called, 1951
treatment, desensitization by autovaccines, [Mogena] 2071—ab
treatment metaphen and glycerin enemas, 314
ulcerative, [Paulson] 636—C
ulcerative, chronic, [Bargen & Buie] 65—C
ulcerative, transfusions in, [Sinek] 1896—ab; [Hulst] 2242—ab
COLLAPSE Therapy: See Bronchiectasis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
COLLECTION: See also Credit
agencies and methods, 1480
company, Birdsell Loan and Finance Co., 1087—ME
COLLEGE Inn Tomato Juice Cocktail, 45
COLLEGES: See Schools, Medical; University
COLLIERY Explosions: See Mines
COLLINS Plasters, 1320—BI
COLLOIDS: See Silver; Sulphur
Reactions: Cerebrospinal Fluid
COLON: See also Colitis
cancer and adenomatosis coli, [Felsen & Wells] ★683
diverticulitis, roentgen sign, [Jansson] 976—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
irrigation, dangers, 1509
irritable, sodium ricinoleate for, [Burger] 877—ab
response to cathartics, 1085—E
COLOR: See also Glasses
coloring oily solutions, 2135
McCormick's Bee Brand Food Color, 1301
COLORADO State Medical Society resolution on institutional advertising, 544
COLORIMETER: See Cerebrospinal Fluid protein
COLSON Safety Inhalator, 1760
COLUMBIA University, 1237
COMA: See Diabetes Mellitus
COMMANDER Fancy Short Patent Flour, 1472
COMMITTEE on Chronic Illness, 1312
COMMODITY Research Bureau questionnaire on cigarets, 230—BI
COMMUNION cup, dangers, 1633
COMMUNITY: See also Society
physician and the community, 696—E; 697—ME
COMPENSATION Law: See Workmen's Compensation Acts
of Physicians: See Fees; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
COMPLEMENT Fixation: See Amebiasis; Cancer diagnosis; Chickenpox; Gonorrhea; Herpes zoster
titer of human serum, [Buchholz] 1820—ab
COMPRESSES: See Magnesium sulphate
CONCEPTION: See also Fertility; Sterility
Prevention: See also Birth Control
prevention after rape, 1782
CONFERENCE of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, 1859
on Child Welfare (fourth), Brno, 307
on Handicapped Child, 706
CONGO Natives: See Negroes
Trypanosomiasis: See Trypanosomiasis
CONGRESS: See also International; Medical Congress; National; and under Societies at end of letter S
of Anatomic Society, 55
of Dermatology and Syphilology, Italy, 1694
of Internal Medicine, Italy, 944
of Lyons, 2214
of Medicine (fifth), Rosario, 553
of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Buenos Aires) 946; (Italy) 1863
of Orthopedics, Italy, 1863
of Surgery (fourteenth), Italy, 1099
CONGRESS, U.S., limits medical service for C W A employees, 626
Medical Bills in: See under Legislation
CONSOMMÉ: See Soup
CONSTIPATION: See also Cathartics; Enema
amebiasis with, 2135
in child, 395
CONSTITUTION, anthropometric research, Rome, 1695
body build and metabolism, 1228—E
serologic maturation processes and latent immunity, [Hirzfeld] 1648—ab
CONSULTATION: See also Pregnancy hygiene centers (free), protest against, Paris, 709
service (Mount Sinai), for patients of moderate means, [Baehr] 1305—ME
CONSUMERS Gold Seal Vitamin D Milk, 1155
CONTAGION: See also Infection
factor in certain heart and joint diseases, [Carden] ★835
means of avoiding in nursling, 2216
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE: See Infectious Diseases
Reporting: See Disease, reportable
CONTINUITY, sense of, 1841—ab
CONTRACEPTIVES: See Birth Control
CONTRACT: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Practice: See Medicine
Surgeons: See Surgeons
CONTRACTION: See Elbow
CONVALESCENT Serum: See Erysipelas; Measles; Scarlet Fever
CONVULSIONS: See also Eclampsia; Epilepsy
acetonemic, in childhood, vs. hypoglycemia, [Fanconi] 1649—ab
carotid sinus reflex rôle in, [Weiss] 161—ab
emotion in precipitating, [Fremont-Smith] 1431—ab
in childhood, 854; [Peterman] ★1729
Lowe Memorial Research Fund to study, 2032
of undetermined etiology, [Nielsen] 2143—ab
toxemia, treatment, [Thomas] 1429—ab
COOK County Hospital: See Hospitals
COOPER Serum: See Pneumonia treatment
COOPERATIVE ADVERTISING BUREAU: See Advertising
COPELAND Bill, 696—E; 1486
COPPER, action on erythropoiesis, [Stein] 161—ab
Sulphate: See also Trachoma treatment
sulphate, Cupricsticks, 1681
CORAMINE in denarcotization and resuscitation, [Wood] 321—ab
CORD Bladder: See Bladder
CORN diet, nutritional disease of childhood from, [Williams] 1110—ab
meal, Bewley's Blue Ribbon Cream, 843
Syrup: See Syrup
CORNEA: See also Keratitis
necrosis from Larieuse, [Moran] ★286
ulcers, 2047
CORONER may serve writ on sheriff, 1622
CORPORATIONS: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Practice of Medicine by: See Medicine, practice
CORPUS CALLOSUM, tuberculosis, hemiplegia due to, [Montgomery] 404—ab
CORPUS LUTEUM hemorrhages, [Markum] 1992—ab
cysts, effects of hormones in, [Siegmund] 2241—ab
CORTIN in progressive muscular dystrophy, [Mendelson] ★604
COSMETICS: See also Eyelash dye
nonallergic, 1422
past and present, [Downing] ★2088
scope of N. N. R., 2102
Tugwell bill, 696—E; 1486
COTTAGE Evaporated Milk, 2105
COUNTERIRRITATION, therapeutics of, 2043
COVER: See Instruments
COWS: See Cattle; Tuberculosis, bovine
Horn: See Fractures, treatment
COXA PLANA: See Osteochondritis deformans juvenilis
CRAMPS, leg, in pregnancy, calcium for, [White] 492—ab
muscle, relation to drowning, 70
CRANIUM: See also Brain; Head; Occiput Bone; Petrous Bone; Temporal Bone
fracture, deafness after, 316
injury, decerebrate rigidity after, [Vernon] 966—ab
injury, encephalography in, [Lippens] 1816—ab
Pressure in: See Cerebrospinal Fluid; Intracranial Pressure
roentgenography, head immobilization for, [Moore] 1881—ab
Scaphocephalic Skull: See Morquio's Disease
tumor, osteomas produced by meningeal fibroblastomas, [Echlin] 1718—ab
CRAWFORD, JOHN, rare book of, given to Osler Historical Society, 379
CRAZY CRYSTALS, 1869—BI
CREAM of tartar, McCormick's Bee Brand, 693
CREATINE metabolism in gestation, [Kessler] 1817—ab
metabolism with hypothyroidism, [Poncher & others] ★1132
CREATINEMIA: See Blood creatine
CREATININE clearance (Rehberg), [Lassen] 1807—ab
injected, elimination, [Kay] 410—ab
metabolism in pregnancy, [Kessler] 1817—ab
CREDIT: See also Collection
Bureau established, Wichita, 938
Lake County Physicians Business Bureau organized, 937
CREMATION, statistics on, 1416

CRIMINALS, castration, 631; (correction) 941
tendencies in twins, 1098
CRIMSON aniline crystals, 1181
CRIPPLES, to prevent, Germany, 225
CRONIN Lowe Reaction: See Cancer diagnosis
CROSS-agglutination: See Blood groups
CROWLEY'S Vitamin D Milk, 1155
CRUTCHES, for use after injuries to extremities, [Krause] ★1153
CRYSTALLINE Enzymes: See Enzymes
CULTIVATION Vaccinia: See Vaccinia
CULTURES: See Kidney tuberculosis; Maggots: Spirochaeta Pallida; Synovial Fluid; Tissue
Medium: See Gonococcus; Pneumococcus
CUP, Communion: See Communion
CUPRICSTICKS, Cupric Applicators and Special Cupric Applicators, 1681
CURDOLAC Co. Breakfast Preparation, 1384
CURETTAGE: See Uterus
CURRICULUM: See Education, Medical
CURRY powder, McCormick's Bee Brand, 768
CURTISS Butterfinger, 1154
Easy Aces Candy, 1301
CUSHING Syndrome: See Pituitary Body
CUTIS laxa: See Skin
CYANIDES: See also Acid, hydrocyanic
poisoning antidotes: methylene blue, sodium nitrite, triose and sodium thiosulphate, [Hanzlik & Richardson] ★1740
poisoning, deaths, [Fox] 1801—ab; [Foster] 1802—ab
poisoning, methylene blue in, 217—E
CYANOSIS: See also Acrocyanosis
of finger nails, 560
CYPRESS Oil (Schimmel and Co.), 1154
CYST: See also Bartholin's Gland; Bones; Brain; Breast inflammation; Ovary; Spine; Uterus
Echinococcic: See Brain; Echinococcosis
traumatic epithelial, of skin, [Wien & Caro] ★197
CYSTEINE hydrochloride (Council report); 929
CYSTEX, 1959—BI
CYSTICERCOSIS of brain as cause of epilepsy, 1168
CYSTITANS, 1320—BI
CYSTITIS: See Bladder inflammation
CYSTOSCOPE: See Bladder; Prostatectomy

D

DAIRYLAND Vitamin D Milk, 1155
DALGERINE, 1320—BI
DANDRUFF remover, Liquid Arvon, 860—BI
DARLING'S Histoplasmosis: See Histoplasmosis
DAVIDSON'S Spun Bread, 606; 769
DAVIS Escape Apparatus: See Submarines
DAVIS, ROBERT, resigns from American Hospital (Neuilly), 56
DEAD BODY: See Cadavers; Embalming
DEAFNESS after skull fracture, 316
DEATH: See also Cremation; Embalming; Murder; Suicide; and list of Deaths at end of letter D
Asphyxial: See Asphyxia
causes, verification, France, 1241
from drowning, [Werner] 2237—ab; [Schmid] 2237—ab
from fright in normal person, 314
of Physicians: See Physicians
Rate: See Vital Statistics
Thymic: See Lymphatism
unexpected and sudden, in childhood, [Siwe] 1728—ab
DECALCIFICATION: See Bone
DECEREBRATE Rigidity: See Rigidity
DECHLORIDATION: See Chlorides
DECUBITUS, tachypnea (paroxysmal) of, [Cibils Aguirre] 651—ab
ulcers, tannic acid for, [Latimer] ★751; [Pollack] 1322—C
DEFIANCE Pure Evaporated Milk, 693
DEFORMITIES: See also Knee; Spine fracture
study of congenitally malformed children, 2033
DEGENERATES, prevention of inferiority, [Bonne] 1897—ab
DEGENERATION, multiple, new type, [Lange] 496—ab
DEGREES: See also Licensure; Titles
earned and unearned, A. M. A. on, 702
honorary M.D. bestowed on R. H. Chittenden, 219; 297—E
of doctor of medical science, Columbia to confer, 1237
DEHYDRATION in infants, dextrose intravenously for oliguria, 1502—E; [Marples] 1528—ab
DEICHER-Hanganatziu Test: See Glandular Fever
DEKRYSIL capsules, death from, 1314
DELAFIELD'S Hematoxylin: See Hematoxylin
DELICIOUS Brand Pineapple, 931
DEMENTIA PARALYTICA: See Paralysis, General, of insane
DEMENTIA PRAECOX, rigidity, muscular viscosity in, [Finkelman] 1432—ab
treatment, insulin, [Zackel] 1181; 1244; [Sharp] 2144—ab
treatment, manganese, of schizophrenic disorders, [Hoskins] 1259—ab
treatment, oxygen, [Hinsie] 1338—ab
treatment, placental blood, of schizophrenia, [Galant] 2240—ab
DEMENTIA PRAECOX—Continued
treatment, sulphur, of schizophrenia, [Langelüddeke] 1819—ab
DEMIANOFF'S Sign: See Backache
DENARCOTIZATION: See Anesthesia, *tri*bromethanol
DENTAL Caries: See Teeth
health exhibit at Century of Progress, [Carey] ★1710
hygiene, program, Illinois, 138
Practice Acts: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
technicians and politics, 858
DENTISTRY: See also American Dental Association
Association for the Advancement of University Education in, organized, 1095
DENTISTS connected with hospitals, ★1014
occupational diseases, [Löwy] 2239—ab
DEPILATORY: See Hair removal
DEPRESSION: See under Economics
DE QUINCEY, use of opium in common cold noted by, [McCarthy] 558—C
DERMATITIS: See also Eczema; Grain itch; Pruritus; Urticaria; etc.
effect on internal organs, [Milbradt] 1539—ab
exfoliative, fatalities, [Poole & Wehger] ★745
exfoliative (Hebra), after Colloidal Sulphur (Doak) intravenously, [Tobias] ★1295
fatal, from paraphenylenediamine in dyed fur, 1509
from Alcaligenes abortus in veterinarian, 69
from arsphenamine, [Shaffer] 1718—ab
from caustic soda, 313
from crude oil, 1702
from dry cleaned clothing, [Hollander] 66—C
from Liquid Arvon, 860—BI
from spun glass Christmas tree ornaments, 1249; 1874
from sulphur ointment, acute interstitial myocarditis after, [Maxwell] 1804—ab
herpetiformis in vaccination, 789
seasonal, caused by synergic infection, [Brier & Hofmann] ★1379
venenata from plants, 1517
X-ray: See Roentgen Rays
DERMATOLOGY, Congress of, Italy, 1694
DERMATOLYSIS: See Skin
DERMATOMYOSITIS, [McGarrahan] ★680
DERMATOSIS: See Skin disease
DERMOGRAPHY, [Hoff] 415—ab
DERMOTUBIN: See Tuberculin test
DESENSITIZATION: See Anaphylaxis and Allergy; Colitis
DESICCATION Therapy: See Blood Vessels disease
DETROIT Creamery Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2025
DEUTERIUM: See Water, "heavy"
DEUTSCHE Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie, 56
Gesellschaft für Chirurgie, 2036
Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin, 631
DEVIL'S Grip: See Diaphragmatic Spasm
DEXTRI-MALTOSE, Mead's Powdered Whole Milk with Dextri-Maltose, 1301
DEXTROSE, Ampoule Solution Dextrose, 929
Ampoule Sterile Solution Dextrose, U.S.P., 537
dosage forms accepted for N.N.R., 1154
ingestion, urea, total nonprotein nitrogen and chloride in blood after, [Bruger] 1719—ab
Injection: See also Anesthesia; Dehydration; Furunculosis
injection, diuresis produced by, [Woodward] 1975—ab
injection (intravenous) after operation, 316
injection (intravenous) effect on propulsion rate in small intestine, [Quigley & Hightstone] ★1002
injection (intravenous) of hypertonic solutions, effects, especially on spinal fluid pressure, [Masserman] ★2084
Insulin Treatment: See Heart insufficiency
kidney permeability for, and insulin, [Bufano] 1820—ab
phleboclysis, prescribing of, [Fantus] ★2165
tolerance and activity of insulin, [Himsworth] 2066—ab
tolerance test, factors influencing, 2028—E
Treatment: See Carbon Monoxide poisoning; Heart disease; Infants, New-Born
DIABETES, BRONZE: See Hemochromatosis
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, encephalography in mental states with, [Schube] 800—ab
kidney function in, [Iversen] 418—ab
pinealoma transplant in tuber cinereum with, [Stringer] 1889—ab
tetra-iodophenolphthalein elimination in, [Pinelli] 1990—ab
treatment, pituitary powder by intranasal insufflation, [Smith] ★660
DIABETES MELLITUS, abdominal splanchnopathy (chronic) and, [Cannavò] 253—ab
acidosis, abdominal symptoms, [McKittrick] 801—ab
amblyopia, [Shannon] 2229—ab
blood cholesterol in, [Grieshaber] 1728—ab
blood fat in, vs. epinephrine, [Sullivan] 1976—ab
carbohydrate tolerance after giving dextrose and insulin, [Ellis] 2235—ab
coma (neglected), fluid factor in treatment, [Byrom] 1986—ab
coma refractory to insulin, [Jamieson] 1806—ab
DIABETES MELLITUS—Continued
complications, atheroma and coronary thrombosis, [Cullinan] 1986—ab
complications, diffuse ulceration of esophagus and trachea, [Vinson] 323—ab
complications, moniliasis of skin, [Traut & others] ★1290
complications, pseudoxanthoma elasticum with angioid streaks of retina, [Sugg & Stetson] ★1369
complications, staphylococcic infections, use of toxoid, [Gilchrist] 1979—ab
dinitrophenol contraindicated in, 2135
etiology, 562
etiology, exogenic factors, [Curschmann] 1896—ab
etiology, syphilitic, in infants, [Mikulowski] 1892—ab
fat and diabetic patient, 294—E
gangrene and infections of lower extremities, treatment, [Dillon] 1338—ab
gangrene in unusual location, [Elkin] ★2182
heredity, [Cammidge] 1891—ab
immunity, [Richardson] 569—ab
in children, growth in, 315
in children, management, [Bader] 1437—ab
in enzygotic twins, 1242
insulin, attempted suicide with, [Beardwood] ★765
insulin coma in pregnant diabetic, [Jacobsen] 1898—ab
insulin (crystalline), action, 470
insulin dosage in: effect of diet on, [Holcomb] 2064—ab
insulin hypoglycemia, 1104
insulin in, carbohydrate metabolism and rhythmic hepatic functioning, [Mollerstrom] 488—ab
insulinemia, 1097
nostrum, Uvursin, 1867—BI
patients, association, England, 943
patients, supervision, 1243
potential, and glycosuria, 1325
renal diabetes or, 1422
suprarenals degeneration in, [Brookfield] 1722—ab
surgery in, 226
syphilis and, 1521
tetra-iodophenolphthalein elimination in, [Pinelli] 1990—ab
treatment, 865
treatment, diet, Baldinger's Bread, 538
treatment, diet, Cellu products, 457; 693; 1004
treatment, diet, Curdolac Breakfast Preparation, 1384
treatment, splanchnic nerve section, [de Takáts] 244—ab
tuberculosis in, [Kennedy] 722—ab; [Root] 1260—ab; 1438—ab
DIABETES, RENAL or diabetes mellitus, 1422
in patient with one kidney, [Strauss] 1347—ab
DIACETYLMORPHINE: See *di*ACETYLMORPHINE
DIAGNOSIS: See also under names of specific diseases
borborygmi, 597—ab
odor of breath, 181—ab
sighing respiration ("breathlessness") as symptom, [Baker] 1537—ab
use of senses in, 27—ab
way he walks, 353—ab
DIAL: See Radium
DIAPHRAGM, anatomic changes after phrenicectomy, [Stanbury] 2068—ab
DIAPHRAGMATIC SPASM, epidemic pleurodynia, [Richter & Levine] ★898
DIARRHEA: See also Dysentery
after taking iron preparations, 1252
in otitis media in children, [Brokman] 1648—ab
DIASTASE in Urine: See Urine
DIASTOLE: See Heart beat
DIATHERMY, apparatus aid to prostate massage, 235
apparatus, Fischer Diathermy and Electrocoagulation Unit, 1382
apparatus, Victor, 2102
short wave, [Kowarschik] 167—ab
Treatment: See also Asthma; Lip cancer; Pneumonia; Rectum gonorrhea
treatment of kidneys, effect on function, [Page] ★1131
DIATHESIS, hemorrhagic, in purpura haemorrhagica, [Landau] 1112—ab
hemorrhagic, splenectomy in hemogenia, 2127
DICK Test: See Scarlet Fever
DICKENS, HENRY (Sir), auto fatality, 305
DIET: See also Food; Infants, feeding; Nutrition; Vitamins
Cellulose in: See Cellulose
Children's: See Children
Cholesterol in: See Cholesterol
cocaine poisoning as affected by, [Nedzel] 2231—ab
Corn in: See Corn
effect on dental structure, 708
effect on suprarenals, [Gohar] 1343—ab
endocrine deficiency and, [Gardiner-Hill] 1443—ab
Fat: See Fat
feeding habits of races, 1924—ab
for average person, 226
Hollywood: See Stardom's

DIET—Continued
in national emergencies, 46—E
ingenuity, 296—E
Ketogenic: See Epilepsy; Pyelitis; Urinary Tract infections; Urology
Maize: See Corn
Phosphorus in: See Phosphorus
Protein in: See Protein
restricted (drastic voluntary), beriberi after, [Riesman & Davidson] ★2000
school lunches, regulation, Japan, 2038
table in boys' boarding school, [Horan] ★836
Therapeutic: See under Celiac Disease; Diabetes Mellitus; Hematemesis; Lupus vulgaris; Melena; Obesity; Purpura haemorhagica; Tuberculosis in children; Urticaria
to increase and decrease blood clotting function, [Kugelmass] ★207
DIETHYLAMINE Pyridine Betacarbonic Acid: See Narcotics poisoning
DIGALEN, Tablets Digalen-Roche, 929
DIGESTION, leukocytosis, 620—E
of beef proteins in stomach, [Maltby] 1807—ab
of protein, effect of roughage on, [Adolph] 2063—ab
postmortem, of stomach, 715
DIGESTIVE TRACT: See also Gastro-Intestinal Tract
American Journal of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, 1167
disease of upper part, treatment, [Weir & Walters] ★93
DIGITALIS: See also Digalen
standardization, plea for, [Levy] 862—C; [Edmunds] 1246—C; [McGuigan] 1247—C; (reply) [Levy] 1247—C; [Hanzlik] 2218—C
DI-HYDRANOL, 1564
DIIODOTHYRONINE: See Myxedema treatment
DIIODOTYROSINE: See Hyperthyroidism
DILAUDID-N. N. R., 2024
DINITRENAL, toxic manifestation (pruritus) due to, [Hirsch] 950—C
DINITRO-ORTHOCRESOL, clinical applications, [Dodds] 882—ab
DINITROPHENOL: See also Dinitrenal
actions, [Tainter] 405—ab
allergic reaction, [Frumess] ★1219
contraindicated in diabetes, 2135
detection and estimation, [Bolliger] 2067—ab
ear complication from, [Dintenfass] ★838
metabolic stimulant, 542—E
poisoning, [Jackson & Duvall] ★1844; [Isaacs] 2218—C
poisoning, fatal, [Poole & Haining] ★1141; [Tainter & Wood] ★1147; 1314; 1156—E
toxic actions in psychobiologic underactivity, [Masserman & Goldsmith] ★523
toxicity, 562; [Quick] 1419—C; 1508
DINOSAURS, bones and teeth of, 1966
DIOTHANE: See Anesthesia
DIPHENYLTHIOCARBAZONE: See Lead poisoning
DIPHTHERIA, bacillus, differentiation, [Dockeray] 1723—ab
bacillus, 510 strains, [Carter] 728—ab
carriers, auto-infection, [Lausecker] 1346—ab
immunization, anatoxin, 58
immunization, anatoxin (Ramon), 10 years experience, 1626
immunization, anatoxin, results, Belgium, 554
immunity (passive), duration, [Jones] 880—ab
immunization campaign (annual), Philadelphia, 1312
immunization campaign, California, 462
immunization campaign, Colorado, 1309
immunization campaign, Indiana, 299
immunization, Dallas, 1238
immunization, New York State, 1506
immunization, toxoid, 550
immunization, toxoid, effect of age, dilution and dosage, [Levin] 1880—ab
immunization, toxoid, of medical students and nurses, [Keller & Harris] ★2163
immunized persons, occurrence of diphtheria in, 1180; [Saunders] 804—ab
in Germany, 1625; 1626
malignant, transfusion in, [Dimmel] 256—ab
mortality in large cities of U. S., ★1758
mortality, no deaths in Savannah in 1933, 378
mortality rate reduced, Rhode Island, 851
of skin, mouth and throat and vulvovaginitis, [Cantrell] ★1295
paralysis (facial) after, [Seckel] 732—ab
DIPHTHERIA—Continued
relations between diseases of animals and of man, 385
Schick test in new-born, [Rothholz] 1975—ab
Schick test in nurses, [Hektoen & Johnson] ★41
Schick testing and active immunization during outbreak, [Barbour] 165—ab
seasonal variations, 146
serums, therapeutic action, [Kolle] 1649—ab
toxin, production, [Hosoya] 729—ab
Toxoid: See also Diphtheria, immunization
toxoid, acute nephritis after use of, 1251
toxoid, Alum Precipitated (Refined), 605; 1942
Toxoid (National Drug Co.), 292
toxoid, Refined Diphtheria Toxoid (Alum Precipitated)-Lederle, 1680
toxoid, Refined Diphtheria Toxoid (Alum Precipitated) (National Drug Co.), 605
toxoid, Refined Diphtheria Toxoid Alum Precipitated-Squibb, 605
toxoid with vs. without alum, value as shown by Schick test, [White & Schlageter] ★915
transmission, cat in, [Brooks] 797—ab
DIPHYLOBOTHRIUM latum: See Tapeworm Infestation
DIPLOMAS: See Licensure; Obstetrics
DIRECTORY: See American Medical Directory
DISEASE: See also Death; Diagnosis; Epidemics; Vital Statistics; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Carriers: See also Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever; Typhoid
carriers, books as, 476
cause and effect, 1732—ab
changing problem of, 1240
Committee on Chronic Illness, 1312
in beggars, 776
introduced by airplane, Australia, 1172
of animals and of man, relation between, 385
poverty and, 134—E
reportable contagious disease, Missouri, 221
reportable, in 1933, Germany, 1625
sedentary, 551
DISINFECTION: See Swimming pools
DISLOCATION: See also Acromioclavicular Joint; Clavicle; Hip Joint; Patella; Shoulder; Spine
treatment, procaine hydrochloride injections, [Fitch] 148—C; [Weisman] 714—C
DISPENSARIES, psychotherapy in, [Platonov] 1349—ab
Rockefeller Foundation aids, in Bucharest, 947
DISTEMPER of dog, virus relation to human influenza, [Eichhorn & Pyle] ★2082
DIURESIS, method of recording, [Gower] 405—ab
prescription of diuretics in palatable form, 1252
produced by dextrose injection, [Woodward] 1975—ab
DIVERTICULUM: See Bladder; Colon; Duodenum; Intestines; Urethra calculi
DIVING: See under Swimming
DIVINYL Ether; Oxide: See Anesthesia, vinyl ether
DIVORCE in German Reich, 1919-1932, 1774
DÖDERLEIN, ALBERT, 1098
DOGS, carrier of scarlet fever, 1252
Distemper: See Distemper
prophylactic vaccination against rabies, 1180; 2130
rat-bite fever from, [Ripley & Van Sant] ★1917
worms in, treatment, 1326
DONATIONS: See Hospitals
DONOR: See Blood Transfusion
DONOVAN Bodies: See Granuloma inguinale
DOPA Reaction: See Vitamin C
DRAINAGE: See Biliary Tract; Cisterna Magna; Duodenum; Gastro-Intcstinal Tract; Pleura
DRESSING (Salad): See Mayonnaise
DRESSINGS, thyroid, retaining, [Weinstein] ★928
Hydrochloric Acid: See Fistula, intestinal
DRILL Channels: See Tibia
DRINKING cup, common, dangers, 1633
DRINKS: See Beverages
DROPPER: See under Eyes
DROWNING, 1954
death from, [Werner] 2237—ab; [Schmid] 2237—ab
muscle cramps relation to, 70
problem of submersion, [Norris] 1796—ab
DRUGS: See also Pharmaceutical; Pharmacopela; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
A. M. A. resolution on irregularities in sales, 2198; 2202
A. M. A. resolution opposing exploitation over radio, 2114; 2197
Addiction: See *di*Acetylmorphine; Narcotics; Opium; etc
biochemorphic vs. chemopharmacodynamic, [Macht] 557—C
Eruption: See Alurate; Arsphenamine
expensive, economical use, 1415
Hypnotic: See Hypnotics
names of medicines in motion pictures, (Chicago Medical Society resolution) 774; (Council report) 2103
prescribed medicines, oppose preparation by laymen, 856
reactions, dangerous, [Quick] 1419—C
seizures in January, 628
to control urine reaction, 1874
Tugwell-Copeland bill, 696—E; 1486; 1771
DRUNKENNESS: See Alcoholism
DRY CLEANING, hazards, [Hollander] 66—C; [Cumming] 148—C
toxic cirrhosis of liver from carbon tetrachloride, [Poindexter & Greene] ★2015
DUCHENNE Paralysis: See Paralysis
DUCO cement to fasten seams of dust cover for instrument, [Laird] 951—C
lacquering, signs of intoxication, [Ellermann] 810—ab
DUOCHROME Method: See Refraction
DUODENAL JUICE: See Duodenum secretion
DUODENUM, diverticulum, [Cromie] 969—ab
drainage in uremia, [Patiño Mayer] 805—ab
duodenocholangeitis and Lamblia intestinalis, [Stalder] 1112—ab
flora in pernicious anemia, [Otto] 734—ab
inversion (right-sided), [Weinbren] 1815—ab
lesions, preoperative and postoperative treatment, [Weir & Walters] ★93; ★94
Roentgen Study: See Peptic Ulcer, duodenal
secretion (juice) for pernicious anemia, [Kühnau] 85—ab
transduodenal decompression in acute mechanical ileus, [Roberts] ★1149
tumor, leiomyosarcoma, [Andersen] 1188—ab
tumor, sarcoma, partial duodenectomy for, [Williamson] 2065—ab
Ulcer: See Peptic Ulcer
DURA MATER: See Meninges
DUST: See also Bakelite; Excelsior
cover for laboratory instruments, [Laird] 951—C
house, sensitivity to, 234
test of capacity of nose to collect, 471
DWARFISM, treatment, antuitrin, [Goldberg] 1885—ab
treatment, anterior hypophyseal extract, [Shelton] 2055—ab
with chronic interstitial nephritis, [Amesse] 967—ab
DYES: See Aniline dyes; Azo dyes; Clothing; Fur: Phenylenediamine; Shoe dyes
Acridine: See Gonorrhea
Eyelash: See Eyelash
DYSENTERY: See also Diarrhea
Amebic: See Amebiasis
bacillary, 553
bacillus (atypical) cause of, [Weinberger] ★916
bacillus (Sonne), enteritis outbreak due to, [Loudon] 165—ab
Shigella dysenteriae, new serologic variety, [de Assis] 496—ab
DYSMENORRHEA, 559
treatment, calcium, [Boynton] 1529—ab
treatment, follutein, [Witherspoon] 2232—ab
treatment, presacral nerve resection, [Adson & Masson] ★986; [DeCourcy] 1881—ab
DYSPAREUNIA: See Coitus
DYSPHAGIA of anemic women, [Hurst] ★582
DYSPNEA and neurocirculatory asthenia, 69
DYSTROPHY: See also Bones; Chondrodystrophy; Nails
adiposogenital, 313
Muscular: See also Myotonia
muscular, glycine effect on myocarditis in, 954
muscular, glycine in, [Reinhold & others] ★261
muscular, progressive, cortin in, [Mendelson] ★604

DEATHS

A

Abbott, Walter Harry, 786
Abbott, William Raseboom, 1418
Abramson, Harry Louis, 1695
Adair, John Willis, 859
Adams, Ernest Owen, 2041
Addington, Elbert Lee, 635
Adkins, Merle Theron, 860
Adkins, William Nevin, 389
Adler, Lewis Harry, Jr., 1173
Aiken, William Holcombe, 1417
Akers, Franklin P. H., 1320
Akridge, Henry Lonzoe, 228
Albers, Anna, 2129
Albers, Henry William, 2129
Albertoni, Pietro, 1864
Albon, George Edward, 1696
Albright, James Alexander, 785
Aldes, Harry, 1319
Alexander, Keeton, 1245
Allen, Alexander Duncan, 2041
Allen, Carroll W., 2039
Allen, Howard Oliver, 2041
Allen, John Berton, 860
Allen, Larcus B., 474
Allen, Thomas Dowe, 1867
Allen, Wilson Adolphus, 2040
Allis, Jere Augustus, 859
Alsop, Thomas, 635
Amador, Raoul Arthur, 1957
Ames, Andrew James, 1866
Ames, Howard Banks, 1630
Ammerman, Charles Clark, 1245
Anderson, George Church, 2041
Anderson, Raymond Wallace, 60
Anderson, Winfield Bruce, 2040
Angelucci, Arnaldo, 1776
Anglin, William Gardiner, 1629
Appleton, Egbert G., 229
Arbogast, Peter D., 1867
Arey, Hugh Custer, 2217
Arlt, Frederick William, 1778
Armstrong, Aaron E., 786
Armstrong, Henry Edward, 474
Armstrong, Minard J., 2040
Aron, Alexander Abraham, 1174
Aronson, Louis Simon, 712
Arrington, John, 1246
Artelt, Henry, 1320
Artz, Charles Vinton, 1958
Ash, Wilfred Anthony, 2040
Aten, William Henry, 1319
Atheneos, John Nicholas, 1778
Atkins, William Daniel, 1319
Atkinson, Jefferson Lee, 785
Austin, Adelbert Morton, 1778
Austin, Howard H., 474

B

Babb, Walter Milton, 1696
Babcock, Isaac George, 1957
Bacon, David Nelson, 1418
Bacon, Knox, 1514
Bacon, William David, 860
Bacon, William Farquhar, 1173
Baddour, Raschid S., 1320
Baehr, Edmund Michael, 310
Baeumler, Christian, 145
Baggs, David W., 1779
Bailey, Robert Thomas, 1958
Bainter, George Frederick, 1630
Baird, William James, 785
Baker, Clarence Atwood, 1630
Baker, Elliott Lawson, Jr., 229
Baker, Minnie Dell, 1174
Baker, William Wesley, 786
Balcerzak, Anthony, 147
Baldwin, John Willis, 2129
Ballin, Max, 948
Banfield, James C., 556
Bang, Edward Otto, 556
Bankston, Richard Coopender, 949
Barber, Calvin Fremyre, 2039
Barber, Stanley White, 229
Barbrick, John Fraser, 474
Barclay, Anderson P., 1246
Barker, Perley Newel, 1958
Barlow, Louis Eugene, 60
Barnes, Carl V., 1958
Barnes, Harry Lee, 1629
Barnes, Irving Culver, 390
Barnette, John Adams, 1696
Barr, James D., 713
Barrett, Charles J., 1696
Barrett, Max Culbertson, 785
Barricelli, Giovanni Alphonso, 1779
Barrington, Richard L., 1696
Barritt, Robert James, 474
Barron, Edmond D., 147
Barthmaier, John M., 859
Bartine, Charles Orin W., 1319
Barton, William Peyton, 1866
Barton, William R., 1958
Bates, Conway, 2129
Bates, Walter Earnest, 1101
Bateson, Uriah Edward, 1246
Battey, Sumter B., 635
Bayly, Russell, 1867
Bazell, James Willard, 1174
Bazy, Pierre, 781
Beach, Edward Meeker, 859
Beahan, Albert Leroy, 1957
Beall, William Winter, 949
Beardslee, Edgar Voorheis, 2040
Beattie, William Walter, 1777
Beaudet, J. Esdras, 1867
Beck, Clement Milton, 1779
Beck, Henry Allan, 311
Becker, Louis Dunster, 785
Becket, Stanley J.: See Beckett, Stanley J.
Beckett, Stanley J., 1778
Bedell, Warren Augustus, 1631
Beers, Harry Lynn, 147
Benadom, Josephus W., 60
Bennett, Charles Clifford, 1866
Bennett, Charles Fremont, 2040
Bennett, James Bates, 1101
Bennett, Jesse C., 1957
Benton, John R., 1630
Berg, Robert H., 2041
Berger, Albert J., 1418
Bermingham, Francis Henry, 1867
Berry, George Francis, 474
Berry, William, 147
Besner, Achille, 1866
Best, David Bigger, 555
Biankini, Anton, 786
Bickel, Edwin Forrest, 389
Biggers, Millard F., 2041
Biggs, Elmer Le Roy, 2129
Billing, Samuel Aydelotte, 1697
Bingham, James Rutherford, 1174
Binkley, John Thomas, 1320
Biorn, Nels Andrew, 859
Bird, Floyd Alvah, 949
Black, Davidson D., 1240
Black, Emmett, 949
Black, Jeremiah Edward, 860
Black, William, 1866
Black, William Clifton, 948
Black, William Gibson, 1418
Black, William Hill, 1630
Blackwell, Ernest Chandos, 1246
Blades, George Clinton, 229
Blakeley, Nathan Hall, 785
Blakeslee, Oscar O., 1174
Blauvelt, Alonzo, 948
Blesh, Abraham Lincoln, 858
Blue, William Stockton, 310
Boals, Addison Orr, 311
Bobo, Walter Thompson, 556
Boggs, S. E., 311
Bohannan, Charles Gorden, 1957
Bohannon, Clyde Clement, 784
Bolibaugh, William R., 1958
Bolio, Edmund J., 1418
Bond, Benjamin Franklin, 310
Bond, Jesse Fred, 1319
Bondurant, William E. H., 786
Bouine, James Gordon, 1417
Booher, William R. C., 1958
Boom, Augustus Keefer, 784
Boone, Emma Virginia, 390
Booth, Charles Francis, 228
Booze, William S., 229
Boren, Nels A.: See Biorn, Nels A.
Bormann, Adam Glandorf, 713
Borneman, John S., 859
Bosman, John William, 555
Boss, Rufus D., 60
Boureau, 551
Bourland, Francis Marion, 949
Bousquet, Prof., 1414
Bouvier, Joseph Peter, 1696
Bowen, Jane Mason, 1779
Bowes, William Joseph, 635
Boyce, William Ben, 310
Boyd, John Elliott, 784
Boyd, Le Roy, 1173
Boyd, Lee Roy: See Boyd, Le Roy
Boyde, Harry Arthur, 1958
Boyette, Eli Crawford, 2128
Boynton, Harry Hollister, 1779
Braafladt, Louis Henry, 310
Bradley, Charles Chittenden, 1630
Brady, Walter Charles, 1696
Bragaw, Griswald, 1867
Branch, Charles Henry, 229
Brant, Austin Trafton, 229
Breitbart, Joseph Roosevelt, 311
Brewer, Joseph Francis, 1630
Brien, Frederick Graham, 1174
Brierly, Henry A., 1173
Bringhurst, Joseph, 784
Brinton, Wilmer, 784
Brioso Vasconcelos, Angel, 548
Britt, Clarence Irvin, 1957
Brockbank, Thomas W., 785
Brockett, Floyd Percy, 1319
Brookins, Claude Brantley, 390
Brooks, Gaius Fabius, 2040
Broughton, Lyman C., 59
Brown, Andrew Pinkney, 228
Brown, Artemas, 2129
Brown, Cecil W., 555
Brown, Charles Robert, 147
Brown, Christian Henry, 556
Brown, James Joseph, 858
Brown, Joel Carlton, 1958
Brown, Russell Duncan, 713
Buchanan, William B., 229
Buck, William W., 1696
Buker, S. Hilton, 1174
Bullock, Charles Ross, 1514
Burci, Enrico, 1317
Burgess, Vincent, 1697
Burke, Charles Oren, 1777
Burke, Robert Alonzo, 1958
Burnett, Thomas Francis, 1696
Burns, Clarence John, 1778
Burris, Samuel O., 1958
Burton, Richard C., 2128
Burwell, Enoch A., 949
Butler, George D., 785
Butterfield, Everett Henry, 390
Buzard, Albert Milton, 1958
Byers, Herbert P., 634

C

Cahill, William Ambrose, 2128
Cain, Daniel Benton, 310
Caire, Nemours, 556
Cairns, Kelso Carmichael, 1631
Caldwell, Beverly, 1958
Caldwell, Charles Edward, 1629
Calhoun, John N.: See Calhoon, John N.
Calhoon, John Newton, 949
Callan, Geo. John: See Mueller-schoen, Geo. John
Callery, Vincent Aloysius, 1957
Callicott, Thomas Pleasant, 474
Camenisch, Solon Wm.: See Cameron, Solon Wm.
Cameron, Ida B., 311
Cameron, Irving Heward, 310
Cameron, Solon William, 786
Campbell, Jesse Franklin, 949
Campbell, Joseph Lemuel, 1174
Campbell, William Ralph, 1173
Canfield, Benton V., 1779
Cannaday, Albert Asa, 1174
Cannon, John W., 556
Card, Charles Wesley, 1418
Carlin, Oscar John, 390
Carmichael, Henry Barker W., 229
Carns, Daniel Hurst, 1866
Carpenter, Frank Wesley, 1418
Carr, Ada, 2129
Carr, Martin C., 949
Carr, Matthew Lawrence, 473
Carroll, Cole, 147
Carroll, Elizabeth Delia Dixon, 2128
Carson, West Montgomery, 1630
Carson, William Montgomery: See Carson, West Montgomery
Carter, Robert G., 860
Carter, Robert John Mercer, 859
Cartwright, Walker F., 474
Carver, Fred Hann, 1865
Carveth, George Henry, 555
Carvill, Lizzie Maud, 1101
Case, Claude Edward, 948
Case, Ernest Spencer, 390
Caskie, Ambler, 2041
Cassidy, George Alvin, 2129
Castro Escalada, Martin, 946
Cauthorn, Franklin, 1778
Cazeneuve, 2126
Center, Charles Dewey, 1319
Chandler, Arthur B., 948
Chapman, Charles Francis, 310
Chapman, Oliver Marion, 713
Chapman, Thomas Shelby, 310
Chappell, Charles Eugene, 1866
Charlebois, Joseph Albert, 229
Chastain, Robert Benjamin, 785
Chevigny, Julius A., 1629
Chidester, Charles B., 860
Childress, Calvin Hawthorne, 1418
Childs, John Nathaniel, 859
Christian, William Arnold, 1174
Christilaw, John Albert, 1174
Christy, George Hill, 2129
Church, Lucy Barney Hall, 390
Churchill, Alice Gertrude Symonds, 2128
Churchill, John Darling, 1320
Chute, Arthur Lambert, 473
Clark, Burton N., 1866
Clark, Charles Fuller, 949
Clark, Gilbert La Fayette, 1958
Clark, Howard Fitzgerald, 2129
Clark, Lillian Atkins Moore, 1866
Clark, Luther H., 389
Clark, Robert Moses, 1319
Clark, William A., 1865
Clavin, Edward Cole, 1417
Clayton, Charles Edward, 713
Clayton, Robert Lee, 311
Cleveland, Clement, 1777
Clippinger, Wilbur F., 147
Clouchek, Henry Walker, 858
Cobb, Carmotte Ashley, 1245
Cochran, James L., 147
Coffin, George Henry, 860
Colby, William Dennis, 1320
Cole, Cheney Isaac, 1778
Cole, James Joseph, 147
Cole, Mary Temperance, 1418
Cole, William Hughes, 786
Collins, Fred A., 311
Collom, Spencer Allen, 1957
Comire, Anatole O., 635
Condit, George Smith, 389
Cone, Allen, 556
Conley, Thomas J., 1957
Connell, Richard, 474
Connor, James Arthur, 147
Conterman, Donald Henry, 949
Conway, David Lisle, 785
Conwell, Luther Swiggett, 712
Cook, H. L., 1958
Cook, Miles B., 1867
Cook, Snow Parker Freeman, 1417
Cook, Thomas Hugh G., 1246
Cook, William Edward, 1866
Cooper, Elias Sterling, 1319
Cooper, James E., 1696
Corey, Francis Edwin, 389
Cornu, Felix, 1867
Costello, Michael Joseph, 1514
Countryman Amplias Milton, 556
Countryman, George E., 1778
Courtney, S. B. W., 860
Couture, Michael Horatius, 2129
Covington, Euclid D., 713
Cowell, George B., 147
Cox, Benjamin Franklin, 556
Cox, Cyrus R., 390
Coxe, Melvil S., 1417
Crain, Francis Marion, 949
Crane, Francis Jewell, 2129
Crane, Josiah Wellington, 1245
Crawford, Thomas Hammond, 1958
Crawford, William, 1631
Crisler, Richard Henry, 2217
Crittenden, Albert Le Roy, 713
Cromer, Mary Ozias, 785
Crosby, John George, 1778
Crow, James A., 859
Crowell, Edward Payson, 1245
Cruik-Shank, Herbert Wyche, 1957
Crumbaugh, John William, 860
Crummer, Ernest F., 1319
Crummer, Leroy, 228
Crutchfield, Earl Dean, 389
Cummings, Samuel, 785
Cunningham, Charles Burdick, 390
Cunyers, Henry Daniel, 556
Cuppaidge, Godfrey Oldfeild, 948
Curran, John Dougherty Joseph, 1778
Curtis, Charles McPherson, 2217
Cushing, Hayward Warren, 2040
Cutter, Cyrus Henry, 1174
Dale, Charles Hercules, 1958
Damon, William H., 2217
Dana, Fred Charles, 556
Danford, Vernon Grossenor, 1958
Daniel, William Harris, 1958
Darling, Cassius Harriot, 1246
Darling, Eugene Abraham, 474
Darling, George W., 1867
Darnell, John Sherman, 390
Darnell, Sherman John: See Darnell, John Sherman
Davidson, Jesse Franklin, 1958
Davis, James Albert, 1957
Davis, Willis H., 2129
Dawe, William Thomas, 310
Deal, John B., 1866
Dearborn, Charles Bartlett, 2040
Decker, Clark Ogden, 713
De Cock, Joseph L., 1957
Delahey, Frederick Charles, 1867
Delaney, William, 1958
Delavergne, H. Eugene, 556
De Mott, Chester Wilmet, 474
Dempsey, J. George, 1514
Denman, Horace Bradford, 555
Denning, William Edward, 59
Dennis, Frederic Shephard, 948
Derr, Raymond Kiesling, 389
De Tar, David, 1867
De Vore, Samuel Franklin, 786
Dewey, James J., 860
Dewey, Julian Hiland, 1866
Dickinson, James Edward, 1865
Dickson, John Forest, 1865
Dike, John, 556
Dilley, Harry Horace, 229
Dimsdale, Louis William, 1779
Dismukes, John F., 390
Dodge, Horace O., 228
Doern, Robert Eugene, 785
Domb, David Ber, 1866
Donahue, George Henry, 474
Donnell, Robert Harold, 1101
Donovan, Daniel Joseph, 1957
Dooling, John Francis, 859
Doolittle, John C., 2128
Doolittle, Perry Ernest, 713
Dorcey, James Edmund, 1866
Dorris, George Milton, 229
Dott, Robert Thomas, 1630
Doty, George Espy, 1779
Douglas, Dilver E., 1319
Douglass, Leonard Hugh, 712
Dounce, Jay William, 474
Downham, Walter S., 859
Downing, Bertha Caroline, 1174
Downs, Pinkard Charles, Jr., 2040
Doy, Wilberforce Clarkson, 390
Drake, Howard Henry, 2040
Draper, Neal McLain, 1320
Driscoll, Charles Carlyle, 229
Dubell, John Eldridge, 474
Duesing, Hermann, 949
Dulaney, William Alfred, 1958
Du Mortier, Jean Jacques, 474
Duncan, Ellis, 473
Duncan, Hiram Burton, 634
Dundore, Claude A., 1418
Dunkel, Robert C., 713
Dunlap, J. Francis, 390
Dunlap, Perry Gabriel, 1630
Dunlap, Thomas Green, 229
Dunn, Arthur David, 555
Dunn, Thomas Francis, 229
Dunn, William Lawrence, 60
Dunning, Zopher F., 948
Dwyer, John Francis, 1245
Dyer, Joseph P., 2041

E

Earel, Albert Marion, 948
Eaton, George Lee, 2129
Eaton, Samuel Reed, 310
Eblen, James Gustavous, 389
Eby, Cyrus Bowers, 713
Echols, Floyd Leslie, 474
Eckelman, Metius M., 785
Eckstein, Paul Frederick, 2041
Eden, Samuel, 859
Edgington, Jesse, 60
Edwards, Albert D., 1320
Edwards, Preston M., 2041
Edwards, William, 1631
Eggleston, Jere Dewey, 2040
Eikenbary, Charles Franklin, 310
Eisenhower, Charles Wilhelm, 1957
Elder, Aaron R., 2040
Elliott, Addison Eugene, 1865
Elliott, John Rupert, 1630
Ellis, Edwin B., 1696
Ellis, Lucius E., 2040
Ellis, Medicus Emmett, 785
Ellis, Percy Vernon, 2129
Ellis, Samuel, 311
Ely, Albert Heman, 2040
Emens, Frank, 2040
Emert, Harry Floyd, 2040
Emery, Alban Frederick, 474
Emmens, Jocelyn Joseph, 1777
Emmett, Harry Loyd, 786
Emory, C. Van Norman, 1958
Empson, M. D., 1246
England, Joseph W., 53
English, Ernest LaFayette, 786
Ensworth, William Howard, 2129
Ephraim, Louis Harry, 474
Erdman, William S., 1514
Errett, William Edward, 713
Eshbach, William Wallace, 473
Espy, Charles William, 2129
Etherton, John Carrol, 785

Evans, Arminius Hank, 1418
Evans, Benjamin F., 860
Evens, Leo Ervin Oscar, 1866

F

Faber, John Peter, 2041
Fackler, Lewis Henry, 859
Fairfield, John Hersey, 310
Farlow, Edgar J., 311
Farrell, Albert Martin, 784
Farrell, John Joseph, 948
Faulkner, Lloyd Anson, 474
Felt, Carle Lee, 1957
Ferguson, Charles Henri, 1778
Ferguson, Robert Y., 1958
Ferry, Perry Lawson, 1866
Field, Charles Elmer, 949
Fielding, George Bennett, 1957
Fields, Robert Milton, 556
Finck, Edward Beecher, 1319
Fisher, Milton R., 1418
Fitch, Charles Wellington, 1958
Fitzgerald, James Bernard, 474
Flanagan, William Francis, 1245
Flexner, Jacob Aaron, 1958
Flickinger, Lauren Eugene, 1866
Floyd, William B., 713
Flynn, John Henry, 1957
Foote, Lucius Field, 1779
Ford, Campbell, 1174
Ford, Carleton Yates, 1320
Ford, Charles Bickham, 948
Foster, Martin L., 786
Foster, Richard, 311
Fowlkes, Joe Asa, 1958
Fox, Allen Joseph, 1319
Franchere, Frederick Erasmus, 1957
Francis, Alvin A., 860
Frankenheimer, Jule B., 310
Frear, Edwin D., 1957
Freeman, Arthur B., 1631
Freeman, Benjamin R., 474
Frei, Leatha Ruth Tyler, 1418
Friend, William Marshall, 1957
Frink, Charles Walter, 785
Frisbie, Mariam E. Kimball, 1958
Fronk-Srom, Anna J., 2129
Frontz, William A., 1173
Fryer, Claude Percival, 948
Fullingim, Matthew D., 59
Furnee, Charles H., 859
Fuson, Frank Bell, 948

G

Gabbert, Fordyce G., 1778
Gabrio, Max Reynolds, 1778
Gage, Francis M., 2129
Gallagher, John Spencer, 1246
Gallaudet, Bern Budd, 1777
Gamanche, Joseph P. E., 786
Gambill, John J., Jr., 473
Gansen, Albert, 474
Garber, James Noble, 1696
Garbutt, William James, 390
Gardner, William Horner, 1417
Gates, Aden Clarence, 1695
Geary, Edward Payson, 859
George, Abel Benson, 473
George, Benjamin Franklin, 474
George, Isaac M., 1320
Gerken, George Edward, 1319
Gertson, George Dewey, 147
Gilbert, Jonas Samuel, 859
Gilbert, Joseph M., 949
Gilbrech, Albert H., 1418
Gilchrist, Virgil Martha: See Gilchrist-Wheeler, Virgil Martha
Gilchrist-Wheeler, Virgil Martha, 712
Gilkinson, Andrew Jackson, 635
Gillespie, Peter L., 229
Gilliford, Jane Nye, 1957
Gislason, Gudmund J., 474
Gissler, Edwin Fred, Jr., 1777
Glaser, Edward Frederic, 2128
Godwin, Aaron, 2041
Golden, John E., 1958
Goldfinger, Julius, 1778
Goodchild, John Fleming, 1778
Goodenow, Ralph Jonathan, 859
Goodrich, Neil L., 1865
Goodwin, Asa F., 390
Gorman, Alton Paul, 859
Goss, George W., 860
Grace, Thompson Wright, 949
Graham, Alfred, 859
Graham, David, 147
Graham, Reginald David, 1417
Graham, Walter Glenn, 1865
Grant, Albert Ernest, 229
Grant, George D., 1319
Grant, William West, 310
Graves, George Washington, 147
Gray, Allen Earl, 1866
Gray, Kittie Plummer, 1866
Graybill, Jacob W., 1695
Green, George Dillwyn, 949
Green, Henry, 1245
Greene, Harold Hartley, 1779
Greene, William J., 555
Gregg, Milton Edward, 228
Gribble, Louis Harry, 474
Gribble, Oakey Stitt, 1695
Griffiths, Chauncey Boyd, 1695
Grigg, Adrian Hansford, 858
Grimes, Eli, 389
Grose, Robert Glenn, 859
Groshans, John Henry, 390
Grosshart, Ross, 1778
Groulx, Vilda Isidore, 2217
Grover, Courtney Perry, 59
Gubbins, Robert M., 474
Gunn, John William, 1777
Gunter, Thomas David, 310
Guyon, Edwin F., 1101

H

Haas, Charles Andrew, 1245
Haas, John Finland, 1418
Haberda, Albin, 632
Habermaas, Albert, 60
Hackett, Joseph Frank, 1696
Haerr, Jacob A., 1631
Hager, Daniel Simpson, 1320
Hagood, Rufus Hansom Jr., 858
Halbrook, Daniel J., 60
Haley, Edward McIntyre, 949
Hall, Charles Henry, 2129
Hall, Homer John, 2129
Hall, Lucy Barney: See Church, Lucy Barney Hall
Hall, William, 1631
Hallam, James Bancroft, 859
Halpin, Leo, 229
Halsted, Albert R., 1958
Halsted, Henry Powell, 1867
Hamilton, Newell Hiram, 311
Hamilton, William R., 1246
Hammer, James M., 2041
Hammond, John H., 1246
Hammonds, Lewis F., 1174
Hanchett, James Churchill, 1417
Hancker, William Henry, 228
Hancock, Clinton J., 1319
Hansen, Oscar Amadeus, 634
Hanson, James T., 1866
Harbaugh, Charles Victor L., 147
Harcourt, George Vernon, 1630
Hardin, William Rufus, 229
Harding, George Tryon Jr., 473
Hardon, Robert Wallace, 2217
Hardy, William Bate, 548
Hare, Earle Russell, 1417
Hare, George Ray, 310
Harkness, John H., 713
Harlan, James D., 1866
Harlan, Rufus Acous, 1418
Harman, Austin Roy, 1174
Harman, George Lucas, 311
Harper, George H., 1245
Harpster, John William, 1418
Harrell, George Norfleet, 1246
Harrington, Walter Webster, 858
Harrison, George Wood, 2128
Hart, Jim M., 1631
Hart, Joseph, 229
Hartley, James Mitchell, 1174
Hartley, William Darley, 1511
Hartman, Emil Ernst, 2128
Harwood, Louis de Lotbiniere, 2039
Hasbrouck, John Mable, 785
Haskins, Howard Davis, 228
Hassler, Samuel Freeman, 1630
Hasty, Willis Leroy, 860
Hathaway, Charles Linn, 1958
Haughwout, Bert, 1320
Haven, Foster Strong, 1630
Hawkins, W. A., 1246
Hawley, Crittenden Augustus, 785
Hayden, Frank W., 390
Hayes, Jesse K., 1779
Hayes, Leonard Oscar, 1320
Hays, Samuel Binz, 785
Hazinski, Miecieslaus Boleslaus, 859
Heald, George Henry, 786
Healey, Thomas Francis, 1173
Heard, Frances McCandliss: See McCandliss, Frances Elizabeth
Heath, Earl Eugene, 390
Heath, Martin D., 1631
Hedblom, Carl Arthur, 2039
Hedges, Leroy Clarke, 474
Heffington, Calvin F., 1320
Heimann, Leopold, 60
Heimann, Walter James: See Highman, Walter James
Hely, Levi St. John, 713
Heming, Fred Howard, 1418
Henderson, Charles Tracie, 1173
Henderson, John M., 949
Hendrickson, Charles W., 390
Hendrix, Whitley Gray, 1867
Hendry, William Edward, 1696
Hendry, William John, 949
Hening, Thomas Scott, 1957
Henning, Oswald F., 1630
Henry, William P. S., 1173
Henshey, Arthur David, 147
Herald, Charles Mills, 1865
Herman, Jacob Edward, 949
Hermann, A. Jerome, 1418
Herrin, William E., 1319
Herrington, Howard, 474
Herron, Thomas W., 1867
Hess, Henry N., 785
Hess, Paul Richard, 390
Hetherington, Ray Russell, 60
Hewitt, Henry F., 1631
Hickey, Garrett Joseph, 1779
Hickman, Mack, 785
Higginbotham, Birdie Eugenia McLain Springs, 1778
Higginson, Emma M., 785
Highfield, Ernest M. H., 389
Highman, Walter James, 784
Hildreth, Herman Lee, 1866
Hill, Ernest Linwood, 1696
Hill, Leslie Grant, 1778
Hiller, Frank Baker, 1418
Hillis, Robert J., 1958
Hills, William Barker, 228
Hilton, William M., 1319
Hitchings, Robert C., 1631
Hoag, Obe Haight, 1778
Hobbs, Prince Albert, 556
Hobson, James Maxwell, 1696
Hodges, Thomas E., 1629
Hoeler, William Francis, 1696
Hoff, Albert E., 1173
Hoffman, George, 474
Hogsett, Robert Fuller, 147
Hoiland, Angell Sigvart, 1173
Holbrook, Charles Werden, 311
Holbrook, Daniel J.: See Halbrook, Daniel J.
Holden, William Albert, 1778
Holinger, Jacques, 1417
Holladay, Walter W., 1778
Holland, Arlington Clare, 1957
Holland, Judson Arthur, 1867
Hollander, Bernard, 548
Holliday, Paul Lovejoy, 1695
Hollingsworth, Eddie Timothy, 1866
Hollison, Henry John, 1320
Hollister, Frederick Kellogg, 1174
Holm, Anna Sophia Windrow, 1245
Holton, Charles Smoot, 1779
Holyoke, Frank, 147
Hood, J. F. J., 1246
Hoover, Walter Karl, 785
Hopkins, Ross, 1417
Horger, A. A., 1631
Hoskins, Albert John, 1957
Hough, H. Page, 474
Houghland, Charles Stewart, 1696
Houghten, Lester Orlo, 1246
Houghton, James Edwin, 2128
Houseworth, Delvous, 1778
Housman, William McK., 2129
Howe, Joseph Dimock, 858
Howton, Oleander, 2128
Hoyt, Osmond Nason, 1174
Hubbard, Arthur William, 389
Hubbard, Charles E., 1320
Hubbard, James McConnell, 60
Hubbard, Joshua Clapp, 389
Hubbard, Roscoe Conkling, 1695
Hudson, John Frances, 474
Hudson, Lawrence Boykin, 1865
Huffaker, Robert O., 1778
Huffman, Kenneth Bowles, 1630
Hughes, Rolfe Eldridge, 948
Hughes, William Edward, 1631
Hughson, Reverdy Edgar, 1514
Humphreys, John Charles, 1630
Hunt, Edgar, 949
Hunt, Ferdinand N., 635
Hunt, Lemuel Judson, 474
Hunt, William J., 786
Hunter, Archibald Crosse, 713
Hunter, George Graham, 59
Hunter, James A., 229
Hunter, Randolph Frederick, 859
Huntoon, DeWitt Clinton, 1695
Hurd, Herbert Halsey, 1173
Huseby, Helmer Walter, 1630
Huston, Clarence E., 1696
Hutchins, Arthur C., 2129
Hutchison, Henry Seaton, 1173
Hutton, Edward Hyatt, 2128
Hutton, Paul Churchill, 473
Hyde, Edwin O., 1697

I

Iles, Harry Calvert, 859
Ingalls, Phineas Henry, 229
Ingersoll, Allen Joseph, 1778
Ingersoll, Wyllys K., 1418
Ingram, Theodore E., 1418
Ings, George Arthur, 785
Iribarne, J., 1416
Izner, Harry, 2129

J

Jackson, Delbert Linscott, 310
Jackson, Farris Lucius, 2217
Jackson, James Samuel, 859
Jackson, Otho C., 147
Jackson, Thomas Fred, 1514
Jacob, Bernardt, 147
Jacobs, Wyman Dean, 146
Jamieson, Thomas James, 1779
Jamison, Oliver Perry, 2217
Jarrett, James T., 2217
Jeffries, John Worthington, 859
Jeffs, William Henry Maines, 311
Jennings, Frank Dormer, 473
Jennings, George Herman, 1697
Jermain, Hubert Frank, 474
Joel, Emil, 1779
Johns, Henry Marcellus, 1174
Johnson, Adam Rankin, 147
Johnson, Elbin Jordan, 785
Johnson, Emmett, 555
Johnson, Frank Chambliss, 310
Johnson, Jonas Lester, 1696
Johnson, Levi Daniel, 1866
Johnson, Otto Frithiof, 785
Johnson, Russell H., 635
Johnson, Theodore F., 2129
Johnson, Theodrick M., 860
Johnson, William, 2128
Johnston, Anna, 785
Johnston, David Wesley, Jr., 1958
Johnston, Hans Herbert, 2217
Johnston, Walter Scott, 1958
Johnston, Winfred Merritte, 859
Joly, John, 142
Jonas, Ernst, 1695
Jones, Abram G., 949
Jones, Charles Coleman, 860
Jones, John Walker Carter, 948
Jones, Joseph W., 860
Jones, Maurice Paxton, 858
Jones, Oscar, 311
Jones, Robert Mortimer, 1245
Jones, William Wirt, 1779
Jones, Willis Bryant, 1417
Jordan, Fischer Randall, 1246
Jordan, Richard, 1417
Juen, Joseph Anton, 1631

K

Kannenberg, Hubert Rogers, 2129
Kauffold, Henry William, 1867
Kaufman, Ike: See Kaufman, Isaac
Kaufman, Isaac, 635
Kea, Thomas Byron, 60
Keating, Frank William, 858
Keaveney, Thomas Eugene, 1418
Keim, Peter Sloan, 949
Keith, Harry Wishart, 60
Keith, James Bethuel, 1418
Kellam, Sydney Sheppard, 310
Keller, Augustus Herman, 229
Keller, William Roy, 949
Kelley, A. D.: See Kelly, A. D.
Kelley, William Francis, 859
Kellogg, Minot Kniffin, 1418
Kellogg, William Crissey, 1417
Kelly, A. D., 1418
Kelly, Gertrude B., 949
Kelly, James William, 1514
Kendig, Edwin Lawrence, 859
Kenna, Richard J., 390
Kennett, George Hempstead, 555
Keys, Benjamin Butler, 948
Keyser, Charles Franklin, 1866
Kiefer, Joseph N., 60
Kierulff, Ludwig A., 1958
Kimbrough, Allan Moore, 860
Kimery, Carl W., 60
Kincaid, James W., 390
Kincheloe, Allen Morris, 1418
King, Henry Allen, 390
King, James Andrew, 860
King, Thomas Wayne, 2217
Kingsley, Orrin Dayton, 390
Kinsinger, John W., 1778
Kirby, Franklin Beverly, 859
Kirk, Benjamin H., 60
Kirk, James Dallas, 949
Kirk, Lucy Anne, 1630
Kirk, Walter Benjamin, 1779
Kirkpatrick, Judge Corey, 390
Kirksey, William Albert, 2128
Kitchen, John Edward, 1631
Klahr, Frank P., 2217
Klein, Herbert M., 60
Klopp, Peter Paul, 1630
Klopper, Zanvill David, 634
Klutho, John Cornelius, 1418
Knapp, Don De Witt, 1319
Knoll, Frederick William, 60
Knowles, George Alexander, 1514
Knox, William Prentice, 2129
Kollig, Matthew, 59
Koontz, James S., 1514
Korngut, Samuel S., 390
Kotler, Moses George, 555
Kreeger, Charles Lucian, 1320
Kremer, Frederick M., 859
Kuhl, Paul Elias, 2217
Kyte, Edwin G., 229

L

Lambert, Frederick Ellsworth, 1514
Langworthy, George Lucene, 1514
Lanier, Thomas Luther, 2041
Lapp, Shirley H., 1958
Large, Octavus P., 1174
Larguía, Alfredo, 946
La Roque, George Paul, 1957
Larsen, George J. C., 2041
Larson, Carl O., 1778
Larson, Joseph Emanuel, 1778
Latham, Caroline Augusta, 1631
Latta, Allen Forrest, 1418

Latta, Lelia, 1867
Lau, Scott Wolford, 390
Lawton, Edward G., 2041
Layton, Charles Samuel, 2040
Leahy, Thomas McNamara, 859
Leatherman, A. Lincoln, 859
Ledbetter, John, 1418
Lee, Richard Elliott, 859
Leech, Claude Reznor, 1246
Leslie, John Moffatt, 859
Lester, William Cooke, 1778
Lester, William H., 860
Levesque, Albert, 310
Levesque, Ernest, 556
Levesque, Ronald, 2041
Levi, Leopold, 551
Levy, William Victor, 858
Lewis, Butler Ormond, 1631
Lewis, George William, 1417
Liddy, Thomas Frank, 859
Lignieres, J., 227
Lilly, John Gill, Sr., 1417
Lincoln, Harry Warren, 1417
Lindsay, Alexander H., 1957
Lister, Elisha William, 2129
Litterer, Joseph Henry, 2040
Little, Robert Lee, 949
Liverman, James Rufus, 1866
Livingston, John J., 1867
Locke, Horace Mann, 1631
Locke, Melvin J., 1777
Loewenstine, David C., 859
Loewenthal, Moritz, 2041
Logan, George Morrison, 1630
Logsdon, Glenn Taylor, 949
Lomax, Howard Eaton, 949
Loney, Byron Stanley, 1630
Long, Charles R., 60
Long, William M., 1630
Longacre, Jacob E., 786
Look, Hallick Hart, 713
Losee, Edwin Knickerbocker, 2040
Lott, Schuyler, 2041
Lougee, Arthur Jewett, 555
Lovewell, Henry Plummer, 949
Low, Julia Ross, 2129
Lowry, Montague J., 390
Luburg, Leon Franklin, 473
Lucas, Valentine Charles, 147
Luff, Jefferson Moore, 2041
Luke, Zed Vanderman, 860
Lyon, Lasell W., 860

M

Macalister, Donald, 548
Macallum, Archibald Byron, 1417
McAlpin, David Hunter, 1246
MacAlpine, Kenneth Keith, 147
McBride, John Scott, 390
McCabe, Charles Penny, 310
MacCallum, Ernest Charles Daniel, 1633
McCann, James Dunaway, 948
McCarter, Joseph D., 60
McCarty, Isaac Adal, 1867
McCauley, E. S. H., 2128
McCloud, T. C., 311
McClure, James Henry, 474
McClymonds, Julian Turnbull, 146
McCormac, Edward Philip, 1514
McCort, James Hugh, 785
McCoy, Ottis Dee, 1418
McCrary, Delbert Warren, 555
McCray, Frank Herbert, 949
McCreight, Arthur Henry, 1629
McCuen, Charles Nicholas, 1630
McCullough, James Young, 948
McDermott, Thomas Emmett, 1174
Macdonald, Alexander Ambrose, 555
MacDonald, Colin William, 2040
Macdonald, George, 785
McDonald, John Oliver, 1514
McDonough, Thomas Henry, 1867
McDowell, Joseph Exter, 1418
McElhany, L. G., 2217
McElroy, William Taylor, 1418
McGauran, Michael Sheridan, 1630
McIntire, Albert Henry, 229
McIntosh, Thomas M., 949
McKay, Mary E., 1631
McKean, George Edwin, 555
McKibbin, John H., 390
Mackie, John Peat, 786
McKinley, Franklin 949
McKinley, Roscoe William, 1417
McKinney, Jefferson G., 949
McKinnon, Charles L., 713
McKinnon, George Washington, 229
McKinnon, Neil Charles, 1101
McLaren, Jay Lucullus, 556
McLaughlin, Hugh Torrance, 949
McLean, James Marsh, 1417
McLean, John Archibald, 713
McLean, John J., 949
McLellan, John C., 949
McLelland, Charles Alexander, 1696
McLeod, Robert Francis, 1778
MacLeod, Sidney B., 2039
McMillan, John Bentley, 311
MacMurphy, Nelson William, 229
MacNab, Alexander Blake, 389
McNab, Duncan, 556
McNabb, Paul Edgar, 948
McPherson, George William, 859
McPike, James B., 60
McRee, Mat Marshall, 1174
McSloy, James Henry, 147
Mahoney, Edward Joseph, 1514
Mahoney, Stephen Andrew, 2039
Malm, August Henry, 60
Manning, Joseph Stevenson J., 1957
Manning, Mary Pearlee, 2217
Manship, Sheridan P., 60
Mansur, Mary Lane, 1101
Manuel, William Frederick, 1319
Marcy, Alexander, Jr., 2217
Markel, Maurice, 1418
Marlow, James T., 474
Marquis, George Paull, 59
Marshall, Charles Cogley, 1866
Marshall, Cyril Justin, 1320
Marshall, Linn Bayard, 1630
Marshburn, Eustis Randolph, 1958
Marston, Eben Jordan, 474
Martin, August, 225
Martin, Harvey H., 2217
Marzano, Joseph, 60
Masefield, Harold York, 2129
Mason, James E., 1173
Massengill, A. P., 60
Mathews, Alexander L., 1245
Matte, Joseph Hubert Ambrose, 555
Matthews, William Clarence, 1319
Mattingly, Claude, 635
Mattox, Walter P., 1514
Mayer, Ignatz, 2041
Mayercik, John Joseph, 1514
Mayne, James Elmo, 390
Mayor, Charles Abraham, 1418
Meadows, Carlos Brown, 147
Melick, Prince Albert, 2128
Menard, Charles E., 2129
Mercer, Berlie Wesley, 1319
Mercer, Clarence Watson, 1320
Merrill, William Howe, 1101
Mershon, Lewis S., 311
Messer, James Benton, 555
Messinger, John Milton, 1245
Metzler, Willis Monroe, 1866
Meux, George Whitefield, 635
Meyer, John Schorb, 1101
Meyer, Joseph John, 2217
Meyer, Robert C. J., 1319
Michaux, John Clark, 1320
Mihailovitch, Cheda, 1100
Miles, Charles W., Sr., 2217
Miles, Clarence Clifton, 1417
Miller, Charles Henderson, 1245
Miller, John S., 949
Miller, Samuel Warren, 2040
Miller, Solomon Metz, 2128
Mills, Walter Sands, 389
Milton, Daniel Gordon, 1418
Minnick, Horace Rinaldo, 1418
Miranda, William Franklin, 390
Mitchell, John C., 556
Mitchell, Samuel Erskin, 1245
Mitchell, Thomas Morgan, 786
Mix, Walter Spaulding, 389
Mizer, Ira Jacob, 1320
Moffett, John Jellison, 635
Molleur, Louis Francois, 229
Molloy, Rushton Clark, 713
Monod, Octave, 2126
Monroe, Henry Everett, 634
Monteith, Joseph Dunsmore, 1319
Montgomery, Alexander Boyd, 1418
Montgomery, James Eddy, 949
Montgomery, William Andrew, 1779
Monty, Adelbert Howard, 1417
Moody, Charles W., 1417
Moon, John Robert, 2217
Mooney, Patrick Joseph, 1418
Moore, Frank R., 60
Moore, George Young, 389
Moore, Gilmer H., 2128
Moore, John Frederick, 1320
Moore, Lillian Atkins: See Clark, Lillian Atkins Moore
Moore, Roy Dudley, 311
Moremen, John Shelby, 60
Morgan, Jenny M., 860
Morgan, Morgan, 635
Morgenthau, George L., 1174
Morier, Frederic Xenophas, 635
Morony, James J., 389
Morris, George P., 474
Morris, Henry Dudley, 2129
Morris, Roger Sylvester, 858
Morrison, William Alexander, 229
Morrow, Benjamin Beamer, 1630
Morrow, Emory H., 229
Morse, William Hutchinson, 390
Moschcowitz, Alexis Victor, 146
Mosser, John Wesley, 389
Mott, John Sabert, 1319
Mowery, Allen Franklin, 1319
Moyer, Galen Edwin, 1245
Mravlag, Victor, 2128
Muellerschoen, George John, 146
Muir, Joseph, 1418
Munson, Isaac Charles, 635
Munson, William Leslie, 59
Musick, Rufus Maurice, 390
Myers, John W.: See Myers, J. W.
Myers, J. W., 949

N

Naffz, Edwin S., 1631
Nagorsky, Louis, 474
Nash, Albert Ware, 1695
Nay, Charles Lawrence, 859
Neal, George Lafayette, 635
Negl, Harry A. P., 1630
Neer, Frank Yeomans, 147
Nelms, Charles F., 1631
Nelson, Curtis, 1320
Nelson, David Roy, 1696
Nettle, Armin, 1514
Neville, Dennis, 1514
Newbill, George T., 1958
Newcomb, Robert Burton, 1630
Newcomer, Emmet Emerson, 228
Newell, Sharon C., 1246
Newlin, Edgar Oriel, 1630
Newlin, Leroy, 1779
Newton, Edward Roswell, 2128
Newton, Olin E., 635
Nichols, Arthur L., 1958
Nichols, John Delbert, 229
Nicholson, James Ozwill, 1867
Noark, Henry R., 713
Nolan, Edward William, 1630
Nolan, Michael, 390
Noland, Edgar Bentley, 1630
Norman, William Sheppard, 1630
Norton, Harley S., 860
Nowierski, Bronislaw Jozef, 1778
Nowlin, David, 1629
Nuckols, O. P., 2040
Nunan, Nellie Frances de Hay, 1958
Nunn, David A., 1958
Nydegger, James Archibald, 859

O

O'Brien, Carl Robert, 713
O'Brien, Daniel Samuel, 1631
O'Byrne, William David, 2129
O'Connell, Daniel Webster, 1778
O'Connell, Richard Joseph, 229
O'Gara, John Davey, 1514
Ogilvie, Hanson Slaven, 2129
Ogle, John Joseph, 1418
Ohrel, Omer Joseph, 713
Oliver, Joseph A., 60
Olmstead, Lynn Cecil, 147
O'Neil, Robert Connery, 1696
O'Neill, Charles Henry Francis, 2217
O'Neill, Francis Calistus, 59
Orbison, John Harris, 785
O'Reilly, John Joseph Aloysius, 713
Orelup, Charles Edwin, 635
Oughton, Charles M., 60

P

Packard, Maurice, 1173
Packer, Joseph Alexander, 229
Page, Henry F., 146
Paige, Arnold, 2129
Painter, Henry McMahon, 1417
Palmer, Edward Mahlon, 555
Pardue, Robert S., 390
Park, Charles Edwin, 1320
Park, Isaac Park, 229
Parker, Adoniram Judson, 2217
Parker, Charles A. C., 389
Parkinson, Ferdinand Edmund, 474
Parks, Frank Webb, 229
Parrish, Samuel Martin, 229
Parrish, Walter Oling, 635
Patton, Ernest White, 1417
Paugh, Phreeborn Grundy, 60
Paul, Socrates James, 635
Pavlides, Socrates Yakovos: See Paul, Socrates James
Payne, Rollo Orly, 1245
Pearce, Edward, 60
Pearson, Alexander H., 1778
Pearson, George Layton, 859
Peck, Grant Sherman, 1957
Peckham, John J., 1101
Peek, Leon Ashley, 310
Peery, Emory Willis, 229
Peet, Ernest Leland, 555
Pendleton, Curtis B., 2129
Penn, Chambers J., 60
Penoyar, Francis Clark, 1319
Perrault, Joseph G., 1245
Peters, Jacob Markwood, 389
Petersen, Alfred Charles Nicholas, 60
Petersky, Samuel, 2217
Pettway, Thomas R., 1101
Pharr, Leonard J., 786
Phelps, Albert Vernon, 784
Picard, Michael Shelly, 555
Piercey, John R., 1418
Piercy, John R.: See Piercey, John R.
Pilgrim, Charles Winfield, 1865
Pilkington, Horatio, 2217
Pinard, Professor, 1414
Pitts, Augustus Dennis, 1514
Plumlee, Carus, 2041
Plummer, George Rochefoucauld, 389
Pollock, Jacob Tobias, 390
Pollum, James I., 556
Pond, Issi Otto, 1417
Poock, Joseph Thomas, 60
Pope, Boyd Henderson, 859
Porch, Eli Harman, 2041
Porter, Harry Wilson, 1245
Post, Abner, 2128
Potter, Robert Cecil, 1778
Potts, Charles D., 1320
Powell, Lewis Morgan, 2128
Prefontaine, Horace H., 60
Prescott, Lee Washbon, 2217
Price, James Caldwell, 2129
Prien, Otto Louis, 2217
Proctor, Clark Mathew, 1697
Pryse, Thomas Simpson, 60.
Putnam, Walter Smith, 635

Q

Quaintance, Charles Lee, 2128
Quirk, James Peter, 1867

R

Raby, Robert Lee, 389
Ralston, Alonzo H., 2217
Ransley, Alexander Waters, 635
Ransom, Wilmot Leland, 1246
Read, Hiram Martin, 473
Reagan, Thomas Wright, 1867
Reaves, Charles Richard, 785
Rebescher, Otto Ignatius, 2217
Reck, Levi E., 2217
Redelin, Albert Augustus, 556
Reed, Carl Hempel, 785
Reeder, Birt B., 1174
Reese, James Walter, 1173
Reese, Monroe David, 1417
Reese, William Penn, 1778
Reid, Alexander, 1779
Reid, Robert Stephen, 860
Reilly, Le Roy Vincent, 389
Reinhardt, Henry George William, 2217
Retterer, 2126
Reynolds, John Logan, 390
Reynolds, John William, 1696
Reynolds, Ralph Whitney, 2129
Rhodes, Orville Augustus, 1867
Richard, Robert Lewis, 2217
Richards, Henry Mercer, 2129
Richards, Huntington, 712
Richards, Llewellyn Bartlett, 949
Richardson, George W., 1174
Richardson, Willard Henry, 635
Richart, Granville A., 2129
Richer, Paul, 470
Richey, Robert C., 1867
Ridlon, Bertrand Dean, 474
Rife, John J., 1418
Rindler, August George Ludwig, 1418
Ringold, James O., 1629
Riopelle, Alexander Joseph, 786
Ripley, William Littlefield, 2129
Risser, Ulysses Grant, 1418
Rittenhouse, George Johnson, 390
Rives, Mervin, 1696
Roberts, George X., 1101
Roberts, Samuel Addison, 1174
Robertson, William Norrie, 1778
Robinhold, Lewis Charles, 1778
Robins, Vernon, 229
Robinson, Alfred, 147
Robinson, Edward Ames, 859
Robinson, John Wesley, 1173
Robinson, Luther Franklin, 1173
Robinson, P. R.: See Robinson, Peter R.
Robinson, Peter R., 635
Robinson, Wilbur, 635
Rodenhuis, Evert, 2217
Rodgers, Samuel Saffield, 1958
Rogers, Aaron G., 1174
Rogers, La Vern I., 1173
Romberg, Ernst von, 471
Rone, John Boasman, 1174
Root, Joseph Edward, 389
Ropp, John Marsham, 2128
Rose Elijah Emery, 949
Rosenberg, Maurice H., 949
Rosenblith, Henry, 1174
Rosenthal, Sigmond, 229
Rost, William Louis, 60
Rothfuchs, Charles Christian, 713
Rousseau, J. M. Arthur, 634
Rowe, George Dill, 1174
Rowe, Thomas Colmer, 860
Rubush, Guy William, 635
Rudy, Albert S., 1777
Runkle, Ralph Evans, 60
Russell, Ben, 1418
Russell, Frank Almon, 635
Russell, Richard, 2128

S

Sadler, Roy Angelo, 713
Saeger, Benjamin Levan, 1779
Salmons, Lee Roy, 389
Sampsel, James Winfield, 1246
Sampsell, James Winfield: See Sampsel, James Winfield
Sanders, Charles Willard, 1867
Sanders, James Wofford, 1319

Sanders, Joseph, 1958
Sanford, Alexander Chace, 1173
Sanford, Frederic Goodman, 635
Sargent, Edward Evan, 1174
Sargent, Sampson Stratford, 635
Saunders, Clarence Hyde, 1866
Scarborough, Herbert Vergil, 310
Schamberg, Jay Frank, 1245
Schlesinger, Herman, 1865
Schmershall, John F., 2217
Schmidt, Arthur Albert, 635
Schmidt, August, 1418
Schneider, Gordon William, 311
Schneider, Samuel, 2040
Schneller, John Schafer, 785
Schnorr, Alphonse M., 1418
Schoene, Emil C., 1174
Schooley, William A., 1320
Schumacher, Henry, 1867
Schurtz, Espy Kerl, 634
Schurtz, Frank Barton, 713
Schwartz, Charles, 860
Schwarz, Wladyslaw Josef Alfons, 1630
Schwenk, Peter N. K., 948
Scimeca, Enrico, 949
Scollard, John Tarleton, 390
Scott, Ernest, 1173
Scott, Stanhope M., Sr., 311
Scott, Walter W., 1630
Scribner, James Merle, 2040
Scruggs, Burgess E., 556
Scudder, John Henry Hedley, 1101
Seal, La Fayette, 2129
Sears, Albert H., 635
Sears, Frederick William, 555
Sears, Mark H., 1779
Seguin, Edward, 2041
Señorans, Juan B., 946
Shannon, Elmer Ellsworth, 389
Shaw, Abner Orimel, 635
Shaw, Henry English, 555
Shaw, John Holbrook, 1101
Shea, Robert Joseph, 1173
Sheldon, Albert Rufus, 713
Sheldon, Horace Ward, 1696
Shelland, John T., 60
Shelley, Amos William, 1319
Shepard, Charles Carter, 1631
Shepler, Ross H., 390
Sherman, William Sprague, 1696
Sherrill, Zebulon Vance, 389
Shier, Daniel Webster, 1174
Shipley, Almon Dahlgrene, 949
Shipley, Harry Flower, 2040
Shoemaker, Charles Alonzo, 390
Shotts, Henry Russell, 2041
Shufeldt, Robert Wilson, 634
Shugert, Guy Schofield, 389
Shultz, Charles Samuel, 2040
Shurtleff, Walter Davis, 635
Siddall, John Denver, 1630
Silcox, William Logan, 1631
Siler, Manly Eugene, 1173
Silverman, Herman, 1418
Simmons, Nathan Ramsey, 949
Simon, Benjamin Franklin, 860
Simpson, George F., 1696
Simpson, Theodore Parker, 1865
Sims, Bartlett Uttimus, 555
Sims, Charles Andrew S., 390
Sisson, Raymond John, 1101
Skene, William Henry, 1514
Slate, Ames Wilsworth, 2217
Sloan, William Willshire, 635
Smart, Wilson Alpheus, 1696
Smith, Alfred G., 60
Smith, Augustus Edwin, 389
Smith, Cecil Ephraim, 949
Smith, Charles Bartles, 310
Smith, Floyd Patrick, 1101
Smith, George Henry Humphrey, 785
Smith, Isaac Beckett, 2040
Smith, John Christopher, 555
Smith, John T., 1867
Smith, Joseph Andrew, 2040
Smith, Joseph L., 1174
Smith, Lamont B., 1174
Smith, Robert McCune, 1630
Smith, Thomas H., 2040
Smith, William Addison, 2129
Smith, William W., 2040
Smyth, Alcinous, 390
Snell, Charles S., 1631
Snell, Peter Andrew, 1630
Snepp, Arthur E., 2041
Snoddy, Thomas Emilo, 389
Snyder, John Calvin, 2217
Sobotky, Irving: See Solby, Irving
Solby, Irving, 1630
Somers, Henry Elijah, 147
Sorgi, Antoninus S., 635
Sotel, Constantine I., 1101
Spalding, Basil Dennis, 1174
Spaulding, Edith Rogers, 1101
Spicer, Oliver Wilson, 556
Sprague, William Pardee, 1778
Springs, Birdie E. McLain: See Higginbotham, Birdie Eugenia McLain Springs
Spruill, Joseph L., 2039
Stabili, Gioacchino, 2129
Stagg, Julius J., 1418
Stamps, Thomas, 555
Stanley, Charles Maurice, 311
Stanziale, Rodolfo, 2037
Stark, Henry Solomon, 1101
Starr, Frederick Newton Gisbourne, 1514
Starr, Norman Smith, 1173
Steckbauer, Clifford Earle, 311
Steele, Samuel, 60
Steele, William Calvin, 146
Steeves, Burpee L., 59
Stein, William Nicol, 60
Stephens, Edward John, 2040
Stevens, Edwin A., 2039
Stevens, Wilkin Blackburn, 1629
Stever, John Calvin, 2040
Stewart, Alfred Jesse, 1173
Stewart, Charles Walker, 389
Stewart, Edgar F., 860
Stewart, Henry Dixon, 1630
Stewart, John, 146
Stewart, Richard Benson, 1629
Stewart, William Weaver, 786
Stiles, William H., 1866
Stillman, George M., 1174
Stokes, Campbell A., 2041
Stone, Byron, 785
Stone, Warren Buxton, 1696
Stone, William Lemos, 786
Stone, William Perry, 2040
Story, Frank Crawford, 59
Stotler, Fulton R., 2040
Striplin, Milton D., 1779
Strong, Ralph W., 786
Stuckenholt, William H., 1631
Studebaker, James Edgar, 1696
Sturges, Purdy H., 146
Sturtevant, Jeremiah R., 1174
Suiter, Friend C.: See Suiter, Friend Cook
Suiter, Friend Cook, 556
Sullivan, Daniel Webster, 60
Sullivan, Dennis Edward, 310
Sullivan, Richard Leo, 712
Sullivan, Robert Young, 555
Sulzbacher, Bruno Louis, 147
Summerell, E. Mitchell, 713
Sumner, Abraham Jacob, 60
Sumner, Weston Columbus, 1631
Sutcliffe, Harry Willis, 1514
Svebakken, Otto O., 555
Swaggart, Luman Birch, 635
Swain, Benjamin H., 1101
Swan, Charles Louis, 390
Swantz, Thomas Jobson, 2040
Swift, John Baker, Jr., 1245
Swisher, James Riley, 1319
Syphers, Le Roi Scott, 556

T

Talbott, William Thompson, 390
Tanner, Herbert Battles, 310
Tanzi, Eugenio, 1695
Tapley, Frederick Boyd, 390
Tappan, Joseph Clarence, 635
Tarditi, Anthony Domenick, 2129
Tatum, Malcolm McInnes, 635
Tatum, Mary Biddle McCollin, 2217
Taylor, Dick Allison, 1958
Taylor, Edwin A., 1779
Taylor, John N., 1958
Taylor, John Richard, 1778
Taylor, Joseph Russell, 635
Taylor, Richard C., 2041
Taylor, Thomas Sheldon, 1174
Tellesen, Charles Clyde, 2129
Terry, Oliver P., 59
Terry, Robert, 2217
Terry, William R., 2129
Tesson, Noah Albert Grant, 2040
Tevis, Samuel, 713
Tharp, Royal, 555
Thiebaud, Hugh McCallum, 229
Thigpen, Francis Marion, 1777
Thomas, Logan Lightfoot, 555
Thomas, Samuel Wesley, 1101
Thomas, William Josiah, 785
Thometz, Anthony Michael, 1958
Thompson, Benjamin E., 1101
Thompson, R. E., 1865
Thornton, Robert A., 635
Thurston, William French, 786
Tichenor, James Bryant, 635
Tifft, William Frazier, 1246
Tinker, Kossuth, 556
Tinney, Grace Greenwood, 635
Tobin, Harold Dwyer, 635
Toler, Thomas Maxwell, 2217
Tolman, Julia, 635
Tonkin, Albert Benjamin, 712
Toohey, Alexander Felix, 2041
Toot, Joseph Ellsworth, 1865
Tower, Bryant M., 555
Towle, George Ellis, 2040
Town, Salem B., 147
Towne, Salem B.: See Town, Salem B.
Townsend, Austin Flint, 2217
Townsend, Charles Wendell, 1957
Townsend, Edwin Daniel, 1866
Tracy, F. L., 1958
Tran, Charles Ernest, 1866
Tredwell, Alonzo Slote, 1319
Trexler, James E., 147
Trimmer, Harry Wilson, 860
Tubergen, Benjamin Franklin, 786
Tucker, Robert Daniel, 1866
Tyler, Leatha Ruth: See Frel, Leatha Ruth Tyler
Tyson, Will W., 2129

U

Urban, John Ignatius, 147
Urquhart, John, 713
Utley, Samuel Marshall, 713

V

Valenta, Joseph Arthur, 1866
Vance, V. Verne, 147
Van Cott, Harold, 1101
Vandegrift, George Munson, 1174
Van Duyn, John S., 712
Van Horn, Leon, 1101
Van Meter, Benjamin Franklin, 1695
Van Meter, Seymour D., 2128
Van Metre, Harold L., 948
Varn, William Latane, 1865
Varney, Miles Egbert, 713
Vaughan, Leon O., 949
Vause, Frank Cecil, 147
Vedder, Wentworth Darcy, 474
Voigt, Oscar P., 147
von Boenigk, William, 1778
Vorhies, Elmer Ellsworth, 1173

W

Wade, Henry, 1173
Wade, John James, 1958
Wade, Joseph Armour, 60
Waggoner, Lyman Trumbull, 713
Wagley, Hugh F., 713
Wagner, Carl Richard, 2217
Wald, Edward Payson, 1174
Waite, Clarence Howard, 2129
Wakefield, Edwin Foster, 786
Wakeford, Charles, 635
Walden, Algernon Winston, 1173
Waldran, Donna Ann, 147
Walker, Arthur E., 1174
Walker, Homer Berkley, 713
Wallace, F. R., 1866
Wallace, Leroy S., 713
Wallace, Robert, 147
Walls, Eli Slifer, 1866
Walsh, Jeffrey James, 1101
Walters, Frank Amenzo, 1319
Walton, Russell Davenport, 1778
Wandless, Henry Weitzell, 1101
Ward, Samuel Henry, 60
Warwick, Charles Spurgeon, 785
Wasgatt, Cecil Ernest, 713
Waters, Orley Morton, 1866
Watkins, James Thomas, 1101
Watkins, Robert Lincoln, 1174
Watson, George Marshall, 785
Watson, Samuel Madison, 390
Watson, Thomas Wright, 229
Watson, William Clark, 1174
Watson, William Thomas, 635
Wattam, George S., 1319
Waxman, Marks Murray, 1778
Webb, Grover Cleveland, 147
Webb, Joel Audubon, 1866
Webber, Blanche Edith, 1866
Webber, Charles Sumner, 2129
Weber, Andrew Harrison, 1246
Weikal, William Findley, 2041
Weirich, William Harrison, 1319
Weiss, Alfred S., 1778
Weiss, Edw. Maximilian, 1696
Weiss, Johannes George Arthur, 785
Welch, Rolland Aretus, 1101
Welch, William Henry, 1513
Wells, George Raymond, 390
Wesley, Isaiah S., 635
Wesley, Parker Fiske, 1174
West, Warren B., 1246
West, William Lockwood, 1174
Weston, Charles Galen, 1245
Wetmore, William Ezra, 228
Whalen, Patrick Henry, 60
Wheeler, James William, 147
White, Bart Newton, 712
White, Charles Edward, 229
White, Charles William, 1866
White, Robert Prosser, 469
White, Stephen L., 1866
Whitehead, J. B., 1958
Whitehurst, Alfred F., 949
Whitla, William, 223
Whitney, Clifton E., 713
Wicks, James Monroe, 1101
Widener, Walter Winfield, 555
Wilbur, George Frank, 1957
Wilcox, Jefferson D., 635
Wilder, Carlton Victor, 1173
Wilderman, Henry, 1101
Wilding, Alfred George, 635
Wiley, Edward B., 1695
Wilhelm, Levi R., 1695
Wilhite, Simeon Madison, 786
Wilkin, Peter E., 1696
Wilkins, William W., 786
Wilkinson, William John, 785
Wille, Louis Gustav, 1696
Willey, Walter Brown, Jr., 147
Williams, Charles Lafayette, 1696
Williams, George Coke, 635
Williams, Linsly Rudd, 146
Williams, Olin A., 1696
Willis, Charles Austin, 146
Willis, Marion P., 1696
Willis, Paul Truitt, 1779
Willits, Isaac Pearson, 229
Willits, Wilmot Charles, 2129
Willson, Edward Temple, 1101
Wilson, Archibald, 1779
Wilson, Harold, 1101
Wilson, Oscar Lee, 1174
Wilson, Thomas Cooper, 390
Wilson, Thomas H., 2217
Wilson, Thomas Verner O'Brien, 635
Winbigler, Edward Sutherland, 1174
Winkler, William Bond, 390
Winnard, Norton Eugene, 784
Wipf, Andreas A., 555
Witham, Samuel L., 2217
Witherstine, Christopher Sumner, 228
Witt, Marvin Sumter, 1866
Witting, Vito, 1173
Wolcott, Robert Henry, 713
Wolfe, Isaac Reber, 555
Wolfe, John Marion, 1173
Wolfe, Thomas J., 1958
Wolter, Otto Leonard, 713
Wood, Edward Henry, 1867
Wood, George W., 1779
Wood, William Bell, 1246
Woodruff, Martin Collins, 713
Woods, Ninian Wildridge, 60
Woodward, Joseph Theodore, 474
Woolston, Clayton S., 1246
Works, Benjamin Oran, 147
Wright, Charles E., 147
Wright, Frank M., 1174
Wrightsman, John Benjamin, 1246

Y

Yantis, David Earl, 146
Yarbrough, Frank Reid, 229
Yates, S. Annie, 147
Yellott, Richard Emory, 556
Yorty, Valentine J., 1778
Young, Augustus Adelbert, 785
Young, Benjamin Franklin, 713
Young, George Bright, 784

Z

Zachary, Louis Francis, 949
Zimmerman, Harry Alfred, 1958
Zinn, George, 1246

E

EAR: See also Deafness; Otolaryngology
complication from dinitrophenol, [Dintenfass] ★838
disorders from swimming and bathing, 1954
epithelioma, [Lehmann] 1718—ab
Inflammation of Middle Ear: See Otitis Media
Inner: See Labyrinth
Mycosis: See Otomycosis
EAR—Continued
rupture of tympanic membrane while diving, [Schmid] 2237—ab
EAST SIDE Jersey Dairy's Vitamin D Milk, 1155
EASY ACES Candy: See Candy
EBLING Creamery Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2025
ECHINOCOCCOSIS: See also Bones, Brain
incidence, in Europe, 1628
study of hydatidosis, 553
ECLAMPSIA, as pituitary disorder, [Fauvet] 730—ab
blood ketone in preeclamptic toxemia, [Anderson] 2148—ab
convulsion in and cerebral pressure, [Spoljanskij] 1194—ab
death from, [Caffier] 2073—ab
disturbances resembling, [Fikentscher] 1348—ab

ECLAMPSIA—Continued
early signs of preeclamptic toxemia, [Browne] 1262—ab
pathogenesis, hormone theory, [Rupp] 2238—ab
patients, fate, [Schultz] 500—ab
treatment, magnesium sulphate injections, [Lazard] 645—ab
treatment, sodium amytal, [Lewis] 326—ab
ECONOMICS: See also Social order
factors effect on physical development of children, 228
nutritional survey of children whose families are on relief, California, 1407
ECONOMICS, MEDICAL, Academy of Medicine of Paris protests against fiscal rulings, 1169
Bureau of: See American Medical Association
California health insurance rackets, 935—ME
Care of Indigent: See Medical Service
collection company, Birdsell Loan and Finance Co., Inc., 1087—ME
consultation service (Mt. Sinai) for patients of moderate means, [Baehr] 1305—ME
credit bureau established, Wichita, 938
instruction in, 1480
insurance practice: quality and economics, 1158—E
Lake County Physicians Business Bureau organized, 937
Medical Society of District of Columbia approved plan for group hospitalization, 1408
questionnaire on change in work done, income derived, etc., Illinois, 623
ECZEMA, contact, from dyes in clothing, [Simon & Rackemann] ★127
from enamels, 480
from nickel, [Goldman] 487—ab
in children and external irritation, [Becker] 2073—ab
in infants, protein skin test in, [Hill] ★921
Pruritus in: See Pruritus
EDEMA: See also Ascites; Endometrium; Eyelids; Foot; Lungs
angioneurotic, or Quincke's disease, 954
diagnosis (differential), 1178
experimental, produced by diet low in protein, [Shelburne] 1640—ab
from stencil ink, 1702
gas, serum treatment, [Löhr] 497—ab; [Angerer] 731—ab
hereditary, Milroy's disease, 1178
of cardiac failure, salyrgan used for 3 years, [Smith] ★532
postoperative, 2189—E
EDGEMAR Vitamin D Milk, 1943
EDUCATION: See Children, school; Schools; Students; University
of Nurses: See Nurses
EDUCATION, MEDICAL: See also Graduates; Internships; Schools, Medical; Students, Medical; etc.
Annual Congress on, Feb. 1934, 297; 1088; 1159; 1231; 1306; 1403
asphyxiation a basic problem in, [Phillips] 1798—ab
Council on: See American Medical Association
curriculum, reform, England, 142; 1772
curriculum, restricting Germany, 1242
graduate, extension instruction, [Parkins] ★2155
Journal of the Medical Association of South Africa, education number, 1511
premedical course, revised, France, 630
premedical requirements raised, Woman's Medical College, 1688
premedical, state requirements, ★1389; ★1391
relation to society as a whole, [Sproul] 1089—ab
resurvey, 1503
teaching clinic, [van Etten] 1160—ab
teaching (clinical), incorporating preventive medicine principles in, [Smillie] 1232—ab
teaching of industrial hygiene, [Bristol] ★990; [Holmblad & Fitz] 1234—ab
teaching of physical therapy to undergraduates, [Cutter & Coulter] ★1848
teaching value of outpatient clinic, [Upham] ★980
EFEDRON (Hart), 1701
EFEMIST (Hart), 1701
EFFORT: See Angina: Exertion; Mental Effort
EFFUSIONS: See Arthritis; Pleura
EGGS, gastro-enteritides from, [Müller] 85—ab
18-K Brand Coffee, 2186
E-JAY Brand Evaporated Milk, 1681
ELBOW: See also Patella, cubital
arthroplasty, [Albee] 247—ab
contraction, sign of meningeal inflammation, [Almansi] 572—ab
fractures, treatment, 226
ELECTRIC: See also Electrocution; Electrosurgery; etc.
accidents, cause of death in, [Koeppen] 333—ab
center, experimental, established in Rome, 1695
current, effect on postoperative complications in transurethral surgery, [Caulk & Patton] ★117
excitation of nervous system by remote control, 1400—E
McIntosh Electrical Corporation, 1153
method in thyroid disease diagnosis, [Brazier] 329—ab
ELECTRIC—Continued
shock in x-ray rooms, 853
shock, problem, [Williams] 1795—ab
Thermometer: See Thermometer
ELECTROCARDIOGRAM: See Heart
ELECTROCOAGULATION: See Lip cancer
ELECTROCUTION without marks on skin, 1180
ELECTROLYTES: See Blood electrolytes
ELECTRONIC Reactions: See Abrams
ELECTRONISEUR, Octozone, 605
ELECTROPYREXIA: See Sclerosis, multiple
ELECTROSURGERY: See also Gallbladder excision
observations on, 1415
ELEPHANTIASIS nonfilarial, ending in aleukemoid anemia, [Larrabee & Peers] ★1936
surgical treatment, [Moene] 1822—ab
ELFES, CARL R., in jail, 1621
ELLA SACHS PLOTZ Foundation: See Foundations
ELLIS, F. C., Micro-Dynamics, 48—E; 61—BI; 556—BI; [McDonagh] 1780—C
EMACIATION, [von Bergmann] 1193—ab
EMBALMING, paraffinization of Lenin, 2135
EMBLEMS: See Insignia
EMBOLISM, air, complicating thyroidectomy, [Larson] 1332—ab
arterial, papaverine intravenously for, [Denk] 1992—ab
arterial embolectomy, [Danzis] 160—ab
arterial (peripheral), [Brust] ★2172
axillary (right) embolectomy, recurrence one month later, [Danzis & Golden] ★1926
fat, [Susani] 2152—ab
pulmonary, differentiating coronary thrombosis from, [Averbuck] 1803—ab
EMBRYO, potent bacteria-free vaccine virus grown on membranes of chick, 543—E
tissue "organizers," 1685—E
EMERGENCY, hospitalization, Michigan, 624
medical relief; hospital service, 133—E; 136; 218; 548; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2114; 2202
national, nutrition in, 46—E
Relief Administration (federal), 1483
EMIGRATION: See Physicians
EMOTIONS, rôle in precipitating convulsions, [Fremont-Smith] 1431—ab
suprarenals insufficiency caused by, [Bonorino Udaondo] 1113—ab
EMPHYSEMA, subcutaneous asphyxiating, [Bourgeois] 496—ab
cutaneous and mediastinal, in parturient, [Turunen] 2074—ab
mediastinal, after goiter operations, [Keis] 2153—ab
symptomatic relief by abdominal belt, [Alexander] 2227—ab
EMPLOYEES: See Industrial; Workmen's Compensation Acts
EMPYEMA, cavities, ribs overlying, [Bisgard] 647—ab
chronic, of gallbladder and appendix, [Muir] 1988—ab
osteomyelitis of rib complicated by, in infant; aspiration cures, [Wolf & Ring] ★2181
thoracis (acute), flap operation for, [Nicoll] 1536—ab
treatment, ether and surgical solution of chlorinated soda in, 2221
tuberculous, treatment, [Rosenblatt] 2144—ab
ENAMEL, irritation (eczema) from, 480
Mottled: See Teeth
ENCEPHALITIS, arsphenamine, [Globus] 798—ab
complicating measles, convalescent serum for, [Storts] 326—ab
experimental, [Muckenfuss] 492—ab
hemorrhagic, after arsphenamine, [Scarf] ★2160
influenza and, [de Crinis] 1195—ab
pathogenic agent in bone marrow, [Friedemann] 1192—ab
summer, in Japan, [Naka] 2068—ab; [Matsumura] 2069—ab
trichinosis, [Pund & Mosteller] ★1220
ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, A.M.A. Exhibit on, Cleveland, 1590
sequels, 2127
sequels, parkinsonian rigidity, muscular viscosity in, [Finkelman] 1432—ab
sequels, parkinsonian syndrome, atropine for, [Adams] 878—ab
ENCEPHALOGRAPHY: See Brain
ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, disseminated (Redlich) and infectious funicular, [Munch-Petersen] 2242—ab
ENCEPHALOPATHY: See Brain disease
ENDAMOEBA histolytica Infestation: See Amebiasis
histolytica, wet fixation and staining, [James] 1175—C
ENDARTERITIS obliterans, new diagnostic sign, [Feil] 2153—ab
ENDOCARDITIS: See also Endomyocarditis
gonococcic (malignant ulcerative), involving heart, fatal, [Peters & Horn] ★1924
gonorrheal, of pulmonary valves, [Ziegler] 500—ab
Streptococcus viridans (acute), [Held] 2059—ab
tonsillectomy in, [Curtius] 974—ab
ENDOCRINES: See also under names of specific endocrines
alopecia, 640
deficiency and diet, [Gardiner-Hill] 1443—ab
ENDOCRINES—Continued
disorders, profuse perspiration sign of, 1634
effects of certain ovarian tumors, [Novak] 2227—ab
imbalance in menopause, 393
in mammary function, [Roussy] 1647—ab
obesity, 1250
sclerodermia, [Follmann] 573—ab
skin physiology in relation to, 1694
tumor (malignant) metabolism and, [Meyer] 1429—ab
ENDOMETRIOMA, genesis, [Rieck] 257—ab
of perineum, [Maliphant] 410—ab
umbilical, [Galasso & others] ★1845
ENDOMETRIOSIS: See Endometrium, aberrant
ENDOMETRIUM, aberrant, artificial, [Schmid] 730—ab
aberrant, of bladder, [Settergren] 258—ab; [Haselhorst] 654—ab; [Phillips] 2148—ab
edema, [Derichsweiler] 1818—ab
glandular hyperplasia of, follicle persistence with, [Tietze] 1991—ab
ENDOMYOCARDITIS, fetal, [Farber] 485—ab
ENDOPROTEINS: See Undulant Fever treatment
ENDOTHELIOMA: See Angio-Endothelioma; Lymphangio-Endothelioma
ENEMA, dangers, 1509
nutrient, 1864
of gravidic urine in menstrual anomalies, [Warschawsky] 258—ab
of metaphen and glycerin in colitis, 314
ENGLAND, JOSEPH W., dies, 53
ENTERITIS: See Intestines inflammation
ENTEROSTOMY: See Gastro-Enterostomy; Intestines obstruction
ENZYMES, crystalline, 46—E
EOSINOPHILIA, spring, [de Rudder] 1193—ab
EPENDYMOMA of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] ★9
EPHEDRINE: See also Myasthenia gravis
effects in nose, 67
serum accidents prevented by, [Lévy] 253—ab
skin eruptions from, 562
Sulphate: See Heart block
toxic effects, [Chopra] 881—ab
EPIDEMICS, news, U. S., 778; 1167; 1313
EPIDEMIOLOGY, department added to Kellogg Foundation, 139
EPIDERMOID Cyst: See Bones
EPIDERMOPHYTIDES and epidermophytin, [Ruete] 1649—ab
EPIDERMOPHYTOSIS, iodine-potassium iodide-salicylic acid-boric acid-alcohol preparation for, [Strickler] 964—ab
EPIDIDYMITIS, Gonorrheal: See Gonorrhea
treatment, hemolyzed blood, [Ingman] 502—ab
EPIDURAL Abscess: See Meninges
EPILATION: See Hair removal
EPILEPSY, blood cholesterol in, [McLean] 2066—ab
develop at age of 24 years? 1872
etiology, cysticercosis of brain, 1168
idiopathic, hypoglycemia in, [Minchin] 1262—ab
in girl aged 9, 477
incidence highest where there is greatest wine consumption, 2037
Jacksonian, [Williamson] 2235—ab
nostrum, Renesol, 1868—BI
seizure, monthly, and at beginning of menstrual period, 315
seizures, spinal insufflation treatment, [Friedmann] 415—ab
treatment, ketogenic diet, [Notkin] 1978—ab
treatment, medicinal, [von Lederer] 1896—ab
treatment, Spasmolysin, 2185
EPINEPHRINE, 143
action, in complete heart block, [Gilchrist] 650—ab
action, pituitary relation to, [Corkill] 1111—ab
Ampule Solution Procaine and Epinephrine, 3 cc., 2102
effect on diabetic lipemia, [Sullivan] 1976—ab
histamine antagonism, [Karády] 2241—ab
Injection: See Heart, injection into
sugar metabolism and, 2108—E
EPIPHYSIS, separation, [Eliason] 1340—ab
EPIPHYSITIS, calcaneal, [Meyerding & Stuck] ★1658
EPISTAXIS: See Nose hemorrhage
EPITHELIOMA: See also Chorio-epithelioma; Fibro-epithelioma; Medullo-epithelioma
arsenical, [McNeer] 1530—ab
multiple, and pigmentary dermatosis, [Hopkins] 1804—ab
of ear, [Lehmann] 1718—ab
trauma and, [Moran] 495—ab
EPITHELIUM Cysts: See Cysts
structures and vitamin A, 1272—ab
tissue, lipids of, 1684—E
EPSOM SALT: See Magnesium sulphate
EPULIS, treatment, radium, 1627
ERECTION: See Chordee
ERGOSTEROL, Irradiated: See Viosterol
ERGOT allergy and thrombocytopenic purpura, [Peshkin & Miller] ★1737
Ergot-Apiol, 1320—BI
use to contract capillaries in purpura, [Downing] 311—C
ERNST-Forster Technic: See Blood bilirubin
EROSION: See Stomach inflammation

ERUPTION: See also Alurate; Amytal; Codeine; Ephedrine; Vitamins
Hemorrhagic: See Mouth
Kaposi's: See Chickenpox
nonspecific, in syphilis, 1104
pustular, of palms and soles, [Andrews] 1978—ab
ERYSIPELAS, in children, ultraviolet rays for, [Nightingale & Starr] ★761
skin reactions to hemolytic streptococcus in, [McGibbon] 1344—ab
treatment, antistreptococcus serum, 1180
treatment, convalescent serum, [Neuber] 809—ab
treatment, roentgen ray, 1323
ERYSIPELOID in bone button factory workers, [Lawson] 1110—ab
ERYTHEMA: See also Lupus erythematosus; Ultraviolet Rays
nodosum and tuberculosis, [Göbel] 887—ab
ERYTHREMIA: See Polycythemia
ERYTHROCYTES: See also Basophilia; Polycythemia
counts in smokers vs. nonsmokers, [Walters] ★1936
counts, interpretation, 1853—E
diameter and volume, [Vaughan] 1987—ab
formation, copper effect on, [Stein] 161—ab
fragility increased after splenectomy in acholuric jaundice, [Thomson] 882—ab
longevity (18-30 days), 1304—E; [Wiener] 1779—C
number in the body, 1632
Sedimentation: See Blood sedimentation
ERYTHROMELALGIA, [Lewis] 970—ab
ERYTHROPHAGIA in circulating blood, [Engelbreth-Holm] 2242—ab
ESOPHAGUS, cancer, multiple, [McGibbon] 330—ab
dilatation, [Shelburne] ★285
disorders, [Hurst] ★582
Fistula: See Fistula
prethoracic esophagoplasty, [Grégoire] 1112—ab
roentgen, visualization of unobstructed, [Wright] 1643—ab
short, congenitally, [Clerk & Manges] ★2008
short, partial thoracic stomach with, [Monkhouse] 804—ab
Sound: See Sound
stenosis, treatment, [Lotheissen] 974—ab
syphilis, [Watson-Williams] 83—ab
Ulcer: See also Peptic Ulcer
ulcer (diffuse) in diabetes, [Vinson] 323—ab
venous plexus, [Kegaries] 1340—ab
ESTRELLA Flour, 45
ESTRIN, in toxemias of pregnancy, [Smith] 1331—ab
ESTRUS Hormone: See Pregnancy, urine
*tri*ETHANOLAMINE-CRUDE, emulsifying agent, 538
ETHER Anesthesia: See Anesthesia
Divinyl: See Anesthesia, vinyl ether
isolation, from human tissues, [Gettler] 2060—ab
Treatment: See Empyema
U. S. P., stability after container is opened, [Gold & Gold] ★817
ETHICS, MEDICAL: See also Privileged Communication; and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
of institutional advertising, Colorado, 544
of the press and medical achievements, St. Louis, 1236
PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL ETHICS, amendments to, 2118
unethical practices and publicity by group clinics, Judicial Council report, 1497; (resolution on) 2197; 2201
ETHMOID SINUS, new intranasal operation on, [Monson] 1433—ab
ETHYLENE dichloride, toxicity, 1250
Glycol, Ampules Luminal Sodium Solution in, 44
EUCATROPINE: See Euphthalmine hydrochloride
EUGENICS, chair, at U. of Berlin, 225
EUPHTHALMINE Hydrochloride, N. N. R., 537
EUSTACHIAN TUBE, first catheterization, 315
EVAPORATED Milk: See Milk
EVEREADY Carbon Arc Lamp, 2023
EVIDENCE: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
EVOLUTION: See Mastoid
EWING'S Tumor: See Lymphangio-Endothelioma; Tumors
EXANTHEMA: See Eruption; Typhus
EXCELSIOR dust, effects on lungs, 480
EXERCISE: See also Athletics
Circumductor, exercising machine, 1153
effect after atelectasis and pneumonectomy, [Drastich] 2144—ab
muscular, forgotten calories, 845—E
pain in exercising muscle in anoxemia, [Kissin] 1336—ab
strenuous, fuel for, 2027—E; 2107—E
EXERTION, changes in ST interval after, [von Mentzingen] 972—ab
EXHIBITS: See American Medical Association; Century of Progress; Health; Library
EXOPHTHALMOS: See also Goiter, Exophthalmic
mechanism, 2188—E
pulsating, superior orbital wall absent in, [LeWald] 963—ab
EXPEDITION, scientific, to mountain district in Montenegro, 1100
EXPERIMENTATION: See also Animal Experimentation
on man, Nicolle considers, 2214
EXPLOSIONS: See Mines
EXSANQUINATION: See Venesection
EXTENSION Postgraduate Work: See Education, Medical, graduate
EXTREMITIES: See also Arm; Fingers; Foot; Hand; Legs
blood circulation, function test with saline solution intracutaneously, 2047
blood pressure in upper and lower, [Edelmann] 1446—ab
burning pain in, [Lewis] 970—ab
claudicatio venosa intermittens of upper, [Löhr] 651—ab
diabetic gangrene and infections of lower, treatment, [Dillon] 1338—ab
disease, removing vasoconstrictors in, [Rieder] 1897—ab
heat loss from, 1304—E
injuries of lower, rehabilitation apparatus for, [Krause] ★1153
vasodilatation of lower, producing, [Landis] 488—ab; 932—E
EXUDATES: See Pleurisy, exudative
EYELASH dye (Larieuse), bilateral cornea necrosis from, [Moran] ★286
EYELIDS, edema, 1249; 1704
ptosis (congenital), operation for, [Greeves] 969—ab
EYES: See also Cornea; Exophthalmos; Ophthalmology; Pupils; Refraction; Retina, Vision
conditions with congenital syphilis, 2213
disease, calcium gluconate in, [Theobald] 567—ab
disease due to tuberculosis, [Urbanek] 2073—ab
dropper, [Dimitry] ★2180
glass eye, proper care of orbit, 2135
Instruments: See Ophthalmic
intra-ocular tension (increased) cause of headache, [Raymond] 1537—ab
intra-ocular tension (tonometry) in pernicious anemia, [Suker] 1715—ab
of animals, reflection of light from, 70
paralysis (extra-ocular muscular), glycine for, [Beard & Blum] 1176—C
swindlers, Kentucky, 849
wounds, Bacillus welchii panophthalmitis, [Walker] ★1561

F

FACE: See also Cheek; Jaws; Lips; Mouth; Nose; etc.
Cancer: See also Cancer, treatment
cancerous diseases, [Paljtschewsky] 653—ab
hair on, Tricho x-ray treatment, sarcoma after, [Kaplan] ★595
hairy moles, 68
hemiatrophy, [Faber] 88—ab
Paralysis: See Paralysis
Peel: See Skin
FAINTING, carotid sinus reflex rôle in, [Weiss] 161—ab
FAIRHALL Method: See Lead
FAIRWAY Brand Salt, 1227; 1681
FAIRYLITE Fancy Patent Flour, 1472
FAITH HEALING: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
FALLOPIAN TUBES, calcium (psammoma) bodies in, [Wilson] 802—ab
cancer (secondary), [Sampson] 1430—ab
curative action of iodized oil in, in sterility, [Schultze] 975—ab
FAMILY, Size of: See Fertility
FARINA: See Cereals
FASCIA: See Myofascitis; Patella fracture
FAT, diabetic patient and, 294—E
diets (high) effect on respiratory metabolism and ketosis, [Hawley] 878—ab
Embolism: See Embolism
fuel of muscular work, 2107—E
in Feces: See Feces
ingestion, blood lipids after, [Chaikoff] 1336—ab
local accumulations, reduction, 1251
pads about joints, calcification in, [Ferguson] 1981—ab
Reducing: See Obesity, treatment
tissues, necrosis in new-born, [Bernheim-Karrer] 653—ab; [Harpøth] 2074—ab
FEAR: See Fright
FECES, amebas in, detecting, 1422
bacteria isolated from, of healthy food handlers, [Kriebel] 1980—ab
extracts in inflammatory periarticular changes, [Freund] 1896—ab
fat of, 935—E
fat of, after gastro-enterostomy, [Snapper] 2154—ab
tubercle bacilli in, [Chin kuk Choun] 412—ab
FEDERAL C. W. A.: See Civil Works Administration
Emergency Relief: See Emergency
Employees Compensation Act: See Workmen's Compensation Acts
FEDERATION of State Medical Boards, 1306; 1403
FEEDING: See also Children; Diet; Infants; Iron; Nutrition
artificial, through sound or fistula, 1864
FEES, Collection: See Collection
payment for treating auto accident cases, 55; 1625
reduction, Veteran's Administrator protests, 223
Schedule: See also Hospitals
schedule, 1480
schedule for medical relief, Oregon rejects, 1410
Splitting: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
FEET: See Foot
FELLOWSHIP: See also Scholarship
Jacobi, available, 2122
Squibb research established, 1507
FELSOL, Kaercher's, 640
FELTON'S Serum: See Meningitis, pneumococcic
FELTY'S SYNDROME, [Price] 2058—ab
splenectomy in, [Craven] ★823
FEMUR fracture (intracapsular), 151
fracture of neck, [Leadbetter] 246—ab
fracture (reduced), device for transporting patients with, [Hollingworth] ★126
fracture (spontaneous) of neck after x-ray irradiation, [Kropp] 1346—ab
fracture (transcervical), internal fixation, [Wescott] 1981—ab
lengthening, surgical, [Putti] 1644—ab
FERGUSON, BURR, use of intravenous hydrochloric acid, ★534
FERRIC Chloride: See Iron
FERTILITY, biologic factors in, [Novak] ★452; 458—E
record: woman aged 48, gave birth to her 29th living child, 711
FETICIDE: See Abortion
FETUS: See also Embryo; Infants, New-Born
caput succedaneum, [Goodall] 410—ab
endomyocarditis, [Farber] 485—ab
injury (abdominal) of mother effect on, 953
injury of occipital bone, [Hemsath] 1528—ab
mortality, Chicago Gynecological Society study of, 299
risks in first stage of labor from cord complications, [Gardiner] ★277
Sex Prediction: See Sex
FEVER: See also Rat-Bite Fever; Rheumatic Fever; Scarlet Fever; Temperature, Body; Typhoid; Undulant Fever; Yellow Fever; etc.
Cerebrospinal: See Meningitis, cerebrospinal
Glandular: See Glandular Fever
long continued, low grade, idiopathic, [Kintner & Rowntree] ★889
Menstrual: See Menstruation
Metal Fume: See Metal
Parrot: See Psittacosis
Rice: See Rice Fever
Rift Valley: See Rift Valley Fever
Therapeutic: See also Chorea; Gonorrhea; Keratitis, syphilitic; Malaria; Paralysis, General; Sclerosis, multiple; Tuberculosis, treatment; etc.
therapeutic, conference on, 1688
therapeutic, induced by radiation effect on leukocyte count, [Bierman] 1976—ab
FIBRIN solvent, urea as, 1230—E
FIBRINOLYSIS, activity of streptococci [Tillett] 248—ab; [Hadfield] 2234—ab
FIBROBLASTOMA, meningeal, cranial osteomas produced by, [Echlin] 1718—ab
FIBRO-EPITHELIOMA, benign mucinous (Brenner), [Freund] 730—ab
FIBROID: See also Uterus tumors
hypogastric, treatment, 641
FIBROMA of breast, [Halpert] 963—ab
FIBROSIS: See Uterus
FIBULA, fracture, treatment, [Anderson] 1813—ab
osteitis tuberculosa multiplex cystica, [Sanes & Smith] ★1206
FILMS: See under Motion Pictures; Skin
X-Ray: See Roentgen Rays
FILTERAIRE (Stoppollen), 767
FILTRATE, Autogenous: See Lymphogranuloma inguinale
Bacterial: See Brain, wounds
FINGERS: See also Nails
gangrene after local regional anesthesia, [Lambert] 729—ab
interphalangeal osteochondromatosis, [Mandruzzato] 486—ab
protective substances for, in shoemaker, 1872
snapping thumb in childhood, [Hudson] 2064—ab
sucking by children, 1179
traumatic epithelial cysts, [Wien & Caro] ★197
FINLAY, CARLOS, anniversary, 462; 1095
FIRE extinguishers, carbon tetrachloride danger, 853
FIRST AID: See Ambulance
FISCHER Diathermy and Electrocoagulation Unit, 1382
Method: See Lead poisoning, diagnosis
Wasels Theory: See Cancer
FISH: See Salmon; Sardines
Tapeworm: See Tapeworm Infestation
FISSURE: See Larynx
FISTULA, anal, 1967
anal, two stage operation for, [Allen] 1813—ab
arteriovenous, identified by arteriography, [Horton] 2227—ab

FISTULA—Continued
arteriovenous traumatic, operation for, [Jackson] 1813—ab
biliary, persistent, 394
branchial, [Bailey] 328—ab; [Kleinert] 403—ab
cervicovaginal laqueatic, from laminaria bougies, [Welsch] 1196—ab
esophagobronchial, with cancer infiltration in heart, [Hald] 88—ab
gastric or intestinal, for artificial feeding, 1864
gastrojejunocolic, after stomach resection, [Koch] 1728—ab
intestinal, nonsurgical (Potter) treatment with hydrochloric acid dressings, [Guido] ★2176
pilonidal, in twins, [Mechling] ★367
renal and ureteral (spontaneous), [Higgins] 646—ab
reno-inguinal (spontaneous), [Ravich & Katzen] ★832
vesicovaginal; technic for correction, [Ward] 1340—ab
FIVE-O Chocolate Flavored Drink Base, 1851
FLANNING, STANLEY C., violates Minnesota basic science law, 1857
FLAP Operation: See Empyema
FLATFOOT: See Foot
FLATULENCE, postoperative gas pains, 1178
FLIES: See also Caddis Flies
Larva: See Maggots; Myiasis
FLOCCULATION Test: See Malaria; Syphilis, serodiagnosis
FLOUR: See also Biscuits; Bread; Pancake
Acme-Evans Company White Plume, 1227
Anita High Protein, 45
Bewley's, 606; (whole wheat) 1155
Cellu One-Three-Three, 693
Commander; Fairylite; Miss Minneapolis, 1472
Estrella, 45
Gilster's Featherlite Cake, 213
Gold Chain Whole Wheat, 1566
Kreemex Buckwheat and Wheat, 1155
Light Crust, 373
Light's, 769; (self-rising) 1384; (cake) 1227
Occident, 1566
Red Chain Whole Wheat, 1566
Roses of Texas, 457
Royal, 457
Sin-Rival, 457
Sunkist (cake), 2025; (biscuit) 2187
FLUORIDE, Sodium: See Hyperthyroidism
FLUORINE, mottled enamel and senile dental decay, 1964
FLUOROSCOPY: See Intussusception; Roentgen Rays
FOLLICULIN: See Prolan
FOLLICULITIS: See Herpes; Scalp
FOLLUTEIN: See Dysmenorrhea
FOOD: See also Diet; Infants, feeding; Meat; Nutrition; Vegetables; etc.
A. M. A. resolution on federal authorities to study chemical content and value, 2116
A. M. A. resolution on sale of impure foods, 2198; 2202
advertising honey as a food, Committee on Foods report, 2104
advertising, resistance claims in, Committee on Foods report, 130
advertising, vitamin claims in, Committee on Foods decision, 1850
calcium and phosphorus in, 657—ab
Canned: See Sardines
choice of, instinct in, 383
Color: See Color
effect of heavy meal on child's sleep, [Giddings] ★528
Frozen: See also Peas
frozen pack, micro-organisms in, [Berry] 799—ab
handlers (healthy), bacteria isolated from stools, [Kriebel] 1980—ab
iron claims for, Committee on Foods report, 1300
Labeling: See Labels
physiologic effects of wines with meals and dietary ritual, 638
Poisoning: See also Botulism
poisoning or influenza with abdominal symptoms? 623
poisoning, Salmonella, [Verder] 325—ab
requirements, minimum, controversy over, 469; 779; 2034
sanitary dispensing, committee to promote, New York City, 1166
seizures in January, 628
special purpose, Committee on Foods report, 2025
study, Southern Medical Association committee to urge, 467
Tugwell-Copeland Bill, 696—E; 1486; 1771
U. S. Federal Food and Drug Administration statement on medicinal whisky, 628
FOOT: See also Chiropody; Heel; Shoes; Toes
clubfoot (congenital), correction, [Curtis] 1335—ab
clubfoot (congenital) or paralytic equinus, correction, [Mayer] 1335—ab
edema in tuberculosis, 1423
flatfoot and epidermomycosis, [Lieberthal] 1803—ab
gangrene, intravenous saline solutions, chloramine and boric acid footbaths for, [Samuels] ★436; 459—E
hereditary keratosis of sole, [Kemp] 418—ab
FOOT—Continued
painful feet, 1872
plantar warts, 866
plaster cast, simple cradle attachment for, [Lewin] ★2099
pustular eruptions of soles, [Andrews] 1978—ab
spray, Oye, 372
talipes equinus varus, 1251; [Curtis] 1335—ab
traumatic epithelial cysts of skin, [Wien & Caro] ★197
ulcer of sole with anesthesia and loss of bone, [Smith] ★593
FORCEPS, sponge-holding, with built-in bottle stopper, [Farrington] ★454
FOREARM, fractures, [Mathews] 161—ab
fractures in lower third of both bones, [Levinthal] 879—ab
pain and numbness of, 1521
FOREHEAD, height, 135—E
FOREIGN BODIES: See also Bladder; Stomach
inhalation of watermelon seed, 1703
FOREIGNERS: See Graduates; Licensure; Students, Medical
in Hospitals: See Hospitals
FORESCO Brand Evaporated Milk, 293
FOR-GET-ME-NOT Brand Evaporated Milk, 693
FORMALDEHYDE, Bard-Parker germicide, 1383
Sulphoxylate: See Sulphoxylate
FORSTER-Ernst Technic: See Blood bilirubin
FOUNDATIONS, Banting Research, 1412
Ella Sachs Plotz, 777
Georgia Warm Springs, 382; 1772
Kellogg, 139
Lowe Memorial Research Fund, 2032
Oswaldo Cruz Against Cancer, Brazil, 1318
Rackham, 940
Rockefeller, 141; 633; 947; 1236
Twentieth Century, Milbank, Rosenwald, 696—E; 697—ME
Volta, convention, discuss immunity at, 57
FOX'S Guernsey Dairy Vitamin D Milk, 1943
FOX RIVER Evaporated Milk, 2105
FRACTURES: See also Femur; Fibula; Forearm; Humerus; Jaws; Nose; Patella; Pelvis; Radius; Spine; Tibia
apparatus for rehabilitation after injuries to lower extremities, [Krause] ★1153
callus formation delayed due to antiseptic treatment of wound, [Boerema] 651—ab
healing (delayed), [Bankoff] 1818—ab
healing, histologic differences, [Goetze] 807—ab
into joints, prognosis, 866
Spontaneous: See Femur
surgery, absorbable metallic material, [Verbrugge] 1816—ab
treatment, Böhler sling, 955
treatment, Congress of Orthopedics (Italy) discuss, 1863
treatment, cow's horn for internal fixation, [Fowler] 1334—ab
treatment, indications; contraindications, [Magnus] 253—ab
treatment, periarterial sympathectomy in, [Colp] 324—ab
ununited, perforation of fragments for, [Boppe] 1112—ab
FRAISSE'S feruginous ampoules, 1178
FRAMBESIA, and syphilis, [Butler] 148—C; [Blacklock] 2043—C
periostitis and osteitis in, [Iseki] 2069—ab
FREE BREATH, 1868—BI
FREI Test: See Lymphogranuloma inguinale
FRENCH Assembly of General Medicine study of syphilis in France, 56
Congress of Orthopedics, 56
Congress of Therapeutics, 55; 143
Dressing: See Mayonnaise
Navy: See Navy
FREUND-Kaminer Reaction: See Cancer, diagnosis
FRICK'S Eez-All, 1320—BI
FRIEDLÄNDER'S Bacillus: Bee Bacillus
FRIGHT, death from, in normal person, 314
FRIGIDITY, sexual, 394
FRONTAL SINUS, disease, irrigation in, [Van Alyea] 1640—ab
FRONTIER Asthma Remedy, 1869—BI
FROZEN Food: See Food; Peas
FRUCTOSE in Blood: See Blood
FRUITS: See Apple sauce; Pineapple; Prunes; etc.
FUADIN: See Schistosomiasis
FÜLLEBORN, FRIEDRICH, *Chinese Medical Journal* honors, 1624
FUMES: See under Acid
FUNGI Infection: See Histoplasmosis; Mycosis
Spores: See Maple bark
FUNGICIDES: See also Epidermophytosis
phenylmercuric nitrate and phenylmercuric chloride, Council report, 1224
FUR, dyed, fatal dermatitis from paraphenylenediamine, 1509
FURUNCULOSIS, chronic, dextrose intravenously and high carbohydrate diets for, 1964
treatment, Paquelin's cautery, [Winckler] 500—ab
treatment, staphylococcus toxoid, [Kindel & Costello] ★1287; [Dolman] 1699—C; [Cornbleet & Rattner] 1780—C
FUSION Operation: See Hip Joint

G

G. W. C. Brand Syrup, 693
GAIT: See under Walking
GALACTOSE in Urine: See Urine
fermentation in Bauer's liver function test, [Geill] 2242—ab
Tolerance: See also Jaundice, diagnosis
tolerance in premature infants, [Fabisch] 653—ab
GALACTOSURIA: See Jaundice diagnosis
GALEN, Great Vein of: See Veins
GALLBLADDER: See also Bile; Bile Ducts; Biliary Tract
anastomosis between intestines and, [Scollo] 971—ab
calculi colic, analgesic for, 2221
calculi (pure cholesterol) formation, [Weiser] 1333—ab
calculi, vitamin D therapy, [Saiki] 572—ab
empyema (chronic), [Muir] 1988—ab
excision, electrosurgical, [Thorek] 723—ab
inflammation (chronic), latent icterus of, [Chabrol] 1263—ab
inflammation, gastric acidity changes in, [Vanzant] 323—ab
inflammation (noncalculous), operations for, [Schmechel] 1821—ab
roentgen study, dyes for, 1962
roentgen study in disease, [Hess] 404—ab
roentgen study, sodium dehydrocholate in, [Jankelson] 802—ab
roentgen study, tetra-iodophenolphthalein elimination in diabetic, [Pinelli] 1990—ab
Surgery: See also Gallbladder excision
surgery, results after cholecystostomy, [Dieterich] 573—ab
surgery, technic, improved, [De Courcy] 159—ab
GALLSTONES: See Gallbladder calculi
GANGLIOCYTOMA of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] ★9
GANGLION: See Gasserian Ganglion
GANGLIONECTOMY: See also Parkinson's Syndrome
sympathetic, for gangrene, [Stewart] 1537—ab
sympathetic, review, [Flothow] 159—ab
GANGLIONEUROMAS, multiple, of skin, [Montgomery] 1258—ab
GANGRENE: See also Fingers; Foot; Legs; Skin; Thrombo-angiitis Obliterans
acrogangrene in malaria, [Zimmermann] 732—ab
Diabetic: See Diabetes Mellitus
gas, antitoxin, 1966
gas, bacilli, in vagina secretion, [von Khreninger-Guggenberger] 1447—ab
gas, infiltrating tissues with permanganate solution for, [Warnshuis & Kolk] ★1757
GAS Bacillus: See Bacillus welchii; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Distention: See Flatulence; Pleura
Edema: See Edema
Gangrene: See Gangrene
Illuminating: See Carbon Monoxide poisoning
Metabolism: See Metabolism
Poisonous: See also Asphyxia; Carbon Monoxide; Nitrogen
poisonous, blood changes from, [Muntsch] 1895—ab
poisonous, chemical injury from, [Fox] 1801—ab
warfare, poisonous, nonsense about, 780
GASOLINE: See Tetra-Ethyl Lead
GASSERIAN GANGLION, tumors involving, [Cohen] 801—ab
GASTRIC JUICE: See Anemia, Pernicious; Stomach secretion
GASTRITIS: See Stomach inflammation
GASTRO-ENTERITIS from eggs, [Müller] 85—ab
epidemic affecting a whole town, England, 54
GASTROENTEROLOGY, *Review of Gastroenterology*, 1095
A. M. A. resolution on certification, 2198; 2202
GASTRO-ENTEROSTOMY, importance of size of stomach and stoma in, [Jenkinson] ★354
fat content of feces after, [Snapper] 2154—ab
of pylorus and antrum cancer, [Pack & Scharnagel] ★1838
GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT: See also Digestive Tract; Intestines; Stomach; etc.
disease, use of olive oil in, 1424
drainage, reintroduced by proctoclysis, in acute mechanical ileus, [Roberts] ★1149
GASTROJEJUNOSTOMY, technic (new), [Back] 330—ab
GELATIN, Jell-O, 1566
Treatment: See Infants, New-Born
Wax Filling: See Lungs
GENITALS: See also Genito-Urinary Tract; Gonads; Penis; Vagina; etc
adreno-genital syndrome, [Foggie] 1442—ab
cancer, prolan plus irradiation for, [Ernst] 256—ab
gonococcus-like bacteria in, [Schubert] 167—ab
hemorrhages, folliculin intravenously for, [Spiegler] 332—ab
GENITO-URINARY TRACT: See also Bladder; Kidney; Ureters; Urethra
in lymphogranuloma inguinale, [Gohrbandt] 254—ab
GENTIAN: See under Bitters
GEORGIA Warm Springs Foundation: See Foundations

GERMAN: See also Deutsche; Germany
Red Cross: See Red Cross
Society for Circulatory Research, 627
GERMANY: See also Deutsche
government's attempt to abolish quackery, 781
Hitler's persecution of Jews, 304; 309; 1416; 1860; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2117; 2192
GERMICIDE: See also Bactericide
Bard-Parker Formaldehyde, 1383
GESTATION: See Pregnancy
GIARDIA Infestation: See Lambliasis
von GIERKE'S Disease: See Glycogen storage
GILSTER'S Featherlite Cake Flour, 213
GLANDS: See Bartholin's Gland; Endometrium; Salivary Glands
Ductless: See Endocrines
Lymph: See Lymphatic System
GLANDULAR FEVER and agranulocytosis, [Bie] 1350—ab
diagnosis, heterophile antibody (Hanganatziu-Deicher) reaction, [Lehndorff] 1993—ab
in sisters, [Olesen] 1350—ab
lymphemoid, [Lange] 888—ab
Pfeiffer's, epidemic, [Schulz] 333—ab
treatment, 1253
GLANDULAR THERAPY, new edition, Council discusses, 1299
GLASS Eye: See Eyes
spun, dermatitis from, 1249; 1874
GLASSES, tinted lenses, [Coblentz] ★1223; [Haughey] 1631—c
GLIOMA: See also Brain tumors
group, cytology of, [Cox] 962—ab
GLOBULIN in Blood: See Blood
GLOMERULI: See Nephritis, glomerular
GLUCOSE: See Karo
GLUSIDE, sale of, becomes state monopoly, Rumania, 1955
GLUTATHIONE: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, treatment
GLUTEN: See Wheat
GLYCEMIA: See Blood sugar
GLYCERIN Aldehyde (Triose): See Cyanide poisoni
Enema: See Enema
Extract: See Suprarenal Cortex
hypodermically, action, 1181
GLYCERITE of Bismuth: See Bismuth
GLYCERYL Trinitrate: See Angina Pectoris
GLYCINE, effects on myocarditis, 954
Treatment: See Dystrophy, muscular; Eyes, paralysis; Myasthenia gravis
GLYCOCOLL: See Glycine
GLYCOCYAMINE Test: See Liver function test
GLYCOGEN: See also Muscles
storage disease (von Gierke's), [Hertz] 86—ab; [Biedermann] 1819—ab; 2073—ab
storage disease, growth disorders in, [Hertz] 2073—ab
GLYCOSURIA and potential diabetes, 1325
in coronary disease, [Edelmann] 1265—ab
Renal: See Diabetes, Renal
symptomless, prognosis, [Cammidge] 1441—ab
treatment, 865
treatment, insulin indicated? 67
GOAT'S Milk: See Anemia
GOETZE'S Quality Wieners Sausage, 2187
GOITER: See also Goiter, Exophthalmic; Hyperthyroidism; Hypothyroidism
American Association for Study of, 1771
auricular fibrillation in, preoperative and postoperative management, 2221
colloid, operations for, 712
etiology, research on, reported at International Conference on Goiter, 782
in France, 1691
in Netherlands from reduced iodine in drinking water, 783
prevention, lay advertising of iodine preparations, Council discusses, 1298
surgical treatment, mediastinal emphysema and pneumothorax after, [Keis] 2153—ab
GOITER, EXOPHTHALMIC, anesthesia for patients, [Bartlett] 1984—ab
blood circulation in, anesthesia, effect on, [Neter] 1726—ab
diagnostic use of iodine, [Means] 244—ab
myxedema (local) in, [Arzt] 973—ab
surgical treatment, [von Haberer] 807—ab
treatment, catechin in, 952
GOLD Chain Whole Wheat Flour, 1566
Coin Evaporated Milk, 2187
effects, in body; poisoning, 395
sodium thiosulphate, aplastic anemia after, [Dameshek] 1886—ab
Treatment: See also Lupus erythematosus; Tuberculosis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
treatment, unexpected symptoms from, sodium thiosulphate for, [Vignati] 1263—ab
Tribromide: See Whooping Cough, treatment
GOLDEN Crown Brand Syrup, 843; 1004
Drip Brand Syrup, 1763
Guernsey Dairy Vitamin D Milk, 1943
Key Wheat Farina, 1227
Rule Brand White Syrup, 1851
State Brand Evaporated Milk, 931
GONADOTROPIC Hormone: See Prolan
GONADS, development, adenoids effect on, 226
male, gravidic urine modifies, [Fukushima] 257—ab
GONOCOCCUS culture method (simple), [Szilvási] 732—ab
-like bacteria in genital tract, [Schubert] 167—ab
GONORRHEA: See also Arthritis, gonorrheal; Endocarditis, gonorrheal; Keratoderma; Kidney; Peritonitis; Rectum
acute, fever therapy, [Grüneberg] 333—ab
chordee after, 955
cure, serologic tests, [Dörffel] 497—ab
diagnosis, complement fixation, [Budlovsky] 417—ab; [Säuferlin] 1445—ab
epididymitis (acute), whole blood injection for, [Beilin] 724—ab
history, 472
incubation period, 2048
preventive treatment, Army and Navy method, 791
shreds in first glass of two-glass test, 640
treatment, 561; 2048
treatment, acridine dye in women, [Kittner] 886—ab
treatment in women, [Johnen] 2240—ab
treatment, mercurochrome swabbing in women, [Stratham] 2147—ab
treatment, mild silver protein (argyrol), [Janet] 1724—ab
treatment, phenylmercuric nitrate and phenylmercuric chloride, Council report, 1224
urethritis, morning drop after, 715
urethritis, treatment in women, [Hofstätter] 502—ab
vaginitis, effects of theelin on, [Lewis] 242—ab
vaginitis in immature girls, daily theelin injections for, [Brown] ★1293
vulvovaginitis in children, [Stalnaker] 409—ab; [Peterson] 965—ab; [Iwanow] 1991—ab
GOOD MORNING Pineapple Juice, 1301
GORDON'S Test: See Lymphogranuloma
GOUT as prevalent? Due to drinking wine, etc.? 544
calcium, [Elenevskiy] 887—ab
GRADUATES, Foreign: See also Licensure
foreign, examined, ★1394; ★1395; ★1396; ★1397
foreign, use as interns, ★1018
of unapproved institutions, registration, ★1392; ★1393; ★1397
GRAIN itch, Schamberg's ointment for, [Kittredge] 80—ab
GRAND RAPIDS Creamery Vitamin D Milk, 1155
GRANTS: See under American Medical Association; National Research Council
GRANULOCYTOPENIA: See Angina, agranulocytic
GRANULOMA: See also Lymphogranuloma
coccidioides, antimony potassium tartrate and x-rays for, [Tomlinson & Bancroft] ★36
inguinale (Donovan bodies), 560
lipophagic formation in mammary gland, [Bartsch] 731—ab
lycopodium, [Antopol] 77—ab
plasma cell, in nasal carcinoma, [Lederer] 160—ab
ulceration (progressive lethal) of nose, [Stewart] 329—ab
GRANULOPENIA: See Angina, agranulocytic
GRANULOSA Cell: See Ovary tumors; Tumor
GRAPE JUICE, Welch's, 292
GRASSES, sensitivity to, 2218
GRASSHOPPERS: See Locusts
GRAVITY, Specific: See Specific Gravity
GREEN Beans: See Beans
GREENBERG, SAMUEL, impostor convicted, 625
GRIDDLE KING Pancake Flour, 1566
GRIP: See Colds; Influenza
GROIN, melanoma metastasis from heel, [Selig] 1879—ab
GROLLMAN'S Acetylene Method: See Blood circulation
GROSSE POINTE Quality Brand Pineapple, 931
GROUP Practice: See Hospitals; Medicine
GROWTH: See also Bones; Cancer; Dwarfism; Liver grown
disturbances in glycogen storage disease, [Hertz] 2073—ab
growing pains, 847—E
hemiatrophy or arrested development of body, 1782
Hormone: See Physone
of children, economic and social factors effect on, 228
of diabetic child, 315
GUÉNIOT, Dr., 2214
GUMS, radium for epulis, 1627
GUNZENHAUSER'S Bread, 692
GYNATRESIA: See Vagina
GYNECOLOGISTS, British College of, to award obstetric diploma, 708
GYNECOLOGY, Anesthesia in: See Anesthesia
clinic, oppose closing, Vienna, 1243
Congress of, (Germany) 56; (Buenos Aires) 946; (Italy) 1627
phenyl mercury nitrate use in, [Biskind] 80—ab

H

HABERDA, ALBIN, death, 632
HAINES' Golden Treatment, 1868—BI
HAIR: See also Alopecia; Hirsuitism; Nevus, hairy
Angels': See Glass, spun
cat, allergy to, 1421
Dye: See Eyelash dye; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
HAIR—Continued
injuries after permanent wave, [Downing] ★2091
removal, thallium acetate, injuries from, [Munch] ★1930; ★1931
removal, Tricho treatment, sarcoma after, [Kaplan] ★595
yellowing, after permanent wave, 640
HALE'S Household Pills, 1320—BI
Pride Tomato Juice, 131
HALIBUT LIVER OIL: See also Haliver Oil
Mead's Viosterol in Halibut Liver Oil 250 D, 44
with viosterol, lay advertising, Council discusses, 1298
HALIVER Oil, Council ruling, 2103
Parke-Davis, Plain, 605
HAND: See also Fingers; Nails
keratosis (hereditary) of palm, [Kemp] 418—ab
numbness, 395; 955
numbness and pain, 1521
pustular eruptions of palms, [Andrews] 1978—ab
suppurative tenosynovitis, [Diecke] 332—ab
HANGANATZIU-Deicher Test: See Glandular Fever
HANOVIA Group Irradiation Lamp, 2023
HARDY, WILLIAM BATE, death, 548
HARRISON NARCOTIC ACT, registration of colleges under, 1304—E
HART Drug Corporation, Efedron and Efemist, 1701
HARTLEY, WILLIAM DARLEY, death, 1511
HARVARD University, 464; 2030; 2121
HAWAIIAN pineapple, 931; (juice) 1301
HAY FEVER: See also Rhinitis; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
etiology, caddis flies emanations, [Parlato] ★910
etiology, pollens and grasses, 2218
etiology, trauma, 2130
nostrum, Free Breath, 1868—BI
pollens in New York area, 1873
ragweed season in the West, 2130
treatment, pollen extract, unusual reaction "yawning" in, [Waldbott & Ascher] ★127
treatment, propeptones, [Urbach] 416—ab
treatment, skin extract, [Kohler] 1193—ab
HAYEM'S Solution: See Blood groups
HEAD: See also Brain; Cranium; Forehead; Hydrocephalus; Scalp
immobilization for skull roentgenography, [Moore] 1881—ab
injury (blunt), cerebral compression in, [Karitzky] 574—ab
injury causing auricular fibrillation, [Bramwell] 1443—ab
rolling of infants, 396
HEADACHE: See also Migraine
etiology, increased intra-ocular tension, [Raymond] 1537—ab
HEALING: See Breast cancer; Cod Liver Oil lesions; Fractures; Peptic Ulcer; Wounds
HEALTH: See also Hygiene; Sanitation; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
acid-base equilibrium in, 771—E
administration (district), New York City, 1621
Baltimore's record, 1092
beer and, [Schmidt] 333—ab
board, new members, New York City, 1165
centers, controversy about, Brussels, 945
Cincinnati's, in 1933, 1506
Cleveland's healthiest year, 776
conditions in 1933, Maryland, 775
Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities, 1859
conservation contest, (Baltimore wins) 1771; (rural) 1313
county department (new), North Carolina, 2032
county full time service, Maryland, 1310
county unit, new, Michigan, 2121
Detroit's record, 220
essay contest, Iowa auxiliary sponsors, 703
exhibition, first national, Belgrade, 1100
in Connecticut, 848
in Illinois, 848
in U. S. Army, 846—E
institute, Hungarian Royal National, 1244
Insurance: See Insurance
minister, Dr. Mihailovitch dies, Jugoslavia, 1100
minister (new), Rumania, 947
National Health Council, 301
of German youth, 551
officers, course for, at California, 773
projects, (CWA) 466; 2033; (Oklahoma) 546; (Alabama) 848; (China chools) 1096
promotion week, Illinois, 1164
public, budget, smaller, Czechoslovakia, 307
public health education, function of physician in [Bauer] 1233—ab
public health education over radio by A. M. A., 296—E; 298; 377—E; 702; 1487
public health school (Rockefeller), Japan, 141; 633
public health service, reorganized, Czechoslovakia, 1512
public, in Dutch Guiana, 1416
report, (New York City), 546; (Kentucky) 1620
resorts, alcoholic liquors at spas, 67

HEALTH—Continued
service, students want it abolished, Pennsylvania, 547
social order and, 215—E
state board, bogus agents, Florida, 1235
state board, officers, Wisconsin, 940
state department, Princeton investigates, 51
survey concluded, New Mexico, 1770
U. S. Public Health Service (interns), 223; 2033; (radiologists) ★618; (report) 941
Washington State Public Health Association formed, 1859
weather and, 385
Week, Negro, 940
HEALTHAGAIN, 1320—BI
HEARING: See Deafness
HEART: See also Arteries, coronary; Endocarditis; Pericardium
Aneurysm: See Aneurysm
Auricle: See also Aneurysm
auricle, rupture, electrocardiogram, [Randles] 1527—ab
beat, duration of diastole phases, [Bohning] 2141—ab
beat, yeast nucleic acid (adenosin) effect on irregularities, [Jezer] 961—ab
benzene as cardiac poison, 461—E
Block Cardiacs: See Arteries, pulmonary
block, Adams-Stokes' disease, [Milew] 499—ab
block, Adams-Stokes' seizures, ephedrine sulphate to prevent, [Gilchrist] 2148—ab
block, Adams-Stokes' syndrome and sinus arrhythmia, [Thomsen] 2242—ab
block (bundle branch), lead inversion in, [Nichol] 241—ab
block (complete), atropine in, [Gilchrist] 650—ab
block, (complete congenital), studied by sections through conduction system, [Yater & others] ★1660
block (complete), epinephrine in, [Gilchrist] 650—ab
circulatory factors (compensatory) in coronary occlusion, [Slater & Kornblum] ★38
Committee of New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, standardization of digitalis, [Levy] 862—C; [Edmunds] 1246—C; [McGuigan] 1247—C; (reply) [Levy] 1247—C; [Hanzlik] 2218—C
complications of grip, [Egedy] 86—ab
contraction and coronary flow, [Anrep] 410—ab
Disease: See also Cardiovascular Disease
disease and workman's compensation act, England, 1509
disease, blood catalase in, [Healy] 489—ab
disease (congenital) in infants, [Pendergrass] 2142—ab
disease, contagion as factor, [Carden] ★835
disease, dextrose therapy, [Smith] 2141—ab
disease in pregnancy, [Lamb] 1715—ab
disease, new cardiology center: Hôpital de Versailles, 470
disease, oxygen tent for patient with, 67
disease patients and sport activities, 2215
disease patients, eating of candy by, 562
disease (previous), coronary thrombosis after, 1519
disease (rheumatic), pregnancy hasten fatal termination? [Gilchrist] 1342—ab
disease, thyroidectomy for, [Friedman & Blumgart] ★17; [Eppinger & Levine] ★2076
edema (acute pulmonary), reflex mechanism, [Wassermann] 1447—ab
Electrocardiogram: See also Heart auricle; Heart block
electrocardiogram, changes in ST interval after exertion, [von Mentzingen] 972—ab
electrocardiogram in hyperthyroidism, [Misske] 86—ab
electrocardiogram in myxedema, [Carrión] 412—ab
electrocardiogram, quinidine sulphate, [Maher] 1429—ab
endocarditis (malignant ulcerative gonococcic) involving, [Peters & Horn] ★1924
Enlargement: See Heart hypertrophy
Failure: See Heart insufficiency
function, iodide method (Starr) for, 151
function, Kauffmann's water test [Bauke] 1194—ab
hypertrophy in young adults, [Levy] 961—ab
impaired, after irradiating ovaries, [Pohl] 887—ab
in scurvy with superimposed infection, [Rinehart] 1430—ab
infarction, auriculosystolic murmur in "tricuspid area," [Wolferth] 401—ab
inflammation, rheumatic, 788
inflammation, rheumatic pancarditis in children, [Beretervide] 806—ab
injections into of epinephrine for resuscitation, 636
insufficiency (latent), diagnosis, [Barth] 333—ab
insufficiency (myocardial), dextrose and combined dextrose-insulin for, [Guillaume] 2069—ab
insufficiency, salyrgan used over 3 years for failure, [Smith] ★532
insufficiency, thyroidectomy in failure, [Levine] 249—ab; [Eppinger & Levine] ★2076
Muscle: See also Heart, insufficiency; Myocarditis
muscle injury from cod liver oil, diet for [Agduhr] 810—ab
HEART—Continued
roentgenographing, exposure guide for, 233
roentgenokymography, [Frimann-Dahl] 1822—ab; 1955
Rupture: See Heart auricle
septum, patent interventricular [Muir] 1722—ab
tumors, metastatic [Burke] 1429—ab
tumors of thyroid extending into, [Holt] ★1921
Valves: See Aortic Valve; Mitral Valve; Pulmonary Valves
Ventricles: See Tachycardia
HEAT, effect of local application on intestines, [Krogh] 391—C
effect of photothermal radiations on skin temperatures, [Bierman] 965—ab
loss of, from extremities, 1304—E
Therapy: See also Blood Vessels diseases; Syphilis
therapy, Parasept, 1003
HEAVY Water: See Water
HEBRA Dermatitis: See Dermatitis, exfoliative
HECHT Test: See Scurvy
HECHT-MÜLLER conglobation reaction, [Hecht] 973—ab
HEEL, painful, in children, (apophysitis), [Meyerding & Stuck] ★1658
tumor, melanoma, metastasis to groin, [Selig] 1879—ab
HEIGHT: See Forehead
HEIMAN'S Syrup, 1004; 1227
HEINZ Consommé Soup, 213
Strained Beets, 1301
Strained Prunes with Lemon Juice, 1472
Strained Tomatoes, 1383
HELIOTHERAPY: See Sunlight
HEMANGIOMA, excision, 1873
HEMATEMESIS, treatment, diet, [Meulengracht] 334—ab
HEMATOPORPHYRIA, porphyrins in, [Mason] 1189—ab
HEMATOXYLIN, Delafield's, preparing, [Neild] 1887—ab
HEMERALOPIA (nutritional), [Wilbur & Eusterman] ★364; [Holcomb] 786—C; (vitamin A deficiency), [Jeans & Zentmire] ★892; [Fridenberg] 951—C
in soldiers, Japan, 2038
HEMIATROPHY, 1782
HEMIPLEGIA due to corpus callosum tuberculosis, [Montgomery] 404—ab
skin temperature, [Olsen] 418—ab
transient, [Williamson] 2235—ab
HEMOCHROMATOSIS in woman, [Wechsler] ★764; [Smith] 2234—ab
observations on, [Maddox] 2235—ab
HEMOGENIA: See Diathesis, hemorrhagic
HEMOGLOBIN: See also Hemoglobinuria
changes in, relation to porphyrinuria, 1775
in pulmonary tuberculosis, 58
total and corpuscular, in smokers and nonsmokers, [Walters] ★1936
HEMOGLOBINURIA, causes; symptoms, [Bingold] 733—ab
HEMOGRAM: See Blood picture
HEMOLYSIS, causes, symptoms, [Bingold] 733—ab
in pregnancy and abortion, [Harbitz] 1196—ab
reversion in childhood, [Erben] 653—ab
HEMOLYZED Blood: See Epididymitis
HEMOPHILIA: See also Pseudohemophilia
female sex hormone in male urine relation to; follicular hormone therapy vs. transfusion, [Brem & Leopold] ★200
hereditary, [Kugelmass] ★289
treatment, ovarian, [Stetson & others] ★1122
HEMOPHILUS influenzae: See Influenza bacillus
Pertussis: Whooping Cough
HEMORRHAGE: See also Brain; Cornus Luteum; Diathesis, hemorrhagic; Encephalitis, hemorrhagic; Lungs; Menopause; Mouth; Purpura haemorrhagica; Smallpox, hemorrhagic; Uterus; etc.; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
control after injuries, research, 1693
control in childhood, [Kugelmass] ★204, ★287
HEMORRHOIDS, internal, surgical and injection treatment, [Kilbourne] 1978—ab
treatment, [Peters] 884—ab
treatment, injection, sodium morrhuate in, 1704
treatment, resorcin sulphonate, 69
treatment, surgical, [Fansler] 2231—ab
HEMOSTASIS: See Hemorrhage control
HEMOTHERAPY: See also Blood Transfusion; Epididymitis; Gonorrhea; Measles, prevention
autohemotherapy in anemia (irradiated own blood), [Fervers] 732—ab
autohemotherapy in cerebral hemorrhage, [Colella] 2237—ab
blood injections to lessen brain hemorrhage in new born, [Carr] 962—ab; 2045
placental blood therapy in schizophrenia, [Galant] 2240—ab
HEMOTHORAX, angio-endothelioma of bone with, [Warner] 876—ab
HEMP Massager, 455
HENRY'S Flocculation Test: See Malaria
HEPATITIS: See Liver inflammation
HERB-NU Tonic, 475—BI
HEREDITY: See also Anemia, hypochromic; Cancer; Diabetes Mellitus; Nails
genes, chromosomes and tumors, 2214
typical syndrome, [Aschner] ★2017
HEREDOTROPHEDEMA (Milroy's): See Edema
HERMAPHRODITISM, pseudohermaphroditism; sex, pituitary and growth hormones and gravid urine extract for, [Finkler] ★924
HERNIA, femoral, new method of repair, [Coopernail] 568—ab
mediastinal or interpleural sinus, [Korol] 148—C
postoperative incisional, [Flörcken] 574—ab
recurrent hiatus syndrome of von Bergmann, [Hurst] ★585
Richter's, [Wilson] ★1938
trauma relation to, [Moorhead] 162—ab
treatment, suction cell retainer (Homan's), 641
umbilical, congenital, treatment, [Friedrich] 2154—ab
HEROIN: See *di*Acetylmorphine
HERPES, folliculitis, [Hruszek] 1649—ab
zoster (regional) and tuberculous spondylitis, [Kobro] 888—ab
zoster, staphylococcus vaccine in, 1413
zoster virus, fixation of complement to identify, [Thomsen] 1448—ab
HERSHEY'S Chocolate, 606; 769; 931
Cocoa, 843
HESS, ALFRED FABIAN (death), 373; (tribute to), 1478
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE: See Methenamine
HEXYLRESORCINOL, use of, 69
HI-ARC Carbon Arc Lamp, 1941
HIATUS Hernia: See Hernia
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE: See Blood Pressure
HIGHMORE Antrum: See Maxillary Sinus
HIP JOINT: See also Groin; Pelvis
dislocation (congenital), early diagnosis; plaster cast, turnbuckle, bracket for, [Freiberg] ★89
dislocation, open methods for reduction, 56
disorder, Trendelenburg's sign, [Ludloff] 1895—ab
fusion operation, [Chandler] 246—ab
pain, local anesthetics in, [Logan] 1176—C
tuberculosis, arthrodesis in, 1863
HIRSUTISM, extensive, 235
HIS, WILHELM, 70th birthday, 471
HISTAMINE, administration (repeated), effects, [Klein] 1894—ab
effect on gastric secretion, [Blakely] 327—ab
epinephrine antagonism, [Karády] 2241—ab
percutaneous application, [von Issekutz] 1265—ab
Skin Test: See Skin test
Treatment: See Rheumatism
HISTIDINE in gravidic urine, [Kapeller-Adler] 1265—ab
HISTOPLASMOSIS of Darling in infant, [Dodd] 1977—ab
HITLER: See under Germany
HOBBIES: See Art; Physicians, avocations
HODGKIN'S DISEASE: See Lymphogranuloma
HOLLANDER, BERNARD, death, 548
HOLLYWOOD Diet: See Stardom's Hollywood Diet
HOLTZ A. T. 10; See Tetany treatment
HOLZKNECHT'S space, 1181
HOMAN, JOHN G., suction cell retainer for hernia, 641
HOMICIDE: See Murder
HONEY as a food advertising leaflet, 2104
HOOD, H. P., & Sons, Inc., Vitamin D Milk, 2025
HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE, [von Scheitz] 2153—ab
HOOKWORM INFESTATION, Ancylostomiasis Day honoring Ramazzini, 783
campaign, Florida, 1503
treatment, 70
treatment, carbon tetrachlorethylene, [Maplestone] 880—ab; [Garrison] 1439—ab
treatment, thymol and carbon tetrachloride, [Nagayama] 2149—ab
HORMONES: See also Ovary; Pituitary Body; etc.
causes of habitual abortion, [Mayer] 168—ab
effects in lutein cysts; [Siegmund] 2241—ab
Estrual: See Pregnancy, urine
function of granulosa cell tumor, [Dworzak] 331—ab
Gonadotropic: See Prolan
Sex: See Sex
vitamins and, interrelation, 458—E
HORN, Cow's: See Fractures, treatment
HORSE Liver Extract: See Anemia, Pernicious
HOSPITALS: See also Clinics; Dispensaries
administrators, institute for, 2123
A. M. A. Annual Congress on, 297; 1088; 1159; 1231; 1306; 1403
A. M. A. resolution limiting approval of, 2116; 2118; 2201
A. M. A. resolution on employment of optometrists, 2204
A. M. A. resolution on Judicial Council to investigate ethical practices of, 2197
A. M. A. resolution on publicity by, 2117; 2201
American Hospital at Neuilly, R. Davis resigns, 56
approval, when withdrawal becomes necessary, ★1018
approved by A. M. A., 716; ★1021; 1084—E; 2222
approved for interns, essentials in, ★1019
beds occupied and unoccupied, ★1010; ★1011
bequests and donations, 141; 1095; 1689

HOSPITALS—Continued
capacity ahead of population, ★1005; (correction) 1235
Charitable: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
charity, Bronx County Medical Society committee charges abuse of, 300
charity, stop admitting wealthy patients to, Paris, 305; 1953
children's, New York City, bridge to displace, 1857
Cincinnati General, Academy of Medicine asks operative changes, 851
Cook County, therapy of, [Fantus] (insomnia) ★1846; 1854—E; (amebiasis) ★1940; (tetanus) ★2021; (rheumatic fever) ★2100
dentists connected with, ★1014
emergency hospitalization, Michigan, 624
fees, schedule, for CWA employees, 218
for Negroes, St. Louis, 939
foreigners in, France, 143
general, ★1013
general, rebuilding at Prague, 1512
government, A. M. A. resolutions protesting against, 2198; 2202
group hospitalization plan, Medical Society of the District of Columbia approved, 1408
group plan, Sydenham, New York City, 1688
Hahnemann, drawings depict activities, 1949
hospitalization after hysterectomy, 1966
in 1933, 1084—E
in U. S. possessions, ★1014
industrial guild, Japan, 1776
inspection, A. M. A. resolutions on, 2115
insurance, bill to authorize, New York, 380
insurance, Cleveland Academy approves plan, 222
Internship: See Internships
library (medical) suggestions, ★1785
maternity, births in, ★1012
Memorial, 50 years old, New York City, 2031
municipal, new type, Paris, 630
municipal, of London, 384; 2212
museum of history and art objects derived from, Paris, 2035
necropsy percentages in, 702
New York, doubles number of patients, 546
number and capacity, ★1006; ★1008; ★1010; ★1011
Nursing Schools: See Nursing
Obstetricians' Society of Ohio organized, 1506
of Sao Goncalo, 1955
organization, equipment, committee report of International Congress of Hospitals, 1629
Parry Sound General, burned, 1951
pathologic and radiologic departments, directors, ★1014
patient days and average length of stay in, ★1011
patients admitted, how hospitals shared in, ★1011
payment for traffic accidents, England, 54; 1625
Penitencia, most complete hospital in Brazil opened, 227
physicians connected with, ★1014
planning, Royal Institute of British Architects report, 2125
psychiatric, ★1013
psychiatric, new state, California, 49
psychiatric, patients increase, France, 943
psychiatric private, National Association of, organized, 2123
psychiatric, villa system, England, 779
public, Rio de Janeiro, 1318
registered, 716; ★1021; 1084—E
registered, essentials, ★1018
registering and approving, methods, ★1016
registration refused, ★1016; ★1017; 1084—E
Rio de Janeiro, under construction, 2038
roentgen ray department, Norfolk Protestant, 1771
roentgenologists, A. M. A. resolution on exploitation, 2114; 2195
St. Mary's, medical school, London, 628
selection, compensation cases for CWA employees, 133—E; 136; 218
service, American Conference on, 1159
service in the U. S., ★1005; 1084—E
service, shift from nongovernmental to governmental, ★1011
ship used as shelter, Philadelphia, 851
staffs, A. M. A. resolution limiting physicians on, 2116
superintendents, ★1015
supply, no more needed, Colorado, 703
survey, Italy, 226
training residents or interns, ★1017
trustee, responsibility; relation to staff, [Cullman] 1159—ab
Tuberculosis: See also Tuberculosis
tuberculosis in personnel, Germany, 1098
U. S. Marine, new, 1769
United Hospital Fund, 1770
Veterans: See Veterans
HOUCK, ULYSSES G., death, 2123
HOUSE Dust: See Dust
HUBINGER Syrup, 213; 293
HUMERUS, fracture of greater tuberosity, [Greeley & Magnuson] ★1835
fracture, [Frankau] 329—ab
fracture of neck, reduction, [Anderson] 1722—ab
fracture of upper end, treatment, [Howard] 1334—ab
HUMERUS—Continued
fracture (supracondylar), reducing, [Macnab] 1806—ab
HUMORS: See also Aqueous Humor
theory of nervous function, 1229—E
HUNGARY, medical study trip to, 2033
HUNGER, carbohydrate, [Nissen] 1898—ab
osteopathy, [Crawford] 1646—ab
HUNT Reaction (acetonitrile) in pregnancy, [Sommer] 1348—ab
HUNTER, JOHN, replica of death mask, 775
HUTCHISON'S Big Head Liniment, 1320—BI
HYDATID Cyst: See Echinococcosis
Mole: See Uterus
HYDNOCARPATE, Sodium: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, treatment
HYDRANOL: See Di-Hydranol
HYDROCELE, injection with newer sclerosing solutions, [Floyd] 1641—ab
HYDROCEPHALUS, infantile, surgery for, [Doughty] 1888—ab
great vein of Galen and, [Bedford] 2147—ab
obstructive, ventricular puncture and instillation of serum cures, [Antenucci & Sailer] ★690
HYDROCHLORIC Acid: See Acid
HYDROCIN, Renton's Hydrocin Tablets, 1868—BI
HYDROCYANIC Acid: See Acid
HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION: See also Blood; Sweat
determination, [von Brehmer] 415—ab
HYDROPIN, 1320—BI
HYGEIA: See under American Medical Association
HYGIENE: See also Dental hygiene; Health; Industrial hygiene; Sanitation
Belgian Institute of, 1690
conditions of sanatoriums, Germany, 552
German, fundamental changes in, 1170
People's Hygienic Institute opened, Budapest, 1244
HYPERAZOTEMIA: See Blood urea
HYPEREMESIS Gravidarum: See Pregnancy, vomiting of
HYPERESTHESIA, roentgen therapy of algesias, [Haguenau] 1989—ab
zones, localization, [Winkler] 1194—ab
HYPERHIDROSIS: See Sweat
HYPERINSULINEMIA: See Blood insulin
HYPERINSULINISM: See Pancreas secretion
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM: See Parathyroid
HYPERPLASIA: See Endometrium
HYPERPYREXIA: See Fever; Temperature, Body, high
HYPERTENSION: See Blood Pressure, high
HYPERTHYROIDISM: See also Goiter; Goiter, Exophthalmic
electrocardiographic studies, [Misske] 86—ab
etiology, study, [Eitel] 1725—ab
hypophyseal, insulin-sugar therapy, [Loeser] 972—ab
iodine influence on, [Irsigler] 2239—ab
postoperative end results in thyrocarditis, [Lahey] 2228—ab
treatment, pregnancy urine extract, [Starr] 1532—ab
treatment, sodium fluoride, [Goldemberg] 497—ab
treatment, 3-5 diiodotyrosine, [Delcourt-Bernard] 1724—ab
treatment, x-rays or radium, [Pfahler] 1432—ab
HYPERTONIC Solutions: See Dextrose
HYPNOTICS: See also Barbital; *tri*Brom-ethanol; Sedormid; etc.
regulations for sale, New Jersey, 221
HYPOCALCEMIA: See Blood calcium
HYPOCHLOREMIA: See Blood chlorides
HYPOCHLORITE Sodium: See Wounds, infected
HYPODERMIC needle, syphilis transmitted by, 789
syringe (automatic), [Busher] ★1152
HYPOGASTRIUM, treatment of fibroid tumor, 641
HYPOGLYCEMIA: See Blood sugar
HYPOPARATHYROIDISM: See Parathyroid
HYPOPHOSPHITES, unscientific articles, Council ruling, 2104
HYPOPHYSIS: See Pituitary Body
HYPOTHALAMUS and temperature control, [Bazett] 403—ab
HYPOTHROMBINEMIA: See Blood platelets
HYPOTHYROIDISM, 151; [Mudaliar] 1814—ab
creatine metabolism in children, [Poncher & others] ★1132
specific metabolic function of thyroid, 1400—E
HYPOVITAMINOSIS: See Vitamins deficiency

I

I. G. A. Crystal Table Syrup, 45
Veg-All for Soups, etc., 1384
ICTERUS: See Jaundice
ILEITIS, regional (Crohn), [Harris] 726—ab
ILEUS: See Intestines
ILLEGITIMATE births and birth rates, Germany, 308
ILLNESS: See Disease
IMMUNITY: See also Diphtheria; Malaria; Smallpox, vaccination; Syphilis; Tuberculosis; Undulant Fever; Whooping Cough; etc.
bacteriophage in relation to, 58
in diabetes, [Richardson] 569—ab
IMMUNITY—Continued
latent, serologic maturation processes and, [Hirszfeld] 1648—ab
persistence after desensitization, [Rich] 245—ab
phenomena that characterize, 58
Volta Foundation convention discusses, 57
IMMUNIZATION: See also Diphtheria; Tuberculosis; Whooping Cough; Yellow Fever
of children of private physicians, Louisville, 1164
simultaneous, against scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox and whooping cough, 1251; 1326; 1704; 1874
IMMUNOCHEMICAL specificity, 57
IMPETIGO, acute nephritis after, 1966
barbers' itch, 1700
neonatorum, prophylaxis, [Guy & Jacob] ★840
IMPLANTATION: See Radium
IMPREGNATION, artificial, 391; 863
INCOME Tax: See Tax
INDIA: See also All India; Marriage
population problem, 383; 1169
INDIANA University, 2030
INDIANS, AMERICAN, meningitis in Navajos, 465
protozoal infestations of children, [Owen & others] ★913
INDOLE, artificially induced leukemia, 1086—E
INDUSTRIAL: See also Insurance; Workmen's Compensation Acts
A. M. A. resolution on committee to contact leaders of organized labor, 2115; 2195
disease and compensation law, Czechoslovakia, 307
disease, braizers' chills or metal fume fever, 1326
disease, bronchitis from hydrochloric acid fumes, 150
disease, cancer, 387; (legislation proposed) 388
disease, cancer, of roentgenologist, 306
disease, erysipeloid in bone button factory workers, [Lawson] 1110—ab
disease, insurance against, Belgium, 946
disease, irritation (eczema) from enamels, 480
disease, keratitis from type wash, 1873
disease, milkers nodules, [Gottron] 1727—ab
disease, neuritis from transplanting beets, [Kroll] 2152—ab
disease of dentists, [Löwy] 2239—ab
disease, reduction, Germany, 1415
disease, silicosis, 1861
disease, silicosis in metal grinders, [Gudjonsson] 1898—ab
disease, toxic liver cirrhosis from carbon tetrachloride in dry cleaning worker, [Poindexter & Greene] ★2015
guild hospitals, Japan, 1776
hazard of acid fumes, excelsior dust and bakelite dust on lungs, 480
hazard of hot paraffin, 1965
hazard of nitrocellulose solvents, 1783
hazard of spot welding; arsenic poisoning? 2132
hygiene, teaching, [Bristol] ★991; [Holmblad & Fitz] 1234—ab
medicine, department at U. of Birmingham, 2125
medicine, prize for essay on, 2033
poisoning, aniline oil, 1874
poisoning, duco lacquering, [Ellermann] 810—ab
poisoning, ethylene dichloride and trichlorethylene, 1250
poisoning, hydrocyanic acid effects on parkinsonism, 1251
poisoning, lead, 1103
poisoning, naphthalene, 233
poisoning, nickel carbonyl, [Brandes] ★1204
poisoning, phosphorus, and aplastic anemia in arc welder, 479
poisoning, radium dial painting, [Schwartz] 800—ab
poisoning, stencil ink, 1702
protective substances for skin of shoemaker, 1872
Pro-Tek (skin film), 211
INFANTILE Paralysis: See Poliomyelitis
INFANTILISM: See also Celiac Disease; Dwarfism
sexual, 313
INFANTS: See also Children; Infants, New-Born; under names of specific diseases as Diabetes Mellitus; Eczema; Tuberculosis; etc.; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
amines in intestines, [Brandes] 167—ab
choleriform syndrome in infections of, [Ribadeau-Dumas] 2069—ab
Dehydration in: See Dehydration
disorders (specific acute), prevention, 634; 2216
feeding, Beech-Nut Brand (soup), 293; (peas) 539; (Cere-Jel) 1762; 2186
feeding, boiled and raw milk in, [Morris] 1111—ab
feeding, Cartose (carbohydrate syrup) for, 45
feeding, Certifoods, (carrots) 539; (tomatoes) 693; (vegetable purée) 931
feeding, Heinz Strained products (beets) 1301; (tomatoes) 1383; (prunes) 1472
feeding, Mead's Sobee, 1762
feeding, Protein S.M.A. (Acidulated), 131
feeding, Savoy Strained Vegetables, 2025

INFANTS—Continued
feeding, Stokely's for Baby (green beans) 1762; (prunes) 1763; (vegetable soup) 1851; (apricots) 1943; (peas) 2186
feeding, Van Camp's Puréed products (mixed vegetables) 539; (prunes) 606; (carrots with tomatoes) 843
head rolling, 396
histoplasmosis of Darling in, [Dodd] 1977—ab
mortality in Prussia, 1618—ME
mortality of one sex at birth with other surviving, 1961
premature, anemia in, [Thoenes] 2239—ab
premature, care, 1228—E
premature, defined, 1873
premature, levulose and galactose tolerance in, [Fabisch] 653—ab
premature, with kidney disorder, caffeine sodiobenzoate for, 2044
Resuscitator: See Resuscitator
sitting and standing, early, 316
welfare in New Zealand, 1172
INFANTS, NEW BORN: See also Embryo; Fetus; Paralysis, brachial
Asphyxia: See Asphyxia
impetigo, [Guy & Jacob] ★840
Jaundice of: See Jaundice
leukocytosis in, [Ehrenfeld] 2241—ab
liver rupture in, [Holmberg] 502—ab
morphine administered in labor effect on, [Shute] 879—ab
Mortality: See Fetus; Infants
necroses of fat tissues, [Bernheim-Karrer] 653—ab; [Harpøth] 2074—ab
Schick and Dick test in, [Rothholz] 1975—ab
silver nitrate solution instilled into eyes, Germany, 1098
skin induration, curable, [Montagna] 573—ab
smallpox vaccination, [Isaac] 2056—ab
tail on, 780
tetany calcipexicus, [Bloxsom] 408—ab
transfusion of maternal or paternal blood in, 792
weight, preventing loss by solution of gelatin, dextrose and sodium chloride, [Kugelmass] 968—ab
INFARCT: See Arteries, coronary; Placenta; Suprarenals
INFECTION: See also Contagion; Extremities; Neck; Streptococcus; Tuberculosis; etc.
auto-infection in diphtheria carriers, [Lausecker] 1346—ab
bacterial, mechanism [Ørskov] 418—ab
Focal: See also Mouth; Tonsils
focal, 944
focal, revising common conception, [Solis-Cohen] ★1128
focal, streptococcic bacteriuria in, [Corelli] 496—ab
foci, removal, acetylsalicylic acid test, [Wolf] 406—ab
intercurrent, effect on kala-azar, [Giraud] 1345—ab
purulent, blood platelets in, [Girdin-Finkinshteyn] 976—ab
pyogenous, therapy; sequels, 2036
rôle in postoperative thrombosis, [Korganova-Muller] 1349—ab
superimposed, heart in scurvy with, [Rinehart] 1430—ab
Synergic: See Staphylococcus; Streptococcus
treatment, bacteriophage, [Boyce] 79—ab
treatment, epsom salt compresses, 1872
vitamin A and, [Fox] 571—ab
INFECTIOUS DISEASES: See also Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever; Whooping Cough; etc.
acute, sedimentation reaction in, [Curschmann] 84—ab
allergy in, 58
blood brain barrier in, [Friedemann] 2234—ab
contagious diseases and tuberculosis in childhood, 473
destiny of, Charles Nicolle on, 709
law on, reform, Czechoslovakia, 1512
treatment, synthetic medicines, [Schulemann] 885—ab
INFERIORITY: See Degenerates
INFILTRATION Anesthesia: See Anesthesia
INFILTRATOR for producing anesthesia of prostate, [Wishard & others] ★33
INFLAMMATION: See also Bladder; Breast; Gallbladder; Heart; Intestines; Stomach; etc.
treatment, epsom salt compresses, 1872
INFLUENZA, 834—ab
action on pulmonary tuberculosis, [Mandel] 2152—ab
bacillus of Pfeiffer (Hemophilus), meningitis due to, [Neal & others] ★513
complications, cardiac, of grip, [Egedy] 86—ab
encephalitis and, [de Crinis] 1195—ab
like endemic with pneumococcus type I, [Joppich] 2239—ab
meningitis, [Neal & others] 513; [Duncan] 1641—ab; [Rittenberg] ★1674
nature, Medical Research Council report, 1241
pericolitis, [Winternitz] 1113—ab
present aspects, [Berger] 1195—ab
treatment, calcium-methenamine compound, [Kofler] 1727—ab
treatment of grip in children with amidopyrine, [Petrányi] 401—ab
virus relationship to dog distemper, [Eichhorn & Pyle] ★2082
INFLUENZA—Continued
with abdominal symptoms or food poisoning? 623
INFRA-RED RAYS, K-M Lamp, 372
photography of subcutaneous veins, [Haxthausen] 969—ab
Victor Model "B" Thermo-Spectral Lamp, 2023
INGUINAL Fistula: See Fistula
Glands: See Lymphatic System
INHALATION: See Carbon Dioxide; Tuberculosis, immunization; Vapor; Watermelon seed
Treatment: See Asphyxia; Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
INHALATOR, Colson Safety, 1760
INJECTIONS: See also Nerves, facial; under names of specific substances
Hypodermic: See Glycerin; Hypodermic
Intracutaneous: See Stomach secretion
Intravenous: See also Acid, hydrochloric; Dextrose; Lungs suppuration; Prolan; Scarlet Fever, treatment; Urography
intravenous infusions (massive), [Warthen] 884—ab
intravenous infusions, needle adapter plus thermometer for, [Titus] ★1676
Micro-Injection: See Varicose Veins
INJURIES: See Heart muscle; Knee; Tendon; Trauma; etc.; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
INK, stencil, poisoning, 1702
INSANE, Paralysis of: See Paralysis, General
INSANITY: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
INSECTS: See Caddis Flies; Locusts
INSEMINATION: See Impregnation
INSIGNIA for physicians' auto, Netherlands, 1415
INSOMNIA: See Sleep disorders
INSTITUTE: See also All-Union Institute; Health; Hygiene; Mallory; Royal; Tropical Medicine; etc.
for hospital administrators, 2123
for Midwives, Connecticut, 623
of Human Relations at Yale, 774
INSTRUMENTATION: See Urinary Tract
INSTRUMENTS: See also Apparatus; Forceps; Hypodermic syringe; Infiltrator; Photometer; Scarifer; Speculum; etc.
anoscope, [Bacon] ★455
laboratory, cover (x-ray film; seamed with Duco) for, [Laird] 951—C
sigmoid aspirator, [Fradkin] ★1381
Sterilization: See Sterilization, Surgical
INSUFFLATION: See Epilepsy seizures; Meningitis; Pituitary Extract
INSULIN, absorption from intestinal tract, [Campbell] 1188—ab
action, pituitary relation to, [Corkill] 1111—ab
activation, physiologic, [Himsworth] 803—ab
activity and dextrose tolerance, [Himsworth] 2066—ab
administration (self), hypodermic syringe for, [Busher] ★1152
allergy, desensitization to, [Bayer] ★1934
crystalline, action, 470
Dextrose Treatment: See Heart insufficiency
economical use, 1415
effect on suprarenals, [Gohar] 1343—ab
epinephrine and, antagonism, 2108—E
hypoglycemia, 1104
in Blood: See Blood
kidney permeability for sugar and, [Bufano] 1820—ab
Sugar Therapy: See Hyperthyroidism, hypophyseal
sugar tolerance in thin people and, [Blotner] 1332—ab
suicide attempted with, [Beardwood] ★765
tax on, England, 142; 1168; (removed) 2125
Treatment: See also Diabetes Mellitus, insulin in; Glycosuria
treatment of dementia praecox, Zackel's method, 1181; 1244
treatment of mental patients, [Sharp] 2144—ab
treatment of peptic ulcer, [Jones] 2141—ab
treatment of postoperative gastric dilatation, [Mallory] 880—ab
treatment of somnifaine narcosis, [Ström-Olsen] 1261—ab
INSURANCE: See also Workmen's Compensation Acts; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
accident, for hospital service in auto accident cases, 54
against occupational diseases, Belgium, 946
claims, forms for reporting, 1480
health, A. M. A. special committee on, report, 2199; 2204
health, Bulgaria, 947
health, Bureau of Medical Economics report, 1480; 1481; 1611—E; 1612—ME
health, Czechoslovakia, 857
health, England, 628
health, European, Wayne County Society to study, 300
health, Germany, 309; 1242; 1414; 2126
health, Michigan State Society resolution on, 1474; 2118; 2199; 2204
health, physician and the community, 696—E; 697—ME
INSURANCE—Continued
health, rackets, California, 935—ME; (Kramer's) 1091; (Moore's) 1767
Hospital: See Hospitals
liability, A. M. A. resolution on plan for, 2118
life, death rate in Metropolitan policyholders, 1167
mutual aid societies, Netherlands, 784
practice: quality and economics, 1158—E
social, Kassenärztliche Vereinigung, 855
INTELLIGENCE, height of forehead, 135—E
of children vs. age of parents, 1956
relation of brain size to mental ability, 304
INTERALLIED Scientific Food Commission, 47—E
INTERNAL MEDICINE, Congress of, Italy, 944
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin, 631
student of, 1756—ab
INTERNAL SECRETION: See Endocrines
INTERNATIONAL: For Societies whose names begin with "International" see also under Societies at end of letter S
Association of Preventive Pediatrics, 633; 2216
Claim Association reporting forms, 1480
Conference on Goiter, 782
Congress of Hospitals, (third), 1629
Congress of Medicine Pertaining to Sport, 471
Congress of Radiology (fifth), A. M. A. resolution on invitation to America, 2114
Congress of Radiology (fourth), 302
Congress on Cancer, Madrid, 386; 388
Congress on Industrial Accidents and Diseases, prize, 2033
Congress on Rheumatism (fourth), 1317
Culture Association, Japan, 1776
Federation to Combat Cancer, 1861
Leprosy Center, Rio de Janeiro, 1318
Signal Code: See Radio
Society of Microbiology, 472
White Cross, 1163
INTERNS, use of foreign graduates as, ★1018
INTERNSHIP, A.M.A. listing of, 702
facilities, survey, Massachusetts, 1948
general, introducing psychiatry in, [Ebaugh] ★982; [Burlingame] 1231—ab
hospitals approved for, 716; ★1017; ★1019
required by licensing boards, ★1391
U. S. Public Health Service, 223; 2033
INTERVENTRICULAR Septum: See Heart
INTESTINES: See also Colon; Digestive Tract; Gastro-Intestinal Tract; Rectum; etc.
Absorption: See also Intestines obstruction
absorption of calcium from, 395
absorption of insulin, [Campbell] 1188—ab
amines in, in nurslings, [Brandes] 167—ab
anastomosis (aseptic) with ureter, [Higgins] 486—ab, 163—ab
anastomosis with gallbladder, [Scollo] 971—ab
anomalies (congenital) of ileocolic region, [Roberts] 1339—ab
antiseptic, Di-Hydranol, 1564
borborygmi, 597—ab
cocaine action on, [Bernheim] 405—ab
Disinvagination: See Intussusception
disorders (chronic) with bone decalcification, [Wendt] 1265—ab
Diverticulum: See also Colon
diverticulum, Meckel's, [Schullinger] 1804—ab
enteralgic crisis and chronic appendicitis, [Jacquet] 2070—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
floras, allergic relations, [Benson] 1435—ab
"Flu": See Influenza
heat and cold (locally) effect on, [Krogh] 391—C
ileus (acute mechanical), transduodenal decompression; reintroducing drainage by proctoclysis, [Roberts] ★1149
ileus, continuous suction from stomach for, [Bartlett] 1881—ab
ileus (mechanical), surgery for, [Ravens] 414—ab
ileus (paralytic), acetylcholine in, [Abel] 970—ab
Inflammation, chronic cicatrizing (Crohn), [Harris] 726—ab
Intoxication: See Toxemia
intubation, technic, [Miller] 2227—ab
leukemia involving, [Mead] 408—ab
mite infestation, [Kampmeier] 1888—ab
morphine action on small, [Orr] 721—ab
myiasis, 1424
obstruction, absorption in, 376—E; [Best] 1259
obstruction (acute postoperative) of lower small, [Schutz] ★1733
obstruction, blood electrolytes in, [Cataliotti] 971—ab
obstruction from amyloid infiltration in myeloma, [Randall] 961—ab
obstruction in childhood, [Anisimova] 1114—ab
occlusion, acute, treatment, 226
parasites and oxaluria, [Giudiceandrea] 165—ab
peristalsis, study, [Schnohr] 976—ab
propulsion rate in small vs. dextrose intravenously, [Quigley & Highstone] ★1002
protozoal diseases, neoarsphenamine for, [Chandler] 1437—ab

INTESTINES—Continued
protozoal infestations of Indian children, [Owen & others] ★913
Surgery: See also Gastro-Enterostomy
surgery, gas bacillus infection of abdominal wall complicating enterostomy, [Orr] ★2081
tuberculosis, 554; [Gauss] 645—ab
tumor, sarcoma of small, [Magnusson] 888—ab
ultraviolet irradiation of, in diffuse peritonitis, [Breitner] 2071—ab
ureters transplanted into, [Brady] 248—ab
INTOXICATION: See Alcoholism; Toxemia
INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE: See also Cerebrospinal Fluid, pressure
diagnostic lumbar puncture in intracranial hypertension, [Schaller] 571—ab
increased, syndrome of, and great vein of Galen, [Bedford] 2147—ab
INTRADERMAL Reaction: See Trichinosis
INTRAVENOUS Injections: See Injections
Urography: See Urography
INTUBATION: See Intestines
INTUSSUSCEPTION, disinvagination with fluoroscopy, [Sjöström] 1266—ab
intra-abdominal pressure and, in childhood, [Obadalek] 1444—ab
tuberculosis and, [Easton] 646—ab
IODIDE: See Iodine; Iodobismitol; Iodoform; etc.
Method of Starr: See Heart function
Therapy: See Epidermophytosis
IODINE: See also Goiter; Goiter, Exophthalmic; Hyperthyroidism
in thyroids of cattle, Argentine, 946
solution, free (similar to Pregl's) for effusions, [Thomson] 1419—C
Treatment: See Epidermophytosis
Vin: Iodine Comp., 1321—BI
IODIZED oil, curative action in tubes in sterility, [Schultze] 975—ab
oil in bronchography, [Amberson] 963—ab
oil, irritant effect in subarachnoid space, [Ruin] 976—ab
salt, Carey-Ized; Pioneer, 1851
salt, effects, 1253
salt, Fairway Brand, 1681
salt, Plee-Zing, 693
IODOBISMITOL, irritation; toxicity, [Hanzlik] 490—ab
IODOCHLOROL and Iodochlorol Emulsion, 1761
IODOFORM, superfluous in surgery? [Leusden] 1992—ab
*tetra*IODOPHENOLPHTHALEIN: See Gallbladder, roentgen study
IODOTHYRONINE: See Myxedema, treatment
*di*IODOTYROSINE: See Hyperthyroidism
IONIZED AIR: See Air
IOPAX: See Neo-Iopax
IOWA Maid Syrup, 693
IRIBARNE, J., death, 1416
IRON, administration, to children, 316
claims for foods, Committee on Foods report, 1300
feeding, rickets in rats by, [Brock] 2144—ab
ferric chloride injections, effect in tuberculosis, [Menkin] 1887—ab
metabolism, [Reznikoff] 1809—ab
orally or hypodermically, relative merits, 1178
Treatment: See also Anemia, hypochromic; Chlorosis; Pellagra
treatment, "available" iron in (correction), 468
treatment, diarrhea after, 1252
IRONIZED YEAST, 1697—BI
IRRIGATION: See Colon; Frontal Sinus
IRRITATION: See Counterirritation; Eczema
ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS, relation to malacic bone diseases, [Golden] 874—ab
tumor, adenoma, histology, [O'Leary] 1884—ab
ISOHEMAGGLUTINATION: See Blood groups
ITCH: See Grain itch; Scabies
Barber's: See Sycosis
ITCHING: See Pharynx; Tongue
IVY, Poison: See Rhus
I-X Barium Meal; I-X Barium Unflavored, 930

J

JACKET: See Cast
JACOBI Fellowship: See Fellowship
JAD SALTS, 1102—BI
JADASSOHN-Bloch Skin Test: See Skin test
JAKE Paralysis: See Neuritis, peripheral
JAMAICA GINGER, phosphocreosotic polyneuritides from, [Roger] 971—ab
JAPAN Medical Society, 1955
JAPANESE menstruation in, 1777
physicians, official, in Manchuria, 1776
JAUNDICE, acholuric, with increased erythrocyte fragility after splenectomy, [Thomson] 882—ab
analgesic effect, [Hench] 2059—ab
bone marrow heterotopia (paravertebral) in, [Hartfall] 881—ab
diagnosis, galactose tolerance test in, [Tumen] 76—ab
hemolytic, in childhood, [Grob] 1895—ab
hemolytic splenomegalic, 58
latent, of chronic cholecystitis, [Chabrol] 1263—ab
of new-born, [Hawksley] 2235—ab
serotherapy of Weil's disease, [Uhlenhuth] 1992—ab; 2127
JAUNDICE—Continued
Weltmann's serum reaction in, [Massobrio] 1263—ab
JAWS, fractures, treating, [Moorehead] ★1655
JEJUNUM anastomosis (posterior Pólya), proximal loop in, [Lahey] 80—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
Surgery: See Gastrojejunostomy
JELKE GOOD LUCK French Dressing, 1383
Salad Dressing, 1472
Sandwich Spread, 1566
Shortening, 1566
Thousand Island Dressing, 1850
JELL-O; gelatin dessert, 1566
JEWS, Hitler's persecution, 304; 309; 1416; 1860; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2117; 2192
JOHNSTOWN Vitamin D Milk, 1943
JOINTS: See also Acromioclavicular Joint; Elbow; Hip Joint; Pelvis; Shoulder; Spine; Tibio-astragaloid Joint
calcification in fat pads, [Ferguson] 1981—ab
disease, contagion as factor, [Carden] ★835
fractures into, prognosis, 866
immobilization of normal, [Ely] 80—ab
Tuberculosis: See Arthritis, tuberculous
JOLY, JOHN, death, 142
JONES, ROBERT, memorial, 2125
JOPPE'S Vitamin D Milk, 2186
JOURNALS, American Journal of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, 1167
American Journal of Pathology, 299
Annals of Surgery, 547
Archives of Pediatrics, 1313
Chinese Medical Journal, 1624
Japan Medical World, now a daily, 1777
Journal of the Medical Association of South Africa, first education number, 1511
list for hospital library, ★1786
Medical Journal and Record, changed to Medical Record, 467
medical press of Germany, 309
New York State Journal of Medicine, 296—E
of the A. M. A.: See American Medical Association
Review of Gastroenterology, 1095
Schweigger's Journal für Chemie und Physik, [Fisher] 311—C
Venereal Disease Information, 1772
Wisconsin Medical Journal, 296—E
Zentralblatt für Psychotherapie, 1316
JUGULAR Pulse: See Pulse

K

KAERCHER, M., Felsol, 640
KAHN, REUBEN L., lecture, 782
KAHN TEST, changes in, 67
in aqueous humor, [Fralick] 1187—ab
on spinal fluid in dementia paralytica, [Sackett] 1720—ab
KALA-AZAR: See Leishmaniasis
KALMOLAX, 1320—BI
KAMINER-Freund Reaction: See Cancer diagnosis
KANSAS CITY University of Physicians and Surgeons discontinued, 300
KAPLAN, SAM, convicted, 626
KAPOSI'S Eruption: See Chickenpox
KARO Powdered, 212
KASAULI Strains: See Rabies virus
KASSENÄRZTLICHE Vereinigung, organization, 855
KAUFFMANN'S Water Test: See Heart, function
KEITH, ARTHUR, view of man of the future, 779
KELLOGG FOUNDATION: See Foundations
KELLY, HOWARD A., honorary A. M. A. fellowship, 2114
KELOID scar formation in pulmonary tuberculosis, [Molinis] 1817—ab
treatment, radiation, [Hodges] 1639—ab
KEMOZONE, 1320—BI
KERATITIS, from type wash, 1873
syphilitic interstitial, malarial therapy in, [Ambler & Van Cleve] ★1553
KERATODERMA blennorrhagicum, [Downing] ★829
climacteric, [Haxthausen] 1994—ab
KERATOSIS, arsenical, [McNeer] 1530—ab
hereditary, of palm and sole, [Kemp] 418—ab
KETOGENIC DIET: See Epilepsy; Pyelitis; Urinary Tract infections
KETONE in Blood: See Blood
KETONURINE: See Urine
KETOSIS, 1136—ab
high fat diets effect on, [Hawley] 878—ab
KIDNEY: See also Thrombosis, renal; Urinary Tract
Abscess: See Abscess, paranephric; Abscess subphrenic
actinomycosis, [Kimball] 965—ab; [Schneider] 1347—ab
amyloidosis relation to insufficiency, [Dixon] 1803—ab
amyloidosis, sodium chloride exchange in, [Nonnenbruch] 1446—ab
blood flow to, reduced, cause of hypertension, 1610—E
calculi (localizing small), [Turley] 493—ab
cancer (cortical), radiation of, [Waters] 1984—ab
Disease: See also Nephritis
disease, chronic nephrosis, [Matthew] 1342—ab
KIDNEY—Continued
disease, hypercholesteremia and hepatosplenomegaly with, [Rachmilewitz] 1698—C
disease, lipoid nephrosis, [Bannick] ★172
disease, nephrosis in malaria, [Menon] 1343—ab
disease nostrum, Cystex, 1959—BI
disorder in premature infants, use of caffeine sodiobenzoate in, 2044
excision, nephrostomy preliminary to, [Gutierrez] 1810—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
function, diathermy effect on, urea clearance test, [Page] ★1131
function in diabetes insipidus, [Iversen] 418—ab
function test, creatinine clearance (Rehberg), [Lassen] 1807—ab
function test, simple, [M'Clure] 250—ab
Glomeruli: See Nephritis, glomerular
glycosuria in patient with only one, [Strauss] 1347—ab
gonococcic infection, [Okada] 2149—ab
insufficiency, marked creatinemia, [Higley & Bowman] ★1380
lesions of rheumatic fever, [Blaisdell] 2056—ab
movable, nephropexy, [Mathé] 409—ab; [Kleiber] 1989—ab
Pelvis: See Kidney, tumor; Pyelitis; Pyelonephritis
permeability for sugar and insulin, [Bufano] 1820—ab
polycystic, [Braasch] 408—ab; 1702
Pyelography: See Pyelography
rupture, routine use of neoskiodan in, [McKenna] ★599
specimens (historic) of Richard Bright, 140
surgery, developments in, [Lowsley] 1812—ab
tuberculosis, diagnosis by urinary sediment cultures, [Eisendrath] 1889—ab
tumor, papilloma of pelvis, roentgen diagnosis, [Jansson] 810—ab
wounds, method of repairing, [Lowsley] 409—ab
KIENBÖCK'S Disease: See Semilunar Bone
KISEL, A. A., honored, 309
KLIMMER'S Vaccine: See Arthritis, tuberculous; Tuberculosis, prevention
K-M Infra Red Ray Lamp, 372
KNEE: See also Knock-Knee; Patella; Semilunar Cartilage
ankylosis, 315
calcification of tibial collateral ligament, [Finder] ★1373
deformity (long standing bony) at, [Whitman] 1335—ab
injuries, [Jirásek] 1725—ab
injuries of crucial ligaments, [Felsenreich] 2151—ab
Jerk: See Reflex
resection technic in tuberculosis, [Sabadini] 1538—ab
tuberculosis, arthrodesis in, 1863
weakness, in old age, 792
KNOCK-KNEE, shoe correction for, 639
KOBA, TSUNEYOSHI, appears again, 221
KRAMER, HARRY, health insurance proprietor, 1091
KREEMEX Buckwheat and Wheat Flour, 1155
Pancake Flour, 1301
KRIM-KO'S Chocolate Flavored Drink Base, 1851
Chocolate Flavored Drink, 2187
Five-O Chocolate Flavored Sweetened Diluted Skim Milk, 2105
KROMAYER Lamp, 1562; 1850
KYMOGRAPHY: See Heart, roentgenokymography
KYPHOSIS: See Spine curvature

L

LABELS, legislation for labeling food, England, 1412
declaration of preservative in pollen extracts, Council ruling, 2103
labeling of ampules, Council ruling, 2103
therapeutically suggestive terms on, Council discusses, 1298
LABOR: See also Abortion; Caesarean Section; Fetus; Hospitals, maternity; Midwives; Obstetrics; etc.
Anesthesia in: See Anesthesia
athletic exercises for, [Secher] 976—ab
bacteriologic virulence in, [Koller] 2150—ab
blood ketone in, [Anderson] 2148—ab
blood picture during, [Koller] 2238—ab
caput succedaneum, [Goodall] 410—ab
complications, cutaneous and mediastinal emphysema, [Turunen] 2074—ab
fetal risks in first stage from umbilical cord complications, [Gardiner] ★277
induction, castor oil and quinine for, 714
morphine given in, effect on infant, [Shute] 879—ab
pain in, alleviating, [McIlroy] 1262—ab
painless, 477
perineal repair after, [Fist] 1434—ab
roentgenometry in, [Thoms] ★602; ★2075
LABORATORIES: See also S-M-S Laboratories
A. M. A. Chemical: See American Medical Association
for research in physiology, 2122

LABORATORIES—Continued
state, move, Connecticut, 2029
tests, increase Illinois, 544
LABYRINTH, conduction of impulses to cortex, [Aronson] 79—ab
LACQUER: See Duco
LACTATION, discontinuing, 234
nervous system stimulation to, 1683—E
pigs feet for lactating mother, 296—E
LACTIC ACID in Blood: See Blood
LACTOBACILLUS acidophilus: See Bacillus acidophilus
LACTONUT, Nestlé product, 606
LAMBLIASIS, duodenocholangeitis and Lamblia intestinalis, [Stalder] 1112—ab
giardia infestation, 234
of liver and bile passages, [Goia] 166—ab
LAMINARIA Bougies: See Bougies
LAMP: See Infra-Red Rays; Sunlamp; Ultraviolet Rays
LANDAU'S Pipet: See Blood sedimentation
LANE, JOHN E., A. M. A. Council on Scientific Assembly report, 1499
LANGER Vaccine: See Whooping Cough
LAPAROTOMY: See Abdomen
LARGUÍA, ALFREDO, death, 946
LARIEUSE: See Eyelash dye
LARVA: See Maggots; Myiasis
LARYNGECTOMY: See Larynx, cancer
LARYNX, cancer, radium anchorage, [Asherson] 251—ab
cancer, laryngectomy in, [Brandon] 77—ab
cancer, prognosis 470
conditions wrongly attributed to enlarged thymus, [Janse] 964—ab
fissure operation, modification, [Loré] 964—ab
paralysis of vocal cord, [Burger] 1342—ab
stenosis, congenital, [Wilkinson] ★1756
stenosis, individually fitted retention tube for, [von Gunten] 2237—ab
tuberculosis, 2037
tumor, rhabdomyoma, [Imperatori] 725—ab
LATERAL SINUS Thrombosis: See Thrombosis
LAVAL University, 1951
LAXATIVES: See Cathartics
LEAD: See also Tetra-Ethyl Lead
arsenate, rivers contaminated by, France, 1097
cause of multiple sclerosis, [Cone] 1530—ab; 1852—E
detection (microchemical), Fairhall method modified, [Harwood] 1336—ab
in canned sardines, 54; 1240
poisoning, basophilia and lead excretion in, [Badham] 1192—ab
poisoning, diagnosis with diphenylthiocarbazone (Fischer method), 1626
poisoning, industrial, 1103
poisoning, lead in spinal fluid, 1500—E
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, international leprosy center Rio de Janeiro, 1318
world narcotics quotas issued by, 53
LECITHIN Treatment: See Sclerosis, multiple
LECTURES by foreign guests in Argentina, 553
LEECHES: See Phlebitis, treatment
LEFT-HANDEDNESS, 791
superiority of one hemisphere of brain, 308
LEGAL MEDICINE: See Medical Jurisprudence; Medicolegal
LEGISLATION: See also Cancer; Tugwell Bill; Veterans
draft new law on quackery, Bulgaria, 1628
law on cumulation of medical positions, Bucharest, 1954
medical bills in the Diet, Japan, 2038
medical bills in U. S. Congress, 222; 302; 378; 383; 467; 544; 548; 623; 627; 707; 778; 852; 937; 941; 1095; 1163; 1167; 1235; 1239; 1309; 1313; 1408; 1411; 1503; 1508; 1619; 1623; 1685; 1689; 1768; 1772; 1859; 1950; 2029; 2033; 2123
LEGS: See also Bowlegs; Extremities; Femur; Fibula; Foot; Heel; Hip Joint; Knee; etc.
fat accumulations, reducing, 1251
gangrene in embolism of peripheral arteries, [Brust] ★2172
pains related to cancer or menstruation, 952
ulcers, diagnosis, 392
ulcers due to thyroid dysfunction; thyroid extract cures, [Cohen] ★283
LEIKOLA-Noponen Colorimeter: See Cerebrospinal Fluid, protein
LEIOMYOMA of prostate, [Dial] 78—ab
LEIOMYOSARCOMA of duodenum, [Andersen] 1188—ab
LEISHMANIASIS, intercurrent infections effect on, [Giraud] 1345—ab
parasites, [De] 1645—ab
studies on, 782
LENIN, paraffinization of, 2135
LENSES: See Glasses
LEOTTA'S Sign: See Adhesions
LEPEL High Frequency Combination Machines and Ultraviolet Light Attachments, 1563
LEPROSY, bacilli, gram-positive forms of Mycobacterium leprae, [Rodriguez] 407—ab
bacilli elimination in lepers, [Stein] 1822—ab
care of lepers by U. S., 1507
in French West Africa, 709
in Great Britain, 2125
international center, Rio de Janeiro, 1318
treatment, percutaneous, [Reitz] 879—ab
LETTUCE, effects of active materials from, 315
LEUKEMIA, artificially induced, 1086—E
granulocytopenia or, [Dameshek] 950—C
infiltrations of central nervous system, [Fried] 231—C
involving intestinal tract, [Mead] 408—ab
lymphatic (chronic), thyroidectomy in, [Dameshek] 1983—ab
lymphatic, transmissible in mice, 461—E
myelogenous, roentgen treatment, [Portmann] ★178
treatment, 1627
treatment, roentgen, [Marchal] 165—ab
LEUKOCYTES, count, radiation hyperpyrexia effect on, [Bierman] 1976—ab
count in appendicitis, 1177
count (Schilling) in arthritis, [Schilling] 1109—ab
Cream; Extract: See Angina, agranulocytic
in blood after obstetric pentobarbital sodium analgesia, [Hardwick & Randall] ★1558; [Kracke] 1960—C
number, in human body, 1632
LEUKOCYTOSIS, digestive, 620—E
in new-born, [Ehrenfeld] 2241—ab
therapeutic, induced by intravenous hydrochloric acid, ★534
LEUKODERMA: See also Vitiligo
vascularization disorders of skin simulating, [Dietel] 1650—ab
LEUKOPENIA: See also Felty's Syndrome
infectious, unusual form, [Rosenthal] 1533—ab
Malignant: See Angina, agranulocytic
LEUKORRHEA, nonspecific, trichomonas problem, [Rodecurt] 1447—ab; [Kissling] 1647—ab
LEVADITI Neurovaccine: See Neurovaccine
LÉVI, LÉOPOLD, death, 551
LEVULOSE, tolerance, in premature infants, [Fabisch] 653—ab
LEWIS, SHERMAN T., abortionist in jail, 544
LIABILITY Insurance: See Insurance
LIBBY'S Salmon, 1763
LIBEL and Slander: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
LIBRARY: See also Books
A. M. A.: See American Medical Association
Army Medical, 1486; (A. M. A. resolutions on) 2115
Boston Medical, course on medical bibliography, 220
hospital, suggestions, ★1785
Maricopa County (Cal.) Medical Society library board, 137
Medical Society of County of Kings, 1857
Portland Medical Club, 2030
public, exhibits, Karlsruhe, 1171
LICENSURE: See also State Board; State Board Reports
Annual Congress on, 297; 1088; 1159; 1231; 1306; 1403
candidates examined for, ★1387
diploma for specialists, Belgium, 945
foreign diplomas, validity, in Argentina, 553
foreign medical qualifications, recognition, England, 55
German government's attempt to abolish quackery, 781
history; present application, [Baker] 1405—ab
in Latin America, [Cutter] 1406—ab
naturalization a requisite for, ★1397
of graduates from foreign schools, Louisiana, 139
philosophy of, [Miller] 1088—ab
qualifications of licentiates, ★1392
radiographers required to be doctors (France) 2035; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2117
reciprocal agreements, [Neal] 1405—ab
reciprocity of Nevada with Alaska, 464
reexamination in, privilege, [Gavit] 1403—ab
registered physicians, source, ★1393
registration by reciprocity and endorsement, ★1388; ★1390
registration (1904-1933), ★1391; ★1393
registration, osteopaths attempt to obtain, England, 942
regulations for practice in Switzerland, 2033
statistics, ★1385
three professors dismissed for selling degrees, Japan, 632
LID: See Eyelids
LIFE Duration: See Longevity; Old Age
Insurance: See Insurance
saving in sunken submarines with Davis apparatus, 1240
LIGAMENT: See also under Broad Ligament; Knee injuries
tibial collateral, calcification, [Finder] ★1373
LIGATURES of alloy steel wire, [Babcock] ★1756
LIGHT: See also Photosynthesis; Sunlight
Crust Flour (Bleached), 373
Filtering Index: See Serum, blood
hypersensitiveness to, 1103
reflection, from eyes of animals, 70
LIGHT'S Flour, 769; (Cake) 1227; (Self-Rising) 1384; (Biscuit) 1384
LIGNIERES, J., death, 227
LINCOLN DAIRY'S Vitamin D Milk, 1155
LINDE Oxygen Therapy Regulator, 1941
LIPASE in Blood: See Blood
LIPEMIA: See Blood fat
LIPIDS, capillary permeability to, 49—E
in Blood: See Blood
of epithelial tissue, 1684—E
LIPOID, Cerebral: See Paralysis, General, of insane
metabolism in mental disorders, [Sharpe] 2066—ab
Nephrosis: See Kidney disease
LIPS, cancer, electrocoagulation and irradiation for, [Pfahler] 1535—ab
LIQUID ARVON, 860—BI
LIQUOR: See Alcohol; Beer; Whisky; Wine
LITHIASIS: See Bladder; Gallbladder; Kidney; etc.
LITTLE CROW Coco-Wheats, 2105
LIVER, abscess, caused by Bacteroides fundulliformis, [Beaver] 2060—ab
amebic abscess, [Freund] ★1550
autolysis, anaerobes in peritonitis due to, [Trusler] 1805—ab
bacteriology of normal, 2220
changes from common duct obstruction, [Lieber] 1884—ab
cirrhosis (portal) in child, omentopexy for, [Nordland & Larson] ★1470
cirrhosis (toxic) from carbon tetrachloride, [Poindexter & Greene] ★2015
disease, early forms, [Barkhash] 87—ab
disease, hydrochloric acid action on glycemia in, [Michelazzi] 1192—ab
disease, Takata-Ara test, [Hugonot] 2150—ab
disease, Takata-Ara test in serum and ascitic fluid, [Lazzaro] 1648—ab
disease, Weltmann's coagulation test in, [Massobrio] 1263—ab; [Weltmann] 1446—ab
Extract: See also Anemia, Pernicious; Arsphenamine toxicosis
extract, economical use, 1415
extract, Solution Liver Extract Concentrated-Lilly, 1383
function in hyperemesis gravidarum, [Schmidt] 2238—ab
function test, agalactosuria, [Singer] 886—ab
function test, Bauer's, galactose fermentation in, [Geill] 2242—ab
function test, glycocyamine injected intravenously (Zappacosta), 1775
function test to prevent neoarsphenamine complications, [Markus] 1448—ab
functioning (rhythmic) and carbohydrate metabolism, [Mollerstrom] 488—ab
giant cell formation and caseation in tubercles in, [Day] 1986—ab
grown, 641; 1181; 2135
hypertrophy, hypercholesteremia and nephrosis with, [Rachmilewitz] 1698—C
inflammation after arsphenamine, [Scarf] ★2161
inflammation, analgesic effect, [Hench] 2059—ab
injury in barbital treatment, [Ravn] 418—ab
Juice: See Anemia, Pernicious
lambliasis, [Goia] 166—ab
Oils: See also Cod Liver Oil; Halibut Liver Oil; Haliver Oil
oils, names for, Council ruling, 2103
pseudohemophilia hepatica, 1873
roentgen diagnosis of diseases using thorotrast, [Yater] 76—ab
rupture, in new-born, [Holmberg] 502—ab
rupture, roentgen diagnosis, [Burke] 968—ab
rupture, without tear of capsule, [Robertson] 722—ab
sausage, Oscar Mayer's, 1384
Stomach Preparations: See Anemia, Pernicious
Treatment: See Anemia; Anemia, Pernicious; Angina, agranulocytic; Psoriasis
LIZARDS, bones and teeth of, 1966
LOBECTOMY: See Lungs
LOCUSTS, destruction by airplane, 469; 1508
LOEFFLER'S Methylene Blue: See Pasteurella
LOESER'S Intravenous Solution, of hydrochloric acid, ★535
LÖWENSTEIN Reaction: See Tuberculin test
LOMBARD Medical Society, 58
LONG'S Ox-Heart Brand Peanut Butter, 373
LONGEVITY of erythrocyte (18-30 days) 1304—E; [Wiener] 1779—C
LOUPING ILL in man, [Rivers] 2230—ab
LOWE Fund: See Foundations
Cronin Reaction: See Cancer, diagnosis
LUCKY Boy Brand Pineapple Juice, 1301
LUICK Dairy Irradiated Vitamin D Milk, 213
LUMBAGO: See Backache
LUMBAR Puncture: See Spinal Puncture
LUNCHES, School: See Diet
LUNGS: See also Pleura; Pneumonia; Pneumonoconiosis; Pneumothorax; Respiratory Tract
Abscess: See also Lungs suppuration
abscess, [Alexander] 1109—ab
abscess (acute), treatment, [Marietta] ★1363
abscess, treatment, [Overholt] 1260—ab
abscess with pleural effusions, [Sergent] 1259—ab
apicolysis without muscular section, [Pavlosky] 1193—ab
Aspergillosis: See Aspergillosis
cancer (metastatic), roentgen treatment, 632
cancer (primary) in 23 year old man, [Crowell] ★927

LUNGS—Continued
cancer (primary), symptomatology; diagnosis, [Sattler] 731—ab
Cavitation: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
collapse, effect of exercise after atelectasis, [Drastich] 2144—ab
collapse, lobar atelectasis cause of triangular roentgen shadows in bronchiectasis, [Warner] 875—ab
collapse, new principle, [Wolfe] 1809—ab
collapse, roentgen diagnosis of atelectasis, [Van Allen] 1338—ab
Collapse Therapy: See Bronchiectasis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
complications, postoperative, [Griffiths] 2066—ab
conditions (obscure), bronchoscopy in, [Gordon] 1341—ab
edema (acute cardiac), reflex mechanism, [Wassermann] 1447—ab
effect of acid fumes, excelsior dust and bakelite dust on, 480
effect of fungus spores in maple bark on, [Towey] 727—ab
excision, effect of exercise after pneumonectomy, [Drastich] 2144—ab
excision, pneumonectomy, [Rienhoff] 876—ab
filling, extrapleural wax-gelatin, [Schmidt] 1991—ab
hemorrhage (paroxysmal), [Oppenheimer] 241—ab
lesions, supraperiosteal and subcostal pneumonolysis, [Alexander] 1805—ab
lobectomy, [Roberts] 328—ab
moniliasis, [Bakst & others] ★1208
necrobacillosis, [Shaw & Bigger] ★688
Roentgen Study: See also Pneumonia
roentgen study, Holzknecht's space, 1181
roentgenographing, exposure guide for, 233
Suppuration: See also Lungs abscess
suppuration, alcohol intravenously in, 1241; [Brüll] 2153—ab
suppuration, neoarsphenamine for, [Spector] 405—ab
Surgery: See Lungs, excision; Lungs, lobectomy
Tuberculosis: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
LUPUS erythematosus, gold compounds in, [Jones] 244—ab; (Sanocrysin) [Franklin] 1645—ab
erythematosus, prognosis, treatment; relation to syphilis, 1178
erythematosus, treatment, 393
vulgaris and bovine tubercle bacilli, [Hämel] 1726—ab
vulgaris, borderline rays and diet for, [Schreus] 166—ab
vulgaris, tuberculin ointment plus quartz lamp irradiation for, [Richter] 2072—ab
LUSK, GRAHAM, student days, 1832—ab; 1941—ab
LYCOPODIUM Granuloma: See Granuloma
LYE, pyloric occlusion after ingesting, [McLanahan] ★735
LYMPHANGIO-ENDOTHELIOMA (Ewing), primary intracortical and subperiosteal, [De Santo] 1434—ab
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM: See also Glandular Fever; Leukemia, lymphatic; Thoracic Duct
adenitis after tularemia, 1967
calcified abdominal nodes, [Gibson] 2058—ab
cancerous neck nodes, [Blair] 402—ab
cervical adenopathies and pulmonary tuberculosis, [Campani] 1538—ab
filtering capacity of nodes, [Drinker] 2063—ab
inguinal glands transferred in syphilis, [Lunsford & Day] ★448
lymphangitis in connection with agranulocytosis, [Boveri] 256—ab
lymphatics of skin, 1682—E
tracheobronchial adenopathies, diagnosis, [Rachid] 2236—ab
tuberculosis (bovine) and adenitis, [Janes] 787—C
tuberculosis of oral mucosa with open cervical glands, [Burckhardt] 1539—ab
tuberculous adenomediastinitis causes paroxysmal tachypnea of decubitus, [Cibils Aguirre] 651—ab
tuberculous cervical adenitis, postoperative results, [Stanton & Richards] ★1214
LYMPHATISM, radiation and thymic death, 2220
LYMPHIN, 1320—BI
LYMPHOCYTES: See Meningitis, lymphocytic
LYMPHOGRANULOMA, diagnosis, Gordon's test in mediastinal Hodgkin's disease, [Ogilvie & van Rooyen] ★1842
Hodgkin's disease, [Mankin] 652—ab
Hodgkin's disease in brothers, [McHeffey & Peterson] ★521; [Jennings] 1247—C
Hodgkin's disease with invasion of spinal canal and paraplegia, [Cooper] ★917
inguinale, autogenous bouillon filtrate for, [Thomas & McCarthy] ★766
inguinale, crossed hypersusceptibility in, [Bezecny] 1113—ab
inguinale, Frei test, 560
inguinale, rectal strictures due to, [Bloom] 2146—ab
inguinale, rectum and genito-urinary tract in, [Gohrbandt] 254—ab
treatment, serum, of Hodgkin's disease, [Barrett] 411—ab; [Alsted] 1448
LYMPHOMA: See also Neurolymphomatosis
transmissible, in mice, 461—E
LYMPHOSARCOMA, transmissible, in mice, 461—E
LYON'S Vitamin D Milk, 1155

M

M.D.: See Degrees
M. S. C. Brand Fancy Table Syrup, 1301
MACALISTER, DONALD, death, 548
MACARONI, White Pearl, 131
McCAHAN'S Sunny Cane Sugar, 212; 293
McCORMICK'S Prepared Mustard, 373
McCORMICK'S BEE BRAND Cream of Tartar, 693
Curry Powder, 768
Food Color, 1301
Mixed Pickle Spice, 843
Poultry Seasoning, 1155
McDONAGH, J. E. R., method disavows microdynamics, [McDonagh] 1780—C
McFARLAND, JOSEPH, impostor, 1166
McINTOSH Electrical Corporation, 1153
MACKAY, HELEN, first woman fellow of Royal College of Physicians, 1860
McLESTER, JAMES S., president-elect, 2107—E; 2206
MAGGOTS, sterile, culture, for surgical use, [Robinson] 1981—ab
MAGNESIUM, absorbable material in bone surgery, [Verbrugge] 1816—ab
Chloride Test: See Blood proteins
in Blood: See Blood
sulphate (epsom salt) compresses, uses, 1872
sulphate (epsom salt) purgation in nephritis, dangers, [Hirschfelder] ★1138; 2026—E
Sulphate Treatment: See Blood Pressure, high; Eclampsia; Spider bites
MAIZE Diet: See Corn
MALACIA: See Osteomalacia
MALARIA, acrogangrene in, [Zimmermann] 732—ab
acute, painful spot in shoulder in, [Pareja Coronel] 1444—ab
blood index of school children, Alabama, 848
diagnosis, Henry's flocculation test, [Voigtländer] 1541—ab
immunity, mechanism, [Stott] 81—ab
nephrosis in, [Menon] 1343—ab
previous, left supra-orbital nerve tenderness as sign, [Bereskin] 1898—ab
prophylaxis in C.C.C. camps in the South, 478
relapse in, from foreign protein injection, 1967
rice fever or, 716; 1104
spleen (chronic), 953
Therapeutic: See also Keratitis, syphilitic; Paralysis, General, of insane
therapeutic, and blood groups, [Polayes & Derby] ★1126
transmission (artificial) in heroin addicts, [Appelbaum & Gelfand] ★1664
treatment, atabrine, etc., 1521; [Appelbaum & Gelfand] ★1664
treatment, plasmochin, [Hayden] 1439—ab
treatment, quinine action, [Krishnan] 494—ab
untreated, [Lowe] 1442—ab
MALFORMATIONS: See Deformities
MALLORY Institute of Pathology, 139
Vitamin D Milk, 2186
MALNOURISHED: See Nutrition
MALPRACTICE: See Insurance, liability; and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
MALTA FEVER: See Undulant Fever
MAMMARY GLAND: See Breast
MAN of the future, Arthur Keith's view, 779
Nicolle considers right to experiment on, 2214
MANGANESE Treatment: See Dementia Praecox
MANTOUX TEST, positive for persons, once tuberculous, now recovered, 636
technic, 1871
MAPHARSEN: See Syphilis, treatment
MAPLE bark, fungus spores in, effect on lungs, [Towey] 727—ab
MARIGOLD Vitamin D Milk, 1155
MARIHUANA: See Cannabis indica
MARINE Animals: See Animals
MARINES, U. S. Hospital, 1769
MARION Vitamin D Milk, 1155
MARRIAGE: See also Divorce
age best for, 1956
child, control in India, 305
promoting in New Reich, Germany, 1315; (of physicians) 1626
MARTIN, AUGUST, death, 225
MASSACHUSETTS Medical Society, sponsors extension courses, 464
MASSAGE establishments, Bucharest, 1628
Hemp Massager, 455
MASTITIS: See Breast inflammation
MASTOID cavity, grafting through meatus, [Daggett] 1890—ab
tip cells, evolution, [Almour] 490—ab
MASTOIDECTOMY, facial paralysis after, 1324
MASTOIDITIS, cell necrosis (early) in, new sign, [Berg] 243—ab
MASTOPATHY: See Breast
MASTURBATION, diagnosis, 316
treatment by nerve operation, 1784
MATCHES, poisonous safety, 561
MATERNAL mortality, Chicago Gynecological Society study of, 299
mortality, analytical report, U.S., 2027—E
MATERNAL—Continued
mortality, undiminished, England, 2035
welfare in New Zealand, 1172
welfare, Mother and Child Day, Italy, 944
welfare service, organization, Czechoslovakia, 1512
MATERNITY: See Hospitals, maternity
MAXILLA: See Jaws
MAXILLARY SINUS, early investigations, 315
tumors, primary malignant, [Houser] 876—ab
MAYER'S: See Oscar Mayer's
MAYONNAISE, Cellu Mayonnaise Salad Dressing, 213
Jelke Good Luck (French dressing) 1383; (Salad Dressing) 1472; (Thousand Island Dressing) 1850
MEAD'S Brewers Yeast Powder; Tablets, 2187
Powdered Whole Milk with Dextri-Maltose, 1301
Sobee, 1762
Viosterol in Halibut Liver Oil 250 D, 44
MEAL: See Barium; Food
MEASLES, epidemics, U.S., 778; 1167
influenza and pneumonia, 834—ab
prevention, parent's blood injection, 1180
prodromal angina of, [Mayerhofer] 1542—ab
treatment, convalescent serum, 952
treatment, convalescent serum, encephalitis complicating, [Storts] 326—ab
MEAT: See also Beef; Liver sausage; Pork; Sausage
Diet: See Celiac Disease
of tuberculous cattle, 2127
MEDALS: See Prizes
MEDIASTINUM: See Emphysema; Hernia; Lymphogranuloma
MEDICAL AID: See Medical Service
MEDICAL CENTER: See also Consultation Center
for U. S. penal system, 548
in Cook County, 138
MEDICAL CONGRESS of Tunis, 2213
MEDICAL DEGREE: See Degrees
MEDICAL EXAMINER: See Coroner
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE: See also Medicolegal; and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
A. M. A. Session on Forensic Medicine at Cleveland, 1589; (exhibit) 1597
court decision on corporate practice by Medical Service Company, 300
professor of, appointed at U. of Witwatersrand, 1511
surgeon sues township, Indiana, 1504
MEDICAL OFFICERS: See Army
MEDICAL PRACTICE ACTS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
basic science boards, ★1398
basic science law violated, Minnesota, 1857
enforcement, Illinois State Society urges, 703
enforcement, use of injunction procedure in, [Brist] 1308—ab
MEDICAL PRESS: See Journals
MEDICAL RELIEF: See Emergency
MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, (work) 1240; (report on influenza) 1241
MEDICAL SERVICE: See also Emergency Medical Relief; Hospitals; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
A.M.A. resolution on proper medical care, 2205
Army: See Army
control in India, 305
for Congo natives, 1629
for indigent, 1480; 1481; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2114
for indigent, Bronx County committee charges abuse, 300
for indigent, Oregon State Society rejects fee schedule, 1410
for indigent, Paris, 469
for indigent, plan, Michigan, 545
for indigent, questionnaires on, Illinois, 623
for South African natives, 1773
free, to the rich, Colegio de Médicos protest, Buenos Aires, 1416
international signal code for medical aid at sea, 305
Medical Service Company to be dissolved, Minnesota, 300
Navy: See Navy
U. S. Congress limits, for CWA employees, 626
MEDICAL WEEK, fourth Balkan, 1100
MEDICINAL LIQUOR: See Alcohol
MEDICINE: See also Economics, Medical; Education, Medical; Fees; Medical Service; Physicians; Surgeons; Surgery; etc.
Academy of: See Academy of Medicine
activities in 1933, Czechoslovakia, 857
All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine, 309
American mind in, 1499—ab
Chinese, 1855—ab
Contract Practice: See also Medical Service for indigent
contract practice, 1479
contract practice, A. M. A. Judicial Council report, 1497
contract practice, PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL ETHICS amended, 2118
Forensic: See Medical Jurisprudence; Medicolegal
French Assembly of General Medicine to study syphilis in France, 56

MEDICINE—Continued
group practice, 1479
group practice, PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL ETHICS amended, 2118
history, American Association of, 1859
history, pageant, 4500 B. C. to 1923 A. D., 624
Industrial: See Industrial
Internal: See Internal Medicine
Medicosurgical Congress of Calabria, 2037
Medicosurgical Society of Pavia, 1628
National Congress of (fifth), 227; 553; 1694
Naval: See Naval
organized, Michael Davis opposed to, 696—E; 697—ME
Paulist Association of, Brazil, 2038
Practice: See also Physicians, practicing
practice, A. M. A. resolution on American College of Surgeons to dominate and control, 2119; 2195
practice by corporations, court decision, Minnesota, 300
practice, Cuba, 1479
practice, new forms: California health insurance rackets, 935—ME
practice (private), restrictions removed, Germany, 1414
Preventive: See Preventive Medicine
profession in prisons, [McCartney] 1700—C
professional problems, syndicate office to deal with, Bucharest, 1954
Royal Society of: See Royal
Scientific and Medical Convention of Netherlands, 2127
social, England, 628; 2212
social; insurance principle in medical practice, Bureau of Economics report, 1480; 1611—E; 1612—ME
state, A. M. A. resolution on, 2197; 2198
state, Judicial Council report, 1497
state, physician and the community, 696—E; 697—ME
state, value of organization in controlling, [Fay] 476—C
studies that widen the sympathies, 1657—ab
Tropical: See Tropical Medicine
MEDICINES: See Drugs
Patent: See Nostrums
MEDICOLEGAL: See also Medical Jurisprudence; Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
examination of blood stains to determine type, [Therkelsen] 1350—ab
MEDINAL (N. N. R.), 2102
MED-O-BLOOM Vitamin D Milk, 1155
MEDULLO-EPITHELIOMA (Bailey and Cushing), [Greenfield] 1343—ab
MEGALENCEPHALY: See under Brain
MELANOMA, anorectal, [Marino] ★203
malignant, arising in moles, [Butterworth & Klauder] ★739
malignant, treatment, [Miescher] 414—ab
metastasis to groin from heel, [Selig] 1879—ab
MELENA, treatment, diet, [Meulengracht] 334—ab
MEN: See Man
MENDEL, JOHN GREGORY, garden identified, 857
MENINGES, abscess (metastatic spinal epidural) recovery after operation, [Slaughter & others] ★1468
hemorrhage in purpura haemorrhagica, [Geiger] ★1000
hemorrhage (subarachnoid), [Krohn] 1725—ab
irritant effect of iodized oils in subarachnoid space, [Ruin] 976—ab
meningovascular syphilis, 480
permeability, blood-spinal fluid barrier, [Pincherle] 1444—ab; [Malamud] 1533—ab
Tuberculosis: See Meningitis, tuberculous
tumor, fibroblastoma, cranial osteomas produced by, [Echlin] 1718—ab
MENINGITIS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
aseptic, after diagnostic lumbar puncture, [Reynolds & Wilson] ★1460
cerebrospinal, etiology; pathogenesis, [Tsekhnovitser] 1349—ab
cerebrospinal fluid tests in, [Geldrich] 1894—ab
cerebrospinal, microscopic anatomy, [Popova] 1349—ab
cerebrospinal, serum treatment, 708
cerebrospinal, vaccine treatment, [Gayid] 495—ab
diagnosis, elbow contraction sign, [Almansi] 572—ab
diagnosis, from spinal fluid, [Maegraith] 1443—ab
in Navajo Indians, 465
influenzal, [Neal & others] ★513; [Duncan] 1641—ab; [Rittenberg] ★1674
lymphocytic (benign acute), [López Albo] 1990—ab
meningococcic, hydrocephalus in, ventricular puncture and intraventricular serum instillation cures, [Antenucci & Sailer] ★690
otogenous, [Gatewood] 875—ab
pneumococcic, [Waterfield] 494—ab
pneumococcic, recovery after cisternal drainage, [Bedell] ★820
pneumococcic: recovery with Felton's serum, [Reveno] 1717—ab
serous, 1520
spinal, outbreak at Tucker Prison, Arkansas, 298
MENINGITIS—Continued
Streptococcus viridans, recovery, immunology, [Felsen & Osofsky] ★2170
treatment, acetylene insufflation, [Jauerneck] 413—ab
tuberculous, of adults, [Rosenboym] 1196—ab
MENINGOCOCCEMIA, [Richter] ★2012
MENINGOCOCCUS, Antimeningococcic Serum (N.N.R.), 44; (National Drug Co.), 292
MENINGOMA, cystic parasagittal, of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] ★10
MENISCUS Sign: See Stomach cancer
MENN'S Butter-Flake Bread, 1943
MENOPAUSE, artificial, [Martindale] 727—ab
endocrine imbalance in, 393
hemorrhages, radium for, [Martius] 809—ab
keratoderma, [Haxthausen] 1994—ab
MENSTRUATION: See also Amenorrhea; Dysmenorrhea; Menopause
abnormal bleeding and, in girls, 2045
anomalies, 56
Artificial Production: See Amenorrhea
athletic exercises for, [Secher] 976—ab
cycle, hormonic regulation, [Schoeller] 885—ab
disorders, enemas of gravid urine for, [Warschawsky] 258—ab
disorders in pulmonary tuberculosis, [Hesseltine] 1257—ab
disorders, parathyroid extract and calcium for, [Bakács] 1821—ab
epilepsy at beginning of period, 315
fever in tuberculous women, [Lecloux] 330—ab
in Japanese, 1777
nasal mucous membrane changes during, 1520
nostrum, Midol, 1869—BI
pains in back and legs related to, 952
psychic reactions to, 791
"safe period," [Novak] ★452; 458—E; [Lawler] 861—C; [Yoder] 861—C; (reply) [Novak] 861—C; 1248; [Sophian] 1322—C; [Novak] 1322—C; [Shaw] 1441—ab; 1512; [Shaw] 1961—C
MENTAL ABILITY: See Intelligence
MENTAL DEFECTIVES, congenital syphilis in children, [Paddle] 1110—ab
MENTAL DISEASE: See also Dementia Praecox; Hospitals, psychiatric; Psychosis
blood sugar curves in, [Katzenelbogen] 873—ab
cholesterol relation to, [Duncan] 1261—ab
effects of moon on lunacy, 716
in diabetes insipidus, encephalography in, [Schube] 800—ab
incidence, Italy, 2038
increase, France, 943
lipoid metabolism in, [Sharpe] 2066—ab
patients, institution needed for, Connecticut, 1309
treatment, cisternal and spinal punctures in, [Kulcsár] 1650—ab
treatment, insulin, [Sharp] 2144—ab
treatment, sustained sleep with diallylbarbituric acid, [Magnus] 1808—ab
MENTAL EFFORT and metabolism, 540—E
MENTAL HOSPITALS: See Hospitals, psychiatric
MENTAL HYGIENE clinic discontinued, Georgia, 50
clinics, Maryland, 1310
MENTAL SHOCK: See Shock
MENTHOFORM, 1320—BI
MENTHOL, use internally, 314
MERCHANT'S Gargling Oil Liniment, 1321—BI
MERCURIC CHLORIDE: See Mercury
MERCUROCHROME Treatment: See Gonorrhea
MERCUROSTICKS, 1681
MERCURY: See also Phenylmercuric; Salyrgan
chloride poisoning, sodium thiosulphate not recommended, 1104
poisoning, functional thyroid disorder in, [Kazakevich] 1266—ab
poisoning, hyperpyrexia in, [Billman] 403—ab
poisoning, sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate for, [Rosenthal] ★1273
salt (Hayem's solution) effect on isohemagglutination, [Madsen] 1114—ab
sensitivity to, 1703
succinimide, Ampules Solution Mercury Succinimide, 1680
MESENTERY, sensitivity to pain, [Alvarez] ★1353
METABOLISM: See also Calcium; Carbohydrates; Creatine; Iron; Lipoid; Purine; etc.
basal, forgotten calories, 845—E
basal, pituitary influence on, 226
basal rates (low) and amenorrhea, [Mussey] 1880—ab
basal, vs. erythrocyte sedimentation rate, [Goldemberg] 1539—ab
body build and, 1228—E
dinitro-orthocresol as stimulator, [Dodds] 882—ab
dinitrophenol as stimulator, [Masserman & Goldsmith] ★523; 542—E; 562; [Dintenfass] ★838; [Poole & Haining] ★1141; [Tainter & Wood] ★1147; 1156—E; [Frumess] ★1219; 1314; [Jackson & Duvall] ★1844; [Bolliger] 2067—ab; [Isaacs] 2218—C
gas, and decerebration rigidity, [Hoffmann] 88—ab
mental effort and, 540—E
METABOLISM—Continued
of malignant tumors and internal secretions, [Meyer] 1429—ab
Philadelphia Metabolic Association organized, 2122
rate, lowering by thyroidectomy in chronic heart disease, [Friedman & Blumgart] ★17; [Eppinger & Levine] ★2076
rates in simple sewing and other ordinary occupations, 101—ab
rates of nerve fibers, 236
respiratory, effect of high fat diets on, [Hawley] 878—ab
response to injury, [Cuthbertson] 1722—ab
studies in glycogen storage disease (von Gierke's), [Hertz] 86—ab
METALS: See also Gold; Magnesium
fume fever or braizers' chills, 1326
grinders, silicosis in, [Gudjonsson] 1898—ab
Sutures: See Wire
METAMINO Parahydroxyphenyl Arsine Oxide (Mapharsen): See Syphilis treatment
METAPHEN Enema: See Enema
METASTASES: See Cancer; Melanoma; Sarcoma; Tumors
METATARSUS, disabilities (common), treatment, [Rugh] 1335—ab
METHENAMINE: See also Influenza treatment
cacodylate salicylate mixture not incompatible, 1180
METHYLENE BLUE (Methylthionine Chloride): See Aniline poisoning; Carbon Monoxide poisoning; Cyanide poisoning; Pasteurella
METRIC SYSTEM, postpone adoption, Japan, 633
METYCAINE, 456
MICHELI, FERDINANDO, made senator, Italy, 2037
MICHIGAN State Medical Society report on health insurance in Europe, 1474; 2118; 2199; 2204
MICROBIOLOGY: See Bacteriology
MICRO-DYNAMICS, 48—E; 61—BI; 556—BI; [McDonagh] 1780—C
MICRO-INJECTION: See Varicose Veins, treatment
MICRO-ORGANISM: See Bacillus; Bacteria; etc.
MIDOL, 1869—BI
MIDWIVES, committee inquiry into midwifery conditions, England, 709
Institute of, Connecticut, 623
narcotics used by, England, 780
plight, Germany, 1316
MIGRAINE: See also Headache
hypocalcemia relation to, [Norman] ★529
riddle of, 2188—E
MIHAILOVITCH, CHEDA, death, 1100
MILITARY: See also Army; Marines; Soldiers; Veterans
service of medical students, France, 781
MILK: See also Buttermilk; Infants, feeding
acidophilus, Sheffield B. Acidophilus, 929
borne epidemic, undulant fever [Beattie & Rice] ★1670
borne scarlet fever in Hampton, Iowa, 2120
certified raw, A. M. A. resolution on standing of, 2116; 2197
Chocolate: See Chocolate
commission (medical), Maryland, 704
Diet: See also Celiac Disease; Obesity, treatment
dietary ingenuity, 296—E
evaporated, Armour's, 2025
evaporated, Beauty, 693
evaporated, Capital Brand, 45
evaporated, Cassel's, 2105
evaporated, Cottage, 2105
evaporated, Defiance Pure, 693
evaporated, E-Jay Brand, 1681
evaporated, Foresco Brand, 293
evaporated, For-Get-Me-Not Brand, 693
evaporated, Fox River, 2105
evaporated, Gold Coin, 2187
evaporated, Golden State Brand, 931
evaporated, Morning Glory Brand, 693
evaporated, National Brand, 457
evaporated, Peter Pan, 2105
evaporated, Pickwick Brand, 2105
evaporated, Rose Brand, 293
evaporated, Santa Fe Brand, 212
evaporated, Sheffield "Sealect" Brand, 373
evaporated, White Swan Brand, 1227
Goat's: See Anemia
Human: See also Lactation
human, stations for collection, Erfurt, Germany, 386
Krim-Ko's Five-O Chocolate Flavored Sweetened Diluted Skin Milk, 2105
Mead's Powdered Whole Milk with Dextri-Maltose, 1301
of Calcium Bile: See Bile
pasteurization, Committee on Foods report, 130
pasteurized vs. raw, England, 1860
Secretion: See Lactation
state aid for feeding of children, England, 853
supply, improvement, 1946—E
supply, safer, England, 1691
tubercle bacilli in, 708
tuberculin tests stopped to avert shortage, New York, 1949
tuberculosis and, 48—E; [Janes] 787—C; [Price] 1259—ab; 2124

MILK—Continued
vitamin D, fortified from cod liver oil, [Wilson] ★1824
vitamin D, in infantile rickets, [Kramer] 725—ab
vitamin D pasteurized, brands accepted, 45; 213; 693; 1155; 1943; 2025; 2186
vitamin D, potency of antirachitic properties, [Elliot & Powers] ★1823
warm, effect on sleep, [Giddings] ★527
MILKERS nodules, [Gottron] 1727—ab
MILLER'S Anti-Mole, 1321—BI
MILLIKAN, R. A., writings of, 1423
MILROY'S Disease: See Edema, hereditary
MILWAUKEE Session: See under American Medical Association
MINERAL: See also Metal
retention vs. regenerated cellulose, [Morgan] ★995
MINES, treatment of men burned in colliery explosions, England, 1625
MINNEOPA Brand Syrup, 693; 1384
MISCARRIAGE: See Abortion
MISS Minneapolis Flour, 1472
MISSISSIPPI State Pediatric Society, organized, 220
MITCHELL Dairy Vitamin D Milk, 2025
MITES: See Ticks
MITRAL VALVE, calcification, [Sosman] 243—ab
stenosis with bilateral coronary occlusion, [Slater & Kornblum] ★38
MOFFAT Cooking Chocolate Unsweetened, 213
MOLES: See Nevus
Cystic: See Uterus
Hydatid: See Uterus
MONILIASIS of skin, fatal, [Rockwood] 1978—ab
of skin in diabetes, [Traut & others] ★1290
of tongue, 2219
pulmonary, [Bakst & others] ★1208
MONOD, OCTAVE, death, 2126
MONONUCLEOSIS, Infectious: See Glandular Fever
MOODIE, ROY LEE, dies, 1091
MOON, effects on lunacy, 716
MOORE, JOHN C., health insurance racket, 1767
MORNING GLORY Brand Evaporated Milk, 693
MORPHINE: See also Dilaudid
action on small intestine, [Orr] 721—ab
atropine and, use in combined dosage, 2133
given in labor, effect on infant, [Shute] 879—ab
nerve-center poisoning by, [Hayashi] 2236—ab
MORQUIO'S DISEASE, [Davis & Currier] ★2173
MORRHUATE, Sodium: See Varicose Veins, treatment
MOSQUITOES, Lyons invaded by, 1774
MOTHER: See also Maternal
Helen's S-M-S Remedies, 475—BI
MOTION PICTURES, names of medicines in, (Chicago Medical Society resolution) 774; (Council ruling) 2103
of bacteria, 1946—E
roentgen ray, 2212
sound, for teaching resuscitation in asphyxia, [Devereux] 1798—ab
venereal disease and, Germany, 1862
MOTORIST: See Automobile
MOUTH: See also Gums; Lips; Teeth; etc.
astringent sensation in, 2132
Disease: See also Hoof and Mouth Disease
disease, ultraviolet therapy in, A. D. A. Council report, 129; 135—E
focal infection, Germany, 1098
fusiform bacilli in, and Vincent's angina, 1873
hemorrhagic eruption in rheumatic state, [Holtz] 1803—ab
pemphigus in, 639
tuberculosis of mucosa with open cervical glands, [Burckhardt] 1539—ab
MOVING PICTURES: See Motion Pictures
MUCIN: See Peptic Ulcer, treatment
MUCOUS MEMBRANES: See also Endometrium; Mouth; Nose; etc.
psoriasis, [Usher] 244—ab
MUCUS: See Stomach
MÜLLER CONGLOBATION REACTION: See also Hecht-Müller Conglobation Reaction
[Chang] 322—ab; [Santoné] 1893—ab
MUFFETS, Quaker Whole Wheat Biscuits, 842
MUMPS: See Parotitis
MURDER: See also Suicide
homicides in 1933, U.S., 2123
vs. abortion or feticide, [Robinson] 391—C
MURMUR: See Thyroid
MUSCLES: See also Dermatomyositis; Myalgia; Myasthenia; Myofascitis; Myositis; Myotonia
activity, creatinuria and physical fitness, 1401—E
Cramps: See Cramps
Dystrophy: See Dystrophy
Exercise: See Exercise
glycogen formation, rôle of pancreas and suprarenals in, 1694
infrahyoid anomaly, [Jackson] 2058—ab
insufficiency in sciatic neuralgia, [Hauser] ★1465
Overlapping Technic: See Bladder hernia
paralyzed and hypertrophic, nerve transplantation for, 2037
Rheumatism: See Pleurodynia; Rheumatism
rupture, torticollis due to, 396
MUSCLES—Continued
Scaleniotomy: See also Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
scaleniotomy combined with phrenic exeresis, [Aycock] 567—ab
sensitivity to pain, [Libman] ★340
syphilis, [Favre] 1724—ab
tension in chorea minor, [Reisch] 256—ab
tonus, rôle in blood circulation, [Mateeff] 1264—ab
viscosity, in rigidity, [Finkelman] 1432—ab
voluntary, effects of glycine on structure and composition, [Reinhold & others] ★261
MUSEUM: See Army, U.S.; Art; Royal College of Surgeons
MUSHROOM poisoning, deaths from, California, 1163
MUSICIANS, great, brain of, 780
MUSKOGEE Academy of Medicine, organized, 1312
MUSSELS, typhoid in Marseilles due to, 1510
MUSTARD, McCormick's Prepared, 373
MUTUAL AID societies, Netherlands, 784
MYALGIA, epidemic, or pleurodynia, 460—E
chronic, [Benczúr] 2072—ab
MYASTHENIA gravis, effects of glycine on myocarditis in, 954
gravis, ephedrine and glycine for, [Boothby] ★259; 1332—ab
gravis, glycine in, [Schmitt] 1717—ab
gravis, operation on patient with, [Fletcher] 799—ab
MYCOBACTERIUM leprae: See Leprosy
MYCOSIS: See also Actinomycosis; Otomycosis; Ringworm; etc.
fungoides, [Wilén] 810—ab
fungoides, transmission, [Zurhelle] 2238—ab
MYELITIS: See Encephalomyelitis; Spinal Cord
MYELOMA, multiple, complicating intestinal obstruction, [Randall] 961—ab
MYELOPATHY: See Spinal Cord
MYIASIS, intestinal, 1424
MYOCARDITIS: See also Endomyocarditis
acute interstitial, after severe sulphur dermatitis, [Maxwell] 1804—ab
effects of glycine on, 954
trauma cause? 1181
MYOFASCITIS, free iodine solution in, [Thomson] 1419—C
MYOMA: See Leiomyoma; Rhabdomyoma; Uterus tumors
MYOSITIS: See also Dermatomyositis
traumatic infected interstitial, cause of paranephric abscess, [Brown] ★2096—
MYOTONIA, [Keschner] 798—ab
MYXEDEMA, [Faber] 88—ab
diagnosis, differential, 1178
electrocardiogram in, [Carrión] 412—ab
leg ulcers due to, thyroid extract cures, [Cohen] ★283
local, in exophthalmic goiter, [Arzt] 973—ab
treatment, 3:5-diiodothyronine, [Anderson] 804—ab

MEDICOLEGAL ABSTRACTS

ABORTION: accidental; cause determinable by medical testimony, 1972
ANESTHESIA: administration of as medical or surgical treatment, 157
death from; insurance, accident, in relation to, 157
AORTA: insufficiency; compensation, broken, attributed to trauma, 483
APPENDICITIS: septicemia as cause of, 2226
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS: exposure as aggravating, 796
insurance, accident, in relation to, 319
trauma as accelerating, 399
BASIC SCIENCE ACTS: constitutionality upheld (Minn.), 1525
exemptions, naturopath not exempt, 1525
naturopathy; practitioner not exempt from examination, 1525
CHILDBIRTH: unborn child; father's duty to provide for, 1107
CHIROPRACTIC: See also Medical Practice Acts
practitioner as expert witness, 1972
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: See Medical Practice Acts, faith healing
medical; not an "educational institution," 644
medical; not operated as charitable organization, 644
medical; not operated for scientific research, 644
medical; taxation of property, 644
COMPENSATION OF PHYSICIANS: See also Workmen's Compensation Acts, medical fees
agent's right to obligate principal to pay, 1637
fee-splitting; condition in legacy void, 240
liability; of husband, 74
liability; of husband, when credit extended to wife, 796
liability; of married woman, 74
reasonableness of; wealth of patient as element, 720
wealth of patients, 720
CONTRACTS: limitations on medical practice; validity of contracts, 73
CORPORATIONS: medicine; right to practice, 1714
optometry; right to practice, 483
roentgenology; right to practice, 959
CORPORATIONS—Continued
DENTAL PRACTICE ACTS: legislative power; delegation to national association of dental examiners, 239
title of act; validity of, 239
DISEASES: See also particular diseases; Workmen's Compensation Acts
employer's liability at common law, 320
insurance, accident, in relation to, 1973
DRUGS: "internal curative medicine" defined, 959
phenol as curative medicine, 959
EMBALMER: competency as expert witness, 1973
ETHICS: fee-splitting condition in legacy void, 240
EVIDENCE: See also Malpractice; Privileged Communications; Workmen's Compensation Acts
books, medical; admissibility, 74
books, medical; use in cross-examination, 74, 1329
hypothetical questions; asserted facts must be found true, 74
hypothetical questions; opinion based on evaluated, 2226
mortality tables; admissibility, 2053
witnesses, lay; opinion testimony; health of other persons, state of, 1185
witnesses, lay; opinion testimony; physical condition of insured, 720
witnesses, lay; opinion testimony, when admissible, 1973
witnesses, medical expert; books used in cross-examination, 74, 1329
witnesses, medical expert; chiropractor as, 1972
witnesses, medical expert; embalmer's opinion, when admissible, 1973
witnesses, medical expert; impeachment; employment by litigant as discrediting, 2226
witnesses, medical expert; opinion invading province of jury, 74, 319, 1329
witnesses, medical; impeachment; grand jury investigation of witness, when fact admissible, 240
FAITH HEALING: See Medical Practice Acts
FEE-SPLITTING: contrary to sound policy, 240
legacy conditioned on division of fees; condition void, 240
GAS BACILLUS INFECTION: attributed to injury, 1255
following hypodermic injection of pollen extract, 719
HAIR DYES: ingredients; right of court to require disclosure, 565
HAY FEVER: septicemia following hypodermic injection of pollen extract, 719
HEALTH: child's; court's right to protect, 73
HEMORRHAGES: cerebral; compensation under workmen's compensation act allowed, 319
HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE: criteria of charitable character, 1427
liability for: burns, hot water bottle, 644
liability for: nurses, negligence of, 644
liability to: employees, 644
HOSPITALS FOR PROFIT: liability for: burns by electric equipment, 1427
HOSPITALS, IN GENERAL: fees; agent's right to obligate principal to pay, 1637
INFANCY: health of infant: court's right to protect, 73
INJURIES: See also Malpractice; Trauma; Workmen's Compensation Acts
gas bacillus infection attributed to, 1255
INSANITY, IN CIVIL RELATIONS: trauma as cause of, 399
INSURANCE, ACCIDENT: anesthesia; death from, 157
arteriosclerosis in relation to, 319
carbon monoxide poisoning, 1330
disease defined, 1973
gas bacillus infection, death from, 1255
"poisoning" defined, 1330
septicemia following hypodermic injection of pollen extract, 719
INSURANCE, HEALTH: disability; lay testimony concerning, 720
"necessarily confined to bed" construed, 2140
"total disability" defined, 720
INSURANCE, IN GENERAL: urinalyses for policy holders; as practice of medicine, 1714
INSURANCE, INDEMNITY: evidence of in malpractice case, when admissible, 1185
INSURANCE, LIFE: death "from illness or disease of any kind," 319
double indemnity: "poisoning or bacterial infections" construed, 158
LIBEL AND SLANDER: articles in medical journal; distribution of, 871
privileged communications; articles in medical journal, 871
MALPRACTICE: action in tort or on contract maintainable, 74
action on implied contract; when not maintainable by married woman, 74
aftercare; required of surgeon, 157
contributory negligence; defendant need not negative, 484
cure; failure to cure no evidence of negligence, 240, 400, 1107
duty to patient; delegation of, 157
ear; plaster of Paris impression of auditory canal, injuries due to, 73

Medicolegal Abstracts—Continued
MALPRACTICE—Continued
employers; liability at common law to employee injured by malpractice, 1794
employers; liability under compensation acts, 565, 1794, 1973
evidence; indemnity insurance; evidence of admissible, when, 1185
evidence; negligence; affirmative proof of necessary, 240, 400, 565, 1107, 1973
evidence; negligence; failure to cure as evidence of, 240, 400, 1107
evidence; res ipsa loquitur; death after tonsillectomy, 157
evidence; res ipsa loquitur; foreign bodies, 158
evidence; res ipsa loquitur; keratitis following operation on eye, 1973
evidence; res ipsa loquitur; unsuccessful treatment, 240, 400, 1107
evidence; witnesses, lay; admissibility of testimony of, 1185
evidence; witnesses, lay; negligence, when provable by, 484
evidence; witnesses, medical expert; conclusiveness of testimony, 720
evidence; witnesses, medical expert; credibility; contribution to medical defense fund may be shown, 74
evidence; witnesses, medical expert; inability of plaintiff to obtain, 399
evidence; witnesses, medical expert; jury may not disregard testimony, 566
evidence; witnesses, medical expert; necessity for, 73, 720
examinations, physical; defendant's right to examination of plaintiff, 960
eye; keratitis attributed to instillation of solution, 1973
foreign bodies; fragments of turbinate bone in respiratory passages, 959
foreign bodies; needles, 158, 1185, 2053
foreign bodies; res ipsa loquitur, 158
foreign bodies; sponges, 565
fractures; bandaging; Volkmann's contracture attributed to, 1329
fractures; failure to discover, 399
fractures; failure to reduce no evidence of negligence, 240, 1107
fractures; statute of limitations, 74
fractures; Volkmann's contracture following treatment, 1329
gunshot wounds; failure to explore not negligence, 2053
hypodermic needles; left in patient, 158, 1185
indemnity insurance; evidence of admissible, when, 1185
joint liability of physicians, 400
judgment, error of; defendant's failure to plead, 959
keratitis attributed to solution instilled into eye, 1973
limitation of actions; accrual of right, 74
locum tenens; liability for negligence of, 871
needles, 158, 1185, 2053
negligence; affirmative proof necessary, 240, 400, 565, 1107, 1973
negligence; failure to cure as evidence of, 240, 400, 1107
nurses; liability of hospital for negligence of, 644
nurses; liability of physician for negligence of, 871
operations; aftercare required, 157
operations; pre-operative examination; custom of hospital to make examination no defense, 157
operations; pre-operative examination; failure to make, 157
partnership; liability of individual partners, 871
roentgen rays; scar following treatment of tubercular glands, 959
skill and care; degree required, 399
skill and care; implied contract to exercise; when married woman may not sue for breach of, 74
skill and care; unsuccessful treatment as evidence of negligence, 1107
substitute physician; liability for negligence of, 871
tort feasors; liability of, 400, 2140
tort feasors; release of as affecting physician's liability, 400, 2140
tubercular glands; scar following roentgen treatment, 959
turbinectomy; bone fragments in respiratory passages, 959
Volkmann's contracture following fracture, 1329
workmen's compensation acts; effect of on malpractice suit, 565, 1794, 1973
MEDICAL PRACTICE ACTS: blood pressure tests and urinalyses; as practice of medicine, 1714
chiropractic; scope of in absence of statutory definition, 1185
chiropractic; treatment limited to manipulation, 1185
Christian science, see Medical Practice Acts, faith healing
corporations; practice of medicine by, 1714
corporations; practice of optometry by, 483
corporations; practice of roentgenology by, 959
diagnosis; as practice of medicine, 1714
MEDICAL PRACTICE ACTS—Continued
diet and exercise; prescribing as practice of medicine, 1714
drugs; internal curative medicine defined, 959
electrical and dietetic treatments as practice of medicine, 1185
examining boards; judicial status of boards, 1428
faith healing; as practice of medicine, 872
insurance companies; urinalyses for policy holders, 1714
layman; practice through licensed physician unlawful, 1714
legislative power; delegation of, 239
licenses, reciprocity; discretion of licensing board, 1186
licenses, revocation; acquittal after criminal prosecution no bar, 1974
licenses, revocation; board's jurisdiction after revocation order, 1428
licenses, revocation; board member may initiate proceedings, 960
licenses, revocation; collateral attack on revocation order, 484
licenses, revocation; statute of limitations, 1428
naturopathy; as practice of medicine, 1525
osteopathy; use of internal, curative drugs, 959
prosecutions; equity jurisdiction to restrain violations, 239
prosecutions; evidence of other violations, 960
prosecutions; injunctions; proceeding instituted by physicians, 239
roentgenology; practice of by corporation, 959
schools; classification by private association; legislative recognition of, 239
statute of limitations; revocation proceedings, 1428
technicians; legality of practice, 1714
urinalyses and blood pressure tests; as practice of medicine, 1714
MEDICAL SERVICES: operation on child authorized by court order, 73
parent's duty to provide for unborn child, 1107
MENINGITIS: streptococcus; trauma as cause of, 1974
MORTALITY TABLES: as evidence, 2053
NARCOTICS: cigarettes, sale of by dealers in narcotics prohibited, 1794
possession; indictment must specify drug unlawfully possessed, 240
NATUROPATHY: as practice of medicine, 1525
basic science act; practitioner not exempt from examination, 1525
NEUROSIS: traumatic; compensation allowed under compensation act, 566
NURSES: negligence of; hospital's liability for, 644
negligence of; physician's liability for, 871
OPTOMETRY PRACTICE ACTS: corporations; practice of optometry by, 483
licenses, revocation; board member may initiate proceedings, 960
OSTEOPATHY: drugs, internal curative; use of by osteopath, 959
PARALYSIS: hemiplegia; compensation under workmen's compensation act allowed, 319
PARALYSIS AGITANS: strain (over-exertion) as cause of, 2054
PARENT AND CHILD: court's right to order operation performed on child, 73
unborn child; father must supply necessaries of life, 1107
PARTNERSHIP: implied; group activities may imply, 871
liability for malpractice, 871
PHENOL: as curative medicine, 959
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS: right of defendant to examination of plaintiff in malpractice suit, 960
PLEURISY: diaphragmatic; trauma as cause of, 483
PNEUMONIA: compensation under workmen's compensation acts denied, 158
POISONING: carbon monoxide; and accident insurance, 1330
"poisoning or bacterial infections" construed, 158
POISONS: hair dyes; disclosure of ingredients; right of court to order, 565
PRACTICE, MEDICAL: restraint of by contract, 73
PREGNANCY: unborn child, father's duty to provide for, 1107
PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS: disclosures; by examining physician of veterans bureau, 74
insurance in relation to, 644
medical attendance; fact of not privileged, 644
medical journals; articles published in, 871
waiver; inferences from failure to waive, 320
ROENTGEN RAYS: See Malpractice
ROENTGENOLOGY: corporations; practice of roentgenology by, 959
practice of; when medical license not necessary, 959
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL: classification by private association; legislative recognition of, 239
SEPTICEMIA: appendicitis attributed to, 2226
gas bacillus: following hypodermic injection of pollen extract, 719
SILICOSIS: compensation under workmen's compensation act denied, 320
employer's liability at common law, 320
STRAIN (OVER-EXERTION): heart, acute dilatation of attributed to, 1878
paralysis agitans attributed to, 2054
tuberculosis of spine aggravated by, 1256
TAXES: clinic property not exempt from taxation, 644
TESTICLES: loss of function; compensation under workmen's compensation act allowed, 1427
TRAUMA: aortic insufficiency; broken compensation caused by, 483
arteriosclerosis; acceleration attributed to injury, 399
insanity and death attributed to, 399
meningitis, streptococcus; attributed to trauma, 1974
neurosis; compensation under workmen's compensation act allowed, 566
pleurisy, diaphragmatic, as caused by, 483
tumor, abdominal, attributed to, 319
TUBERCULOSIS: of spine; aggravated by strain, 1256
UNDULANT FEVER: compensation under workmen's compensation act allowed, 1638
WILLS: legacy conditioned on fee-splitting; condition void, 240
testamentary capacity; insane delusions in relation to, 484
WORDS AND PHRASES: "accident," 319
"accidental," 319
"accidental death," 719
"chiropractic," 1185
"cure," 1427
"disease," 1973
"educational institution," 644
"illness or disease," 319
"internal curative medicine," 959
"loss of testicle," 1427
"necessarily confined to bed," 2140
"necessarily confined to house," 2140
"poisoning," 1330
"poisoning or bacterial infections," 158
"relieve," 1427
"total disability," 720
"treatment," 157
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS: aortic insufficiency; broken compensation, 483
appendectomy incidental to herniotomy, and death, 1107
appendicitis; compensation allowed, 2226
arteriosclerosis; acceleration attributed to injury, 399
arteriosclerosis; aggravation by exposure; compensation allowed, 796
award; hearsay evidence may not be basis of, 1526
disability; incurable; medical treatment for, 1427
disease; compensation denied, 320
disease, occupational: compensability (West Virginia), 320
disease; pre-existing (arteriosclerosis), 796
disease; pre-existing (heart disease), 1878
embolism, death from; compensation denied, 399
evidence; hearsay; admissibility of, 1526
evidence; rules applicable, 1526
evidence; statements by employee to attending physician, 1526
exposure; arteriosclerosis aggravated by; compensation allowed, 796
heart, acute dilatation of attributed to strain, 1878
hemorrhages, cerebral; compensation allowed, 319
herniotomy; disability resulting from, compensation allowed, 2226
herniotomy; incidental appendectomy; death, 1107
insanity, and death; compensation denied, 399
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; arteriosclerosis aggravated by exposure; compensation allowed, 796
malpractice by physician; liability for, 565, 1794, 1973
medical fees; agent's right to obligate employer to pay, 1637
medical fees; payment by attorney on commission's order, 1878
medical treatment; agent's right to authorize treatment, 1637
medical treatment; incurable disability, treatment for, 1427
medical treatment; operations; disability resulting from, compensation allowed, 2226
meningitis, streptococcus; trauma as cause of, 1974
neurosis, traumatic; compensation allowed, 566
paralysis agitans; compensation allowed, 2054
paralysis, hemiplegia; compensation allowed, 319
pleurisy, diaphragmatic; accident in relation to, 483
pneumonia; compensation denied, 158
pre-existing disease (arteriosclerosis), 796
pre-existing disease (heart disease), 1878
silicosis; compensation denied, 320
strain; of back; tuberculosis of spine aggravated by, 1256
testicles; loss of function; compensation allowed, 1427

Medicolegal Abstracts—Continued
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—Continued
tuberculosis; of spine; aggravated by back strain, 1256
tumor, abdominal; attributed to trauma, 319
undulant fever; compensation allowed, 1638
WOUNDS: gunshot; failure to ligate proximal end of injured vein not negligence, 2053

N

NAGAYO, M., 2039
NAIL, cyanosis of finger nails, 560
dystrophy, hereditary syndrome, [Aschner] ★2017
hereditary anonychia and onychatrophy, [Kemp] 1650—ab
inflammation of bed, roentgen therapy, [Jessen] 256—ab
ingrown toenails, surgical treatment, [Keyes] ★1458
onychia due to chronic hypovitaminosis, [White] ★2178
onycholysis, 2219
Ringworm of: See Ringworm
thinning of finger nails with purpura beneath, 789
NAPHCO: See Alpha-Naphco
NAPHTHA jag, 954
NAPHTHALENE, toxicity, 233
NARCOSIS: See Anesthesia
NARCOTICS: See also Dilaudid; Harrison Narcotic Act; Morphine; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Addiction: See also *di*Acetylmorphine; Opium addiction in a nurse, 715
Anti-Narcotic League, Inc., 1163
crusade against, France, 143
poisoning, pyridine betacarbonic acid diethylamine for, [Clemmensen] 734—ab
secret drug factories in Near East, 2124
traffic, 1861
traffic in, by licensed physicians, [Anslinger] 1306—ab
use by midwives, England, 780
world quotas issued by League of Nations, 53
NASOPHARYNX torticollis, [Piotet] 2070—ab
NATIONAL: See also International; under list of Societies at end of letter S
Academy of Sciences, 1313
Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals organized, 2123
Board of Medical Examiners, (report) 867; ★1399; (exhibit) 1599
Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk, 457
Conference for the Protection of Children, Rio de Janeiro, 946
Conference of Preventive Medicine, Silesia, 1512
Congress of Medicine, fifth, Rosario, 227; 553; 1694
Congress of Psychiatry, Italy, 856
Emergencies: See Emergencies
Health Council, new address, 301
Industrial Recovery Act, report, 1482
Research Council, medical grants, 627
Syndicate of French Surgeons, 143
Tuberculosis Association (new address) 301; (exhibit) 1599
NATURALIZATION a requisite for licensure, ★1397
NATUROPATHY: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
NAVAL medicine, respiration problems in, [Brown] 1801—ab
NAVY: See also Army; Marines
British, medical service in, 2124
French, tuberculosis B C G immunization in, 306
U.S. naval officers, monthly meetings, 548
U.S., physicians specializing in radiology, ★618
U.S., surgeon general report, 549
NECK, infections, [Beck] 77—ab
NECROBACILLOSIS: See Actinomycosis
NECROPSY percentages in hospitals, 702
NECROSIS: See Cornea; Fat; Mastoiditis; Pancreas; Penis; Spleen
NEEDLE adapter and thermometer combined, [Titus] ★1676
Hypodermic: See Hypodermic
NEEL-Rawls Technic: See Bladder hernia
NEGATIVE Pressure Cabinet: See Respirator
NEGROES, aid for Congo natives, 1629
brain size and mental ability of African natives, 304
Health Week, 940
hospital for, St. Louis, 939
medical services (improved) for South African natives, 1773
NELSON, CHRISTINE, fined, 1236
NELSON, EDWARD WILLIAM, death, 2033
NEOARSPHENAMINE, agranulocytosis after, [Stratton] 322—ab
anemia (aplastic fatal) from, 52 transfusions in, [Knott] 1723—ab
complications, liver function test to prevent, [Markus] 1448—ab
complications (rare) after injection, [Sirota] 972—ab
Treatment: See Angina, Vincent's; Bronchus suppuration; Intestines protozoa; Lungs, suppuration; Typhoid
NEO-IOPAX: See also Urinary Tract
N. N. R., 130
NEOSILVOL, argyria from, [Berkley] ★202; [Patek] 787—C
NEOSKIODAN: See under Urography
NEO-SYNEPHRIN Hydrochloride, 2024
NEPHRECTOMY: See Kidney excision
NEPHRITIS: See also Pyelonephritis
acute, after diphtheria toxoid? 1251
acute, after impetigo, 1966
chronic interstitial, with dwarfism, [Amesse] 967—ab
epsom salt purgation in, dangers, [Hirschfelder] ★1138; 2026—E
glomerular, lipoid nephrosis relation to, [Bannick] ★172
Gonorrheal: See Kidney
retinitis, [Ehlers] 258—ab
types; management, [Christian] ★169
urine proteins in, 377—E
NEPHROPEXY: See Kidney, movable
NEPHROSIS: See Kidney disease
NEPHROSTOMY: See under Kidney
NERVES: See also Anesthesia; Ganglionectomy; Nervous System; Neuritis; Neurology; Paralysis; etc.
affected in "jake" paralysis, 67
auditory, hemisection of cochlear branch, [Dandy] 1806—ab (correction) 2154—ab
auditory, tumors, operation in, 2036
Block: See also Anesthesia
block, diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic, [Ruth] ★419
cell development none after birth, 2134
center poisoning by morphine, [Hayashi] 2236—ab
facial, method of injection, [Whillis] 1538—ab
fibers, functions and metabolic rates, 236
fibers in spinal nerve roots, [Arnell] 810—ab
fibers, total length of, in human body, 1632
function, humoral theory, 1229—E
Hypoglossal Paralysis: See Tongue
impulses, labyrinthine, conduction to cortex, [Aronson] 79—ab
innervation of visceral pedicles, 56
Optic: See Neuritis
peripheral, roentgen visualization, [Saito] 321—ab
phrenic exeresis combined with scaleniotomy, [Aycock] 567—ab
Phrenicectomy: See also Bronchiectasis; Lungs, suppuration; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
phrenicectomy, anatomic changes in diaphragm after, [Stanbury] 2068—ab
phrenicectomy; use of short incision, [Delaney] 567—ab
Presacral: See Sympathectomy
saphenous, severance for pain, 1966
Sciatic: See Sciatica
sensory and motor, procaine hydrochloride effect on, [Emmett] ★425
splanchnic, section, in diabetics, [de Takáts] 244—ab
splanchnic stasis, [Martin] 160—ab
supra-orbital tenderness sign of previous malaria, [Bereskin] 1898—ab
Sympathetic: See Nervous System, Sympathetic
transplantation for paralyzed and hypertrophic muscles, 2037
vagus, onesided section, results, 792
NERVINE, Newton's 1321—BI
NERVOUS SYSTEM: See also Brain; Cerebellum; Spinal Cord
central, in pneumonia, [Schaferstein] 886—ab
central, leukemic infiltrations, [Fried] 231—C
central, nycturia sign of disorders, [Jores] 973—ab
disorder, differential diagnosis, 2220
electrical excitation by remote control, 1400—E
pathology in carbon monoxide poisoning, [Sayers] 1800—ab
skin physiology relation to, 1694
stimulation to lactation, 1683—E
Syphilis: See Neurosyphilis
thyroid and, [Eitel] 1725—ab
NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC, changes in gastric ulcer, [Stöhr] 885—ab
in hypertension, [Olmer] 2070—ab
in mammary function, [Roussy] 1647—ab
injections for vasospastic conditions, [Ruth] ★421
pain phenomena and, [Shaw] 1258—ab
procaine hydrochloride injection effect on nerves of, [Emmett] ★425
Surgery: See Ganglionectomy; Ramisection; Sympathectomy
tumors, [Lewis] 1434—ab
NESTLÉ'S Lactonut, 606
NETHERLANDS Association of Phthisiologists resolution on surgical tuberculosis, 784
Society of Tropical Medicine, 783
NEURALGIA, brachial plexus, 1424
chronic myalgias and, [Benczúr] 2072—ab
Sciatic: See Sciatica
trigeminal, partial section for, [McKenzie] 722—ab
trigeminal, ultraviolet irradiation in, [Ausch] 2072—ab
NEURINOMA, malignant (schwannoma) with epithelial elements, [Brandes] 646—ab
NEURITIS, after antitetanus serum injection, [Wulff] 810—ab
from transplanting beets, [Kroll] 2152—ab
peripheral, nerves affected in "jake" paralysis, 67
NEURITIS—Continued
polyneuritides from apiol and jamaica ginger, [Roger] 971—ab
toxic, of optic nerve, 1252
treatment, nerve injection, 2221
NEUROBLASTOMA, radiosensitive, [Hauser] 1639—ab
NEUROLOGY, research, Breslau Institute for, 856
American Board of, established, 2204
NEUROLYMPHOMATOSIS, peripheral [Lhermitte] 1538—ab
NEUROMA: See Ganglioneuroma
NEUROMYELITIS, small epidemic, 947
NEURONITIS, toxic, of pregnancy, 392
NEUROPATHOLOGISTS, American Association of, 777
NEUROSIS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
blood pressure, 2221
gastric, [Doerfler] 1346—ab
posttraumatic, [Hall & Mackay] ★510
sexual, 865
treatment, 865
Vasomotor: See Nipple
NEUROSYPHILIS, acute febrile, of brain, [Popov] 1196—ab
cerebrospinal, 715
cerebrospinal fluid protein in, [Schube] 2057—ab
treatment, acetarsone (stovarsol), [Spiegel] 1640—ab; [Gribbs] 2228—ab
treatment, protein fever (typhoid vaccine), (correction) 141
NEUROTROPHIC Atrophy: See Bones
NEUROVACCINE of Levaditi, subcutaneous vaccination with, [Gallardo] 1892—ab
NEUTROPENIA: See also Angina, agranulocytic
treatment, leukocytic cream injections, [Strumia] 1976—ab
NEVUS: See also Angioma
hairy moles of face, 68
malignant melanomas arising in, [Butterworth & Klauder] ★739
NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES: See under American Medical Association; Book Notices at end of letter B
NEW ENGLAND Pediatric Society, 2120
NEW HAVEN County Medical Association, sesquicentennial, 219; 297—E
NEW YORK Academy, 705
area, pollens in, 1873
Physicians' Art Club exhibit, 1688
Tuberculosis and Health Association, Heart Committee, digitalis standardization [Levy] 862—C; [Edmunds] 1246—C; [McGuigan] 1247—C; (reply) [Levy] 1247—C; [Hanzlik] 2218—C
NEWSPAPERS, medical advertisements in, Rumania, 1955
press and medical achievements, St. Louis, 1236
press and venereal disease, Germany, 1862
NEWTON'S Nervine, 1321—BI
NICKEL carbonyl poisoning, [Brandes] ★1204
eczema, [Goldman] 487—ab
NICOLLE, CHARLES, on destiny of infectious diseases, 709
on right to experiment on man, 2214
NICOTINE: See also Cigarets; Tobacco
rôle in ulcer disease, [Friedrich] 1649—ab
NIGHT Blindness: See Hemeralopia
NIPPLE, blood from, in ectasis of galactophores, [Moulonguet] 1989—ab
vasomotor neurosis, [Beck] 1993—ab
NITRATE: See Phenylmercuric nitrate; Potassium
NITROCELLULOSE solvents, dangers to workers in, 1783
NITROGEN gas poisoning, treatment, 638
NITROPHENOL: See Dinitrophenol; Trinitrophenol
NITROPRUSSIDE, sodium, fatal poisoning in child, 1517
NODES, Singer's: See Vocal Cords
NOGUCHI, HIDEYO, memorial, 2039
NOISE, campaign against, England, 304
control, 1623
effect on work, 2213
NOMENCLATURE: See also Terminology
NOPONEN-Leikola Colorimeter: See Cerebrospinal Fluid protein
NORWEGIAN Medical Society, centenary, 627
NOSE: See also Colds; Nasopharynx; Rhinitis; etc.
anesthetic (diothane) for, [Stitt] 77—ab
cancer, plasma cell granuloma in, [Lederer] 160—ab
chronic sinusitis dating from scarlet fever attack, 790
disease, Arizon for inhaling vapor, 1472
effects of ephedrine in, 67
fractured bones, treatment, [Watkins] 803—ab
hemorrhage (recurring), heredofamilial angiomatosis with, [Goldstein] 1420—C
intranasal virulence of pneumococci, [Webster] 247—ab
mucosa changes during menstruation, 1520
Sound: See Sound
test of capacity to collect dust, 471
tissue examination in allergy diagnosis, [Steinberg] 1975—ab
ulcer, progressive lethal granulomatous, [Stewart] 329—ab

NOSTRUMS, patent medicines unknown in Czechoslovakia, 307
A. M. A. resolution on exploitation over radio, 2114; 2197
NUCLEI: See Tumors
NUEFUD, 1566
NUMBNESS: See Arm; Forearm; Hand
NUPERCAINE: See also Anesthesia
use in pterygium, [Dillon] 569—ab
NURSES: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
diphtheria toxoid immunization, [Keller & Harris] ★2163
education of, 223
narcotic addiction in, 715
prevention of diphtheria and scarlet fever in, [Hektoen & Johnson] ★41
student, and tuberculosis, [Myers & others] ★2086
NURSING, schools of, ★1014
service (home) introduced by insurance societies, Czechoslovakia, 857
NUTRITION: See also Diet; Food; Hemeralopia; Infants, feeding; Vitamins
A. M. A. Session on, at Cleveland (program), 1589; (exhibit) 1590
American Journal of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, 1167
Artificial: See Feeding
disease of childhood with maize diet, [Williams] 1110—ab
in national emergencies, 46—E
index (ACH), 694—E
of children, daily requirements, (BMA committee report), 47—E; 853; 1509; 2034
research on federal merger for, Germany, 1510
survey of children, Minnesota, 775
survey of children whose families are on relief, California, 1407
survey of malnourished children, Maine, 50
NUTRO, 456
NYCTALOPIA: See Hemeralopia
NYCTURIA: See Urine

O

OATMEAL-Wheat Germ Blend Cere-Jel, 2186
OBESITY, castration, and hypophysis, [Schultze] 1817—ab
endocrine, 1250
nostrum, Jad Salts, 1102—BI
nostrum, Sleepy Salts, 1515—BI
nostrum, Stardom's Hollywood Diet, 2041—BI
treatment, Dekrysil capsules, death from, 1314
treatment, diet, milk and banana, [Harrop] ★2003
treatment, Dinitrenal, pruritus from, [Hirsch] 950—C
treatment, dinitro-orthocresol, [Dodds] 882—ab
treatment, dinitrophenol, [Masserman & Goldsmith] ★523; 542—E; 562; [Dintenfass] ★838; [Poole & Haining] ★1141; [Tainter & Wood] ★1147; 1156—E; [Frumess] ★1219; 1508; [Jackson & Duvall] ★1844; [Bolliger] 2067—ab; [Isaacs] 2218—C
treatment, pituitary extracts, 236
umbilical examination in, otoscope for, [Findlay] 1248—C
water retention in, 1965
OBITUARIES: See Deaths at end of letter D
OBSTETRICIANS, Hospital Obstetricians' Society of Ohio, 1506
OBSTETRICS: See also Labor; Midwives
Anesthesia in: See Anesthesia
antiseptic, chlorothymol in, [Beck] 962—ab
Congress of, Buenos Aires, 946
Congress of, Italy, 1627
diploma, British College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists to award, 708
pituitary solution use in, [Alden] 1189—ab
Richardson Chair in, at Harvard, 464
statistics, Hamburg, 224
what is a normal pelvis? [Thoms] ★2075
OCCIDENT Flour, 1566
OCCIPUT bone, birth injury, [Hemsath] 1528—ab
OCTOZONE, 605
OCTYL Alcohol: See Blood Pressure, high
ODOR: See Breath
O'DWYER, JOSEPH, [Forbes] 1795—ab
OHIO Clover Leaf Dairy Vitamin D Milk, 2025
Infant Resuscitator, 210
State University College of Medicine, centenary, 625
OIL: See also Aniline Oil; Cod Liver Oil; Halibut Liver Oil; Haliver Oil; Liver oils; Olive Oil
burning steamers, harmful effects on marine animals, 1627
coloring oily solutions, 2135
crude, dermatitis from, 1702
Iodized: See Iodized oil
of Cypress-Schimmel and Co., 1154
OINTMENT: See also Rubefacients; Tuberculin test; Wounds
preparation, emulsifying agent (Triethanolamine-Crude), 538
OKRA: See Peptic Ulcer, treatment
OL DE VITA, 1321—BI
OLD AGE, dental decay, 1964
prostate hypertrophy, nonsurgical treatment, 2131
OLD AGE—Continued
survey of homes for aged, 1689
weakness of knees, 792
OLD TAVERN Farm's Vitamin D Milk, 1155
OLEOTHESIN, 1003
OLEOTHORAX, simplified, [Josewich] 1533—ab
OLIGODENDROBLASTOMA of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] ★9
OLIGODENDROGLIOMA of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] ★8; [Greenfield] 164—ab; [Van Wagenen] ★1454
OLIGURIA: See Urine, suppression
OLIVE OIL, use in gastro-intestinal disease, 1424
OMENTOPEXY in portal cirrhosis in child, [Nordland & Larson] ★1470
OMENTUM, congenital anomaly causing torsion, [O'Brien] ★681
ONCHOCERCIASIS, expedition to study, 2031
ONYCHIA; ONCHYLOSIS: See Nails
"OPEN MARKET," and N.N.R., 2102
OPERATION: See under Surgery; under names of specific diseases and organs
OPHTHALMIA neonatorum, instil silver nitrate solution, Germany, 1098
OPHTHALMIC instruments, dry sterilization, 151
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS, accepting commissions or rebates from opticians, Judicial Council report on, 1497
OPHTHALMOLOGY, American Board of Ophthalmic Examinations, 382
All India Ophthalmological Society, 1624
Association for Research in, 1771
use of nupercaine in, [Bochner] 1187—ab
Wilmer Institute of, 51
OPIUM addicts, asylums for, Japan, 633
use, antiquity of, 1179
use in common cold noted by De Quincey, [McCarthy] 558—C
OPTOMETRISTS, A.M.A. resolution on employment by hospitals, 2204
OPTOMETRY Practice Acts: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
O-QUAKA, 1321—BI
OR-AID, 1321—BI
ORANGE Crush Carbonated Beverage, 1004
Honey Compound Cough Syrup, 1321—BI
Peel: See Bitters
ORBIT, absence of superior wall in pulsating exophthalmos, [LeWald] 963—ab
complications in polysinusitis, 226
proper care of, with glass eye, 2135
ORTAL-Sodium, 928
ORTH'S Prescription for the Stomach, 1321—BI
ORTHOPEDICS, Congress of, Italy, 1863
French Congress of, 56
ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, American Orthopsychiatric Association, 467
OS CALCIS: See Calcaneum
OSCAR MAYER'S Liver Sausage, 1384
OSGOOD-Schlatter Disease: See Tibia
OSIPOV, VICTOR P., honored, 309
OSLER, WILLIAM, American mind in medicine, 1499—ab
calmness amid storm, 2020—ab
sense of continuity, 1841—ab
studies that widen the sympathies, 1657—ab
OSMAN, E. K., with another alias, 1503
OSSICULECTOMY: See Vertigo, aural
OSSIFICATION: See Calcification; Semilunar Cartilage
OSTEITIS deformans Paget, [von Bonsdorff] 1542—ab
fibrosa, generalized (renal form), [Schwensen] 334—ab
in frambesia, [Iseki] 2069—ab
tuberculosa multiplex cystica of fibula and tibia, [Sanes & Smith] ★1206
OSTEOCHONDRITIS deformans juvenilis, first stages, [Waldenström] 1994—ab
dissecans, [Conway] 1883—ab
OSTEOCHONDROMA, interphalangeal, [Mandruzzato] 486—ab
OSTEODYSTROPHY: See Bones, dystrophy
OSTEOMA, cranial, produced by meningeal fibroblastomas, [Echlin] 1718—ab
OSTEOMALACIA, hunger, [Crawford] 1646—ab
thyroid, suprarenals and Langerhans islets relation to, [Golden] 874—ab
OSTEOMYELITIS of pelvis, spontaneous bladder perforation secondary to, [Hepler] 322—ab
of rib complicating empyema in infant, aspiration cures, [Wolf & Ring] ★2181
of sacro-iliac joint, Bardenheuer-Picque resection, [Kulowski] 1716—ab
treatment, plaster of paris-cod liver oil, 2036
treatment, trinitrophenol solution plus calcium carbonate, [Stewart] 1535—ab
OSTEON, 1321—BI
OSTEOPATHS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
barred from practicing surgery, New York, 2031
Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons discontinued, 300
registration, ★1392; ★1393; ★1397
registration, attempt, England, 942
OSTEOPATHY: See Bones, disease
OSTEOPECILIA: See Osteosclerosis fragilis
OSTEOPSATHYROSIS: See Bones, fragility
OSTEOSCLEROSIS fragilis generalisata (osteopecilia), [Bloom] 486—ab
OSTEOSCLEROSIS—Continued
generalized, Paget's disease appearing as, [Jaffe] 1188—ab
OTITIS MEDIA, complications fatal, [Courville] 2059—ab
diarrhea in children relation to, [Brokman] 1648—ab
etiology, new species of Proteus [Magalhães] 331—ab
meningitis, [Gatewood] 875—ab
treatment, paracentesis vs. spontaneous perforation in, 790
OTOLARYNGOLOGY, American Board of, examinations, 382
OTOMYCOSIS, [Amstutz] ★1562
OTOSCLEROSIS, 1784
OTOSCOPE for umbilical examination in obese, [Findlay] 1248—C
OUTPATIENT clinic, [Upham] ★980
departments, ★1015; ★1016
OVARY: See also Corpus Luteum
cancer, roentgen and radium irradiation, [Vogt] 84—ab
cyst, 953
excision, sequels, 1964
extract (Birch) in hemophilia, [Brem & Leopold] ★200
extract, negative effect in hemophilia, [Stetson & others] ★1122
function and coagulation time, [Küstner] 972—ab
hormone relation to cystic mastitis, [Lewis] 2228—ab
hormone therapy of alopecia, [Höcker] 2240—ab
hormone therapy of amenorrhea, [Loesser] 1814—ab
irradiation, impaired heart after, [Pohl] 887—ab
pregnancy effect on, [Selye] 1882—ab
reaction to anterior pituitary-like principle, [Geist] 242—ab
torsion of normal, reoccurrence, [Baron] ★1675
tumors, endocrine effects, [Novak] 2227—ab
tumors, granulosa cell, [Schulze] 645—ab
tumors, treatment, [Taylor] 1261—ab
OVULATION: See also Menstruation, "safe period"
artificially induced, in cat, [Greulich] 1977—ab
OXALURIA: See Urine
OXYACETYLENE, phosphorus poisoning and aplastic anemia in arc welder, 479
OXYGEN, Deficient Atmosphere: See Air
in Blood: See Blood
tent, use in cardiac patient, 67
Treatment: See also Blood Vessels diseases; Dementia Praecox; Pneumonia
treatment, Linde Oxygen Therapy Regulator Type R-51, 1941
OXYURIS vermicularis, appendicitis with, 1181
vermicularis, extra-enteral occurrence, [Brüning] 84—ab
OYE Foot Spray, 372
OYSTERS, typhoid from, (Brisbane, Australia), 1172; (Marseilles), 1510
OZENA, treatment, 1967; (surgical) [Wachsberger] 1979—ab

P

PACIFIC Northwest Medical Association, 1950
PACKAGE Library: See American Medical Association Library
PAGET'S Disease: See Osteosclerosis
Osteitis deformans: See Osteitis
PAIN: See also Abdomen; Anus; Arm; Backache; Extremities; Gallbladder calculi; Heel; Hip Joint; Hyperesthesia; Legs; Muscles; Peptic Ulcer; Rectum; Shoulder; Viscera
growing pains, 847—E
individual sensitiveness to, [Libman] ★335
intractable, surgery in, [Grant] 491—ab
phenomena and sympathetic, [Shaw] 1258—ab
Relief of: See also Nerve block
relief of, analgesic effect of hepatitis and jaundice, [Hench] 2059—ab
relief of, by severing saphenous nerves, 1966
relief of, cobra venin in treatment of algesias and tumors, [Orticoni] 883—ab
relief of, Dilaudid, 2024
relief of, drug used for, in early 18th century? 1179
relief of, posterior pituitary in pyelitis, [Darley & Draper] ★677; [Hofbauer] 1246—C
PAINALLAY, 1321—BI
PAINT: See Enamel
PAINTING: See Duco; Radium
PALM: See Hand
PAN-AMERICAN Sanitary Conference, 946
PANCAKE FLOUR, Griddle King Self-Rising, 1566
Kreemex, 1301
Sunkist, 1681
Sunrise, 212
PANCARDITIS: See Heart inflammation
PANCREAS: See also Islands of Langerhans
blood pressure regulator, [Halprin] 1534—ab
calculi, Thomason] 1339—ab
Disease: See also Pancreatitis
disease (acute), pathogenesis, [Popper] 1727—ab
function (external), spleen contraction effect on, [Da Rin] 1990—ab

PANCREAS—Continued
function vs. thyroid disease, [Hinton] 1332—ab
incretory activity, stimuli, [de la Vega] 502—ab
necrosis, diastase in urine in, [Rost] 500—ab
rôle in muscular glycogen formation, 1694
Secretion: See also Insulin
secretion, hyperinsulinism treated with insulin, [John] 78—ab
secretion, internal and external, [Lucchi] 330—ab
secretion of juice, 1611—E
tumor, adenoma, hyperinsulinemia secondary to, [Ross] 1718—ab
PANCREATIC JUICE: See Pancreas secretion
PANCREATITIS, chronic, pathogenesis, [Rossi] 1345—ab
PANOPHTHALMITIS, Bacillus welchii, [Walker] ★1561
PAPAVERINE Treatment: See Embolism, arterial
PAPER Films: See Roentgen Rays, films
PAPILLOMA of renal pelvis, roentgen diagnosis, [Jansson] 810—ab
PAQUELIN'S Cautery: See Furunculosis, treatment
PARACENTESIS: See Otitis Media
PARAFFIN, hot, industrial hazards, 1965
paraffinization of Lenin, 2135
Parasept, 1003
PARAIMMUNITY: See Anthrax; Tuberculosis
PARALDEHYDE: See under Anesthesia
PARALYSIS: See also Hemiplegia; Paraplegia; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
after antitetanus serum injection, [Wulff] 810—ab
brachial birth palsy—(Duchenne's), 479
bulbar (progressive) relation to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [Helfand] 325—ab
Extra-Ocular Muscular: See Eyes
facial, after mastoidectomy, 1324
facial postdiphtheric, [Seckel] 732—ab
histology of neuroparalytic accidents, [Getzowa] 882—ab
Hypoglossal: See Tongue
Infantile: See Poliomyelitis
Jake: See Neuritis, peripheral
Muscular: See Muscles
of Vocal Cord: See Larynx paralysis
painful, of arm of young children, [Feer] 1648—ab
Phrenic (therapeutic): See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, phrenicectomy
pregnancy after, [Ware] ★1833
PARALYSIS, GENERAL, juvenile dementia paralytica, treatment, [Potter] 249—ab
juvenile dementia paralytica and congenital syphilis, 2045
of insane, arsphenamines for, 2213
of insane, cerebral lipoid preparation for, [Hoverson] 2057—ab
of insane, malaria treatment, [Freeman] 1812—ab
of insane, spirochetes in brain, [Kopeloff] 798—ab
of insane, treatment, 2131
of insane, typhoid H antigen vaccine for, [Schnitker] 1804—ab
of insane, Wassermann and Kahn test on spinal fluid in, [Sackett] 1720—ab
PARAPHENYLENEDIAMINE: See Eyelash dye (Larieuse); Fur, dyed
PARAPLEGIA in Hodgkin's disease, [Cooper] ★917
spastic, repeated cisternal drainage for, [Clein] 1190—ab
PARASEPT, 1003
PARASITES: See Intestines; Leishmaniasis
PARATHYROID disease, calcium and phosphorus metabolism in, [Hansman] 1538—ab
Excision: See Parathyroidectomy
Extract: See Claudication, intermittent; Menstruation, disorders; Thrombo-angiitis obliterans
grafts (living), transplantation, [Stone] 2067—ab
hyperparathyroidism, [Albright & others] ★1276; 1764—E; [Morse] 2042—C
hyperparathyroidism (functional), calcium gluconate for, [Leopold] 1536—ab
hyperparathyroidism with unusual features, [Mimpriss] 1440—ab
hypoparathyroidism (idiopathic), calcium metabolism in, [Goerner & Samuelsen] ★1001
lesions, conditions due to, 1099
parathyrotropic action of anterior pituitary extracts, [Anselmino] 808—ab
tetany, low dietary phosphorus in, [Shelling & Goodman] ★669
tumors with hyperparathyroidism, [Churchill] 1643—ab
PARATHYROIDECTOMY, hypercalcemic arthritis and, [Weil] 1263—ab
in ankylosis of vertebral joint, [Jasienski] 87—ab
in fibrous osteodystrophy, [Terebinskiy] 1349—ab
PARATYPHOID bacilli, localization in tissues, [Sullivan] 1436—ab
Vaccine: See Typhoid vaccine
PARENT: See also Maternal; and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
best age to marry, 1956
PARESTHESIA: See Acroparesthesia
PARIS, GEORGE STANLEY, 141
PARKE-DAVIS Haliver Oil, Plain, 605
PARKINSONISM: See also Encephalitis, Epidemic, sequels
hydrocyanic acid effects on, 1251
thoracic ganglionectomy, [Harrower] 571—ab
PAROTITIS etiology, 845—E
PARRAKEETS: See Psittacosis
PARROT Fever: See Psittacosis
PARTNERSHIP: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
PASTEURELLA, differentiating from bacillus coli-paratyphoid group, Loeffler's methylene blue for, [Pagnini] 1893—ab
PASTEURIZATION: See Milk
PASTRY, scores made ill by rat poison on, Philadelphia, 466
PATCH Tests: See Skin test; Tuberculin
PATELLA, cubital, of elbow, [Ewald] 501—ab
defect, congenital; hereditary syndrome, [Aschner] ★2017
dislocation, (chronic recurrent) [Cole & Williamson] ★357
fracture, fascia lata in repair, 1324
Reflex: See Reflex
PATENT MEDICINES: See Nostrums
PATENTS, A. M. A. resolution on, 2198; 2203
PATHOLOGY, A. M. A. demonstration in, Cleveland, 298; 1590
Departments: See under Hospitals
Mallory Institute of, 139
tropical, discussion on, 946
PAULIST Association of Medicine, Brazil, 2038
PEANUT butter, Long's Ox-Heart Brand, 373
Nutro, 456
PEAS, Beech-Nut Strained, 539
frozen, botulinus toxin in, [Straka] (correction) 502—ab
Stokely's For Baby, 2186
Van Camp's Puréed, 842
PEDIATRICS, American Board of, organized, 1239
A. M. A. resolution on therapeutics in diseases of children, 2197; 2203
International Association of Preventive Pediatrics, 633; 2216
Mississippi State Pediatric Society, organized, 220
New England Pediatric Society, 2120
PEELING: See Skin
PELLAGRA, 979—ab
clinical features; treatment with iron, [Biggam] 882—ab
pathogenesis, porphyrin in, [Bassi] 2151—ab
secondary, [Hofman-Bang] 334—ab
skin lesions of, [Spies] 875—ab
skin lesions of, in scurvy, [Sagher] 2238—ab
PELLEGRINI-Stieda's Disease, [Finder] ★1373
PELVIMETRY, in obstetrics, [Thoms] ★602; ★2075
PELVIS, disorders, Trendelenburg's sign, [Ludloff] 1895—ab
fracture, complete severance of urethra complicating, [Ormond & Cothran] ★2180
inflammation, sedimentation tests in, [Rollin] 257—ab
joints relaxation in pregnancy, [Abramson] 1812—ab
osteomyelitis, bladder perforation secondary to, [Hepler] 322—ab
Renal: See Kidney
what is a normal pelvis? [Thoms] ★2075
PEMPHIGUS in mouth, 639
PENDE, NICOLA, made senator, Italy, 2037
PENIS: See also Chordee; Prepuce
necrosis of skin after circumcisions, 234
small, 394
PENSION: See Veterans
PENTNUCLEOTIDE: See Angina, agranulocytic
PENTOBARBITAL Sodium: See Anesthesia
PEPPERS, pimiento or pimento, 790; (correction), 1096
PEPSIN, activity in dried stomach substance, [Meulengracht] 1350—ab
crystalline, 46—E
Treatment: See Peptic Ulcer
PEPTIC ULCER, duodenal, multiplicity, [Just] 1818—ab
duodenal, roentgen evidence of healing in, [Clark & Geyman] ★107
esophageal (chronic), [Hurst] ★584
etiology, tobacco, 1243; [Friedrich] 1649—ab; [Ehrenfeld] 1887—ab
gastric acidity changes in, [Vanzant] 323—ab
gastric, sympathetic changes in, [Stöhr] 885—ab
hemorrhage (massive) from duodenal, [Allen] 402—ab
hemorrhages from gastric or duodenal, treatment, [Friedemann] 1541—ab
hemorrhages (massive) from gastric, [Mossberg] 654—ab
nostrum, Pfunder's Stomach Tablets, 1867—BI
pain in, [Rivers] 1337—ab; 1945—E
perforated, [Scotson] 410—ab
perforated, with intermittent leakage, [Singer] ★112
surgical treatment, [Enderlen] 332—ab
surgical treatment, exclusion for duodenal, [Steinberg] 1258—ab
surgical treatment of gastric and duodenal, [Richter] 1532—ab; [Von Haberer] 1993—ab; 2037
PEPTIC ULCER—Continued
surgical treatment, resection for chronic gastric, [Roholm] 888—ab
treatment, insulin, [Jones] 2141—ab
treatment, mucin, (Council report) 767; [Henning] 1894—ab
treatment, okra powder, [Meyer] 245—ab
treatment, parenteral, of gastroduodenal, 55
treatment, pepsin, [Glaessner] 2072—ab
treatment, postoperative, of gastric, 1243
treatment, short wave, of gastric, [Mahlo] 1819—ab
treatment, sodium citrate and sodium chloride intravenously, [Butman] 1811—ab
treatment, vaccine (specific) in, [Hinton] 1881—ab
PEPTONE: See also Hay Fever treatment
culture medium for pneumococcus, etc., [Wright] 250—ab
PERBORATE, Sodium: See Vaginitis
PerDUE, C. ROLAND, 556—BI
PERFORATION: See Bladder; Peptic Ulcer, perforated
PERIARTERITIS nodosa of temporal bone, [Druss] 2059—ab
PERICARDIUM, circulatory stasis of intrapericardial origin, [Beck & Cushing] ★1543
PERICOLITIS: See Colitis
PERINEUM, repair after labor, [Fist] 1434—ab
laceration (complete), [Johnson] 2146—ab
tumors, endometrial, [Maliphant] 410—ab
vulvoperineorrhaphy, [Robinson] 1814—ab
PERIODICALS: See Journals
PERIOSTITIS in frambesia, [Iseki] 2069—ab
syphilitic, and tabes, 1180
PERITONEUM: See also Pneumoperitoneum
blockade, urea as fibrin solvent, 1230—E
cavity, colloidal silver action in during laparotomy, [Galli] 1817—ab
cavity, vaginal approach to, [Babcock] 1888—ab
chyloperitoneum, [Heppner] ★1294
sensitiveness of, relation to abdominal pain, [Alvarez] ★1353
PERITONITIS, anaerobes in, due to liver autolysis, [Trusler] 1805—ab
diffuse, ultraviolet irradiation of intestines for, [Breitner] 2071—ab
gonococcic (acute), of right upper quadrant in women, [Fitz-Hugh] ★2094
in acute appendicitis in Philadelphia, [Bower] ★813
treatment, serum, [Gundel] 1348—ab
PERMANENT WAVE: See under Hair
PERMANGANATE Solution: See Gangrene, gas
PERMEABILITY: See Kidneys; Meninges
PERSHING Memorial, donations returned, 1490
PERSPIRATION: See Sweat
PERTUSSIS: See Whooping Cough
PETER PAN Evaporated Milk, 2105
PETRIVALSKY, JULIUS, birthday, 307
PETRO-COLON-ANTISEPTICI, 1321—BI
PETROLEUM: See also Paraffin
crude, dermatitis from, 1702
PETROUS BONE, suppurations of tip, [Fowler] ★1651
venous circulation, [Ruskin] 963—ab
PEVELY Dairy Vitamin D Milk, 1155
PFEIFFER'S Glandular Fever: See Glandular Fever
PFUNDER'S Stomach Tablets, 1867—BI
PHARMACEUTICAL Codex, British, 1315
preparations, coined names for, Council ruling, 2103
PHARMACOLOGY, rôle in developing ideal anesthesia, [Leake] ★1
PHARMACOPEIA: See also Pharmaceutical Codex
U. S. P. X., A. M. A. resolution on dosage forms for children's diseases, 2197; 2203
U.S.P.X., vitamin standardization, 1877; 1854—E
PHARMACY, American Institute of, building dedicated, 1412
PHARYNGITIS, acute pneumococcic, [Henderson] 2067—ab
PHARYNX: See also Nasopharynx
conditions wrongly attributed to enlarged thymus, [Janse] 964—ab
itching, 68
PHENOBARBITAL, Ampules Luminal Sodium in Ethylene Glycol, 44
PHENOL: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Crystalline Phenol Powder: See under Trichomonas
Injection: See Carbuncles treatment
PHENYLENEDIAMINE, systemic poisoning by, [Israëls] 1987—ab
PHENYLHYDRAZINE Hydrochloride: See Polycythemia
PHENYLMERCURIC chloride, Council report, 1224
nitrate, Council report, 1224
nitrate, use in gynecology, [Biskind] 80—ab
PHILADELPHIA Metabolic Association organized, 2122
PHLEBITIS: See also Thrombophlebitis
cellulitis or, 235
in varicose veins and sedimentation rate, [Biegeleisen] 1978—ab
migrating, 394
treatment, leeches, [Mahorner] 160—ab
PHLEBOCLYSIS: See Dextrose

PHOSPHATE: See Calcium; Codeine
PHOSPHORUS: See also Matches
diet (low) in parathyroid tetany, [Shelling & Goodman] ★669
in foods, 657—ab
metabolism in thyroparathyroid diseases, [Hansman] 1538—ab
poisoning in arc welder, 479
PHOTODYNAMIC Substances: See Urine
PHOTOGRAPHY, infra-red, of subcutaneous veins, [Haxthausen] 969—ab
of beginning cataract, 1775
PHOTOMETER, Birch-Hirschfeld, for testing vitamin A deficiency, [Jeans & Zentmire] ★893
PHOTOSYNTHESIS, 561
PHOTO-SYNTHETIC TEA, 1321—BI
PHRENICECTOMY: See Bronchiectasis; Lungs suppuration; Nerves; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
PHYONE (growth hormone) therapy of pseudohermaphroditism, [Finkler] ★924
PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT: See Growth
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
of Children: See Children
voluntary systematic, of healthy population, East Prussia, 2037
PHYSICAL FITNESS and creatinuria, 1401—E
PHYSICAL THERAPY, 143
A. M. A. resolution on training schools in, 2116; 2199; 2202
American College of, and McIntosh Electrical Corporation, 1153
California State Medical Association special committee, 2101
committees in state and county societies, [Kovacs] ★1296
teaching to undergraduates, [Cutter & Coulter] ★1848
PHYSICIANS: See also Economics, Medical; Education, Medical; Ethics, Medical; Fees; Licensure; Specialists; Surgeons; etc.
American College of, 1095
Art Exhibit: See Art
automobiles, emblem for, Netherlands, 1415
avocations, [Cottam] 1960—C
avocations, hobby show, Rochester, N.Y., 850
Civilian Conservation Corps needs, 1624; (correction) 1859
community and, 696—E; 697—ME
connected with hospitals, ★1014
deaths of, 1302—E
emigration from Germany in 1933, 1241
exploitation, Brazil, 1955
foreign, in France (Ambruster bill), 1097
function in public health education, [Bauer] 1233—ab
in politics, Dr. Campbell, mayor, Michigan, 1621
in politics, Dr. Corrigan, diplomatic post, 939
in politics, Professors Pende and Micheli made senators, Italy, 2037
Income Tax: See Tax
Japanese, official, in Manchuria, 1776
Jewish: See Jews
law on cumulation of medical positions by, Bucharest, 1954
Liability Insurance: See Insurance, liability
Licensed: See also Licensure
licensed, traffic in narcotics by, [Anslinger] 1306—ab
marriage (early) of, promoting, Germany, 1626
medical study trip to Hungary, 2033
Practicing: See also Medicine, practice; Medicine, profession of
practicing, family doctor, [Bierring] ★1995
practicing, German government's attitude toward lay practitioners, Germany, 1953
practicing, restoration of general practitioner, [Lewis] ★977; (discussion) 1090—ab
practitioners and Japanese government, 633
Royal College of: See Royal
specializing in radiology, ★609; ★618
supply, are more doctors needed? 1402—E; (correction) 1624
supply, candidates added to profession, ★1389; ★1391
supply, increase, England, 2213
supply, increase, Japan, 632
supply, oversupply in U.S., [Sproul] 1089—ab; [Bierring] ★1997
supply, surplus, France, 943
tuberculous, offer of home to A.M.A. for care of, 702
U.S. Army Reserve Corps needs, 1690
woman, first fellow of Royal College of Physicians, 1860
PHYSICS, relation of physiology to, 1170
PHYSIOLOGY, relation to physics, 1170
laboratory for research in, 2122
research, new method, 1400—E
PICK SYNDROME, [Beck & Cushing] ★1543
PICKLE Spice: See Spice
PICKWICK Brand Evaporated Milk, 2105
PICQUE-Bardenheuer Resection: See Osteomyelitis
PIEDMONT Surgical Society, 2127
PIG'S feet for lactating mother, 296—E
PIGMENT: See also Retina
natural, and vitamins, 1944—E
PIGMENTATION: See Arsenic; Skin disease
PILOCARPINE, effect on gastric secretion, [Blakely] 327—ab; [Meienberg] 875—ab
PILONIDAL Fistula: See Fistula
PIMENTO Peppers: See Peppers
PINARD, Professor, death, 1414
PINEALOMA, diabetes insipidus associated with, [Stringer] 1889—ab
PINEAPPLE, Bar-Joe Brand, 931
Binco Brand, 931
Delicious Brand, 931
Grosse Pointe Quality Brand Sliced, 931
Hawaiian Finest Quality, 931
juice, Hawaiian Finest Quality, 1301
United Brand, 931
PIONEER Salt, 1851; 1943
PITUITARY BODY, anterior-like principle, ovary reaction to, [Geist] 242—ab
anterior like principle in urine of castrated, [Lassen] 2074—ab
basophilism (Cushing), [Pardee] 2143—ab
cachexia, 68
cachexia, carbohydrate metabolism in Simmond's disease, [Kylin] 1194—ab
castration obesity and, [Schultze] 1817—ab
Cushing's new syndrome, [Foggie] 1442—ab
disease, specific dynamic action of protein in, [Goldzieher] 78—ab
disorder, eclampsia as, [Fauvet] 730—ab
effect on basal metabolism, 226
emaciation, [von Bergmann] 1193—ab
excision of male rats, pregnancy urine extract injection after, [Smith] 1882—ab
Hormone: See also Antuitrin; Pregnancy urine extract; Prolan
hormone (posterior) effect on water-chloride elimination by pregnant, [Rupp] 2238—ab
hormone therapy of pseudohermaphroditism, [Finkler] ★924
hormone, (thyrotropic anterior), [Müller] 416—ab; [Döderlein] 730—ab
hyperactivation in hypertensive states, [Cushing] 2056—ab
hyperthyroidism, insulin-sugar therapy in, [Loeser] 972—ab
infantilism, antuitrin for, [Goldberg] 1885—ab; [Shelton] 2055—ab
posterior lobe separating pressor from oxytocic substances, [Stehle] 404—ab
regulation of sexual cycle, 947
relation to action of insulin and epinephrine, [Corkill] 1111—ab
vitamin content, [Vogt] 652—ab
PITUITARY EXTRACT: See also Antuitrin; Prolan
anterior effect on blood calcium, [Hoffmann] 808—ab
anterior in hypophyseal infantilism, [Shelton] 2055—ab
effect of injecting solutions on blood pressure, [Moffat] 873—ab
intranasal insufflation of posterior lobe powder in diabetes insipidus, [Smith] ★660
parathyrotropic action of anterior lobe, [Anselmino] 808—ab
posterior in pyelitis, [Darley & Draper] ★677; [Hofbauer] 1246—C
solution, use in obstetrics, [Alden] 1189—ab
treatment of obesity, 236
PLACENTA blood in treatment of schizophrenia, [Galant] 2240—ab
blood (retroplacental), agglutination inhibited in, [Säker] 2239—ab
infarct (acute), abruptio placentae after, [Bartholomew] ★676
praevia, treatment, [Gauss] 887—ab
Wassermann Test: See Wassermann Test
PLAGUE, rat problem, London, 142
infected squirrels, California, 2029
PLASMA: See under Blood magnesium; Blood proteins; Serum; etc.
Cell Granuloma: See Granuloma
PLASMOCHIN: See Malaria, treatment
PLASTER Cast: See Foot; Hip Joint dislocation; Osteomyelitis
PLATELETS: See Blood platelets
PLEE-ZING Iodized Salt, 693
Mixed Vegetables, 693
Table Salt, 457
Unsweetened Cooking Chocolate, 1566
PLEURA, adhesions, cautery (Jacobaeus) for, [Tuxen] 1196—ab
adhesions, internal anesthesia in cauterization, [Haave] 1822—ab
behavior in pneumothorax, [Fleischner] 418—ab
drainage, operation for, [Fraser] 82—ab
effusion, calcium chloride for, [Foix] 805—ab
effusion with lung abscess, [Sergent] 1259—ab
interpleural sinus or mediastinal hernia? [Korol] 148—C
metastases of angio-endothelioma to, cause of hemothorax, [Warner] 876—ab
pouch (restrosternal), gas distention in pneumothorax, [Grandgérard] 1892—ab
roentgen study in dry pleurisy, [Brown] ★193
sac, air in, 1967
surgery, cerebral symptoms in, [Petrén] 1266—ab
PLEURISY: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
dry, atypical forms, [Brown] ★193
exudative, and allergy, [Furlan] 807—ab
PLEURISY—Continued
exudative, pulmonary cavities disappear after, during pneumothorax, [Belli] 2151—ab
Weltmann coagulation test in, [D'Alessandro] 1893—ab
PLEURODYNIA or epidemic myalgia, 460—E
PLEXUS: See also Brachial Plexus
venous, of esophagus, [Kegaries] 1340—ab
PLOTZ Foundation: See Foundations
PLUMBING, amebiasis outbreak in Chicago, [Bundesen & others] ★367; ★369; 374—E
PNEUMATOCELE, traumatic cerebral, [Müller] 501—ab
PNEUMOCOCCUS Arthritis: See Arthritis
culture, peptone medium, [Wright] 250—ab
hemolysin, [Cowan] 1343—ab
intranasal virulence, [Webster] 247—ab
Meningitis: See Meningitis
Pharyngitis: See Pharyngitis
type I infections, specific serum treatment, [Sutliff] 1534—ab
type I, influenza-like endemic with, [Joppich] 2239—ab
type VIII (Cooper) serum, therapeutic, [Bullowa] ★1560
PNEUMOCONIOSIS: See Pneumonoconiosis
PNEUMOLYSIS: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
PNEUMONECTOMY: See Lungs excision
PNEUMONIA: See also Bronchopneumonia; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
atypical, in childhood, [Wätjen] 1264—ab
central nervous system in, [Schaferstein] 886—ab
collaborators, Massachusetts, 704
etiology, Friedländer's bacillus, [Olcott] 324—ab
lobar, 1156—E
lobar, artificial pneumothorax in, [Behrend & Cowper] ★1907
lobar, carbon dioxide therapy, [Hilton] 1890—ab
lobar, peripheral circulation in, [Perry] 2235—ab
lobar, roentgen study, [Graeser] 1530—ab
lobar, serum treatment, 942
outlook for overcoming, 834—ab
treatment, alcohol injections, [Brüll] 2153—ab
treatment at home, 311
treatment, calcium, [Zapel] 1264—ab
treatment, Cooper serum, [Bullowa] ★1560
treatment, diathermy, [Stewart] 1440—ab
treatment, morphine and atropine in combined dosage, 2133
treatment, oxygen, 311; 1870
PNEUMONOCONIOSIS, [Grisinger] 163—ab
silica absorption and excretion, 1303—E
silicosis, 1861
silicosis, debate on, 1097
silicosis; development of specific nodule, [Lemon] 1883—ab
silicosis; fatal, [Gudjonsson] 2242—ab
silicosis in metal grinders, [Gudjonsson] 1898—ab
silicosis relation to tuberculosis, [Gardner] 1529—ab
PNEUMOPERITONEUM incidental to artificial pneumothorax, [Banyai] 402—ab
PNEUMOTHORAX: See also Pneumothorax, Artificial
bilateral, after goiter operations, [Keis] 2153—ab
pleura behavior in, [Fleischner] 418—ab
spontaneous, apparatus for evacuating air in, [Smart] ★41
spontaneous, in nurslings, [Willi] 1648—ab
spontaneous (simultaneous bilateral), [Markson & Johnson] ★826
spontaneous valvular, method of controlling, [Boland] 1815—ab
PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL: See also Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, artificial pneumothorax in
cautery of endopleural adhesions according to Jacobaeus, [Tuxen] 1196—ab
pleura effusions during, calcium chloride treatment, [Foix] 805—ab
pneumoperitoneum incidental to, [Banyai] 402—ab
treatment of bronchiectasis, 603—ab
treatment of lobar pneumonia, [Behrend & Cowper] ★1907
POISON: See also Matches; Rat poison; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Ivy: See Rhus
POISONING: See also Acid, hydrocyanic; Camphor; Carbon Monoxide; Cinchophen; Cyanide; Lead; Phenylenediamine; etc. and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
POLIOMYELITIS, acute, differential diagnosis, [Brahdy & Lenarsky] ★1358
acute, treatment of respiratory failure in, [Brahdy] 321—ab; [Harper] 327—ab
anterior, sympathectomy in, [Telford] 571—ab
blood serum in, agglutinins for typhoid organisms in, [Toomey] 1337—ab
epidemic, relation to disease of animals, 385
immune serum production in poliomyelitis refractory animals, [Schultz] 1532—ab
in California, 1947; 2029; 2106—E
preparalytic state: specific serum treatment, [Siegel] 1347—ab
prophylaxis, 633; 2216

POLIOMYELITIS—Continued
Roosevelt birthday party fund for Georgia Warm Springs, 382; 1772
second attacks, [Quigley] ★752
virus, human vs. passage strains of, [Paul] 800—ab
POLITICS, dental technicians and, 858
Physicians in: See Physicians
POLLEN: See also Ragweed
allergy, pyrethrum sensitization relation to, [Feinberg] ★1557
allergy, treatment, [Hansen] 1345—ab
extract, label declaration of preservative in, Council ruling, 2103
extract, preservation; preparation, [Rappaport] 489—ab
extract, unusual reaction ("yawning") to, [Waldbott & Ascher] ★127
Extracts-Mulford, 1564
in New York area, 1873
reactions, method of controlling, [Rice] ★1222
sensitivity to, 2218
PÓLYA Anastomosis: See Jejunum
POLYARTHRITIS: See Arthritis
POLYCYTHEMIA, 1703
treatment, phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, [Kennedy] 2233—ab
POLYNEURITIDES: See Neuritis
POLYPS, cancer developing on base of, [Felsen & Wells] ★683
POLYURIA: See Urine
POOR: See Hospitals, charity; Medical Service for indigent; Poverty
POPULATION, hospital capacity ahead of, ★1005; (correction) 1235
excess of females, Germany, 2215
problem, India, 383; 1169
PORENCEPHALY, [Craig & Kernohan] ★5
PORK: See also Liver sausage; Pig
trichinosis from, [Riley] ★1217
PORPHYRIN, clinical investigation on, [Fikentscher] 1540—ab
in human disease, [Mason] 1189—ab
in pathogenesis of pellagra, [Bassi] 2151—ab
PORPHYRINURIA, hemoglobin changes relation to, 1775
POST'S Bran Flakes, 769
POSTGRADUATE Work: See Education, Medical, graduate; Schools, Medical, graduate
POSTMORTEM: See Necropsy
Digestion: See Digestion
POSTURE wedge compression of thorax, [Bisgard] 406—ab
POTASSIUM: See also Wounds treatment
Iodide: See Acroparesthesia; Epidermophytosis
nitrate, Stypstick Applicators, 1681
POTT'S Disease: See Spine
POTTER Treatment: See Fistula, intestinal
POULTRY seasoning, McCormick's Bee Brand, 1155
POVERTY: See also Hospitals, charity; Medical Service for indigent
disease and, 134—E
PRACTICE, MEDICAL: See Medicine, practice; Physicians, practicing; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
PRACTITIONER: See Physicians, practicing
PREGL'S Solution: See under Iodine
PREGNANCY: See also Abortion; Eclampsia; Embryo; Fetus; Labor; Obstetrics; Puerperal Infection; Puerperium; etc.; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
acetonitrile test in, [Sommer] 1348—ab
anemia in, etiology; treatment, [Strauss] ★281
bacteriologic virulence during, [Koller] 2150—ab
blood coagulation in, [Esiashwili] 258—ab
blood (retroplacental), agglutination inhibited in, [Säker] 2239—ab
blood serum cholesterol in, [Teilum] 1448—ab
complications, asthma, [Green] ★360; [Kampmeier] 1248—C; [Vernick] 1699—C
complications, diabetes, insulin coma in, [Jacobsen] 1898—ab
complications, heart disease, [Lamb] 1715—ab
complications, paralysis, [Ware] ★1833
complications, rheumatic heart disease fatal termination hastened? [Gilchrist] 1342—ab
complications, tingling and numbness of hands and feet or leg cramps, calcium for, [White] 492—ab
complications, toxic neuronitis or myelitis, 392
complications, Trichomonas vaginalis, crystalline phenol powder for, [Glassman] ★1748
dermatoses of, treatment, [Lysander] 1821—ab
diagnosis, Aschheim-Zondek test, [Mandelshtam] 258—ab; 863
diagnosis, blood serum instead of urine used, [Anderson] 1886—ab
diagnosis, cell stimulation reaction, [Popoff] 331—ab
diagnosis, chemicohormonic reaction in mares, [Cuboni] 1540—ab
diagnosis, Friedman test, new method of reading, [Davis] 1529—ab
effects of abdominal injury on mother, 953
effect on ovary, [Selye] 1882—ab
effect on urinary tract, [Lee & Mengert] ★102
hemolysis in, [Harbitz] 1196—ab
hygiene, consultation centers, Germany, 1692
PREGNANCY—Continued
hygiene, weight taking in prenatal care, [Harding] 1435—ab
in woman of 45, 1424
metabolism (creatine-creatinine) in, [Kessler] 1817—ab
pelvis joints relaxation in, [Abramson] 1812—ab
superimposed, missed abortion with, [Forster] 1529—ab
suprarenal changes in, [Guthmann] 331—ab
syphilis in, 1249; 1683—E; [Soule] 1810—ab
syphilis in, treatment, 68; [McKelvey & Turner] ★503
syphilis (Wassermann fast) in, 1103
thyroid disturbance in, 478
thyrotropic hormone of anterior hypophysis in, [Müller] 416—ab
Toxemia of: See also Eclampsia
toxemia of, prevention, [Theobald] 81—ab
toxemia of, prolan and estrin for, [Smith] 1331—ab
Urine: See also Antuitrin; Theelin
urine enemas in menstrual anomalies, [Warschawsky] 258—ab
urine extract, effect on hyperthyroidism, [Starr] 1532—ab
urine extract, isolating estrual hormone in crystalline form, [Masao Ito] 500—ab
urine extract, male gonads modified by, [Fukushima] 257—ab
urine extract treatment of pseudohermaphroditism, [Finkler] ★924
urine extract treatment of toxemias of pregnancy, [Smith] 1331—ab
urine extract treatment of undescended and undersized testicles, [Sexton] 1531—ab
urine, histidine in, [Kapeller-Adler] 1265—ab
urine injection into male rats, [Smith] 1882—ab
urine, recovering gonadotropic substances from, technic, [Davy] 1531—ab
uterus, accidental spontaneous rupture, [Margottini] 1990—ab
vomiting of, hepatic functions in, [Schmidt] 2238—ab
water-chloride elimination in, vs. posterior pituitary hormone, [Rupp] 2238—ab
PREPUCE, inflammation, 235; (sodium thiosulphate treatment), 562
PRESCRIPTION: See Alcohol; Dextrose; Drugs, prescribed; R. M. B. Prescription
PRESS: See Journals; Newspapers
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE: See also Pediatrics
in East Africa, 304
National Conference of, Silesia, 1512
principles incorporated in clinical teaching, [Smillie] 1232—ab
PREVENTORIUM, results of treatment in, Belgium, 145
PRINCE LEOPOLD Institute of Tropical Medicine, opening, 945
PRINCETON University investigates state health department, New Jersey, 51
PRISONS, medical profession in, [McCartney] 1700—C
PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
right of physicians to, in public sanatoriums, 711
PRIZES, A. M. A. prize in surgery, request for rejected, 702
Allegheny County Medical Society interns' contest, 939
American Association for Advancement of Science, 139
American Institute, 1950
American Institute of Chemists, 1948
Amicis, 1694
Argentina, 227
Billings Medal, 1600
Capps (Joseph A.), 1620
Cash (Merritt H.), 2122
Dana Medal, 2123
Dutch Red Cross Society gold medal, 465
Fischer, 544
Gerhard Medal, 1166
Gibbs (Edward M.), 1506
Gibbs (Willard) Medal, 940; 1504
Gross, 1312
Güemes (Luis), 946
Guilford County Medical Society, 546
Hardman (Lamartine Griffin) Cup, 1948
Health Conservation Contest, 1771
Immunization Award, Queens County Society wins, 140
International Congress on Industrial Accidents and Diseases, 2033
Jones (Robert), 1690
Kober Medal, 1239
Louisiana Academy of Sciences, 1504
Malthe, 627
Matas Medal, 139
National Institute of Social Sciences, 1950
New England Pediatric Society, 703
New England Society of Psychiatry, 220
Nichols (William H.), 221
Pascual Palma, 946
Phi Lambda Kappa medal, 464
Recaséns Cancer, 388
Remington Medal, 1689
Ricketts (Howard Taylor), 2030
St. Louis Clinics, 545
PRIZES—Continued
Seibert Memorial, Harrisburg Academy, 52
Southern Medical Association, 52
Strittmatter Award, 1622
Trudeau Medal, 2123
Wernicke, 227
Wilde, 227
PROCAINE borate, Tablets Procaine Borate without Epinephrine, 929
Hydrochloride: See also Anesthesia; Dislocation; Pruritus; Rheumatism; Sprains
hydrochloride, Ampule Solution Procaine and Epinephrine, 2102
hydrochloride, Ampule Solution Procaine hydrochloride, 2%, 2102
hydrochloride, intracisternally, minimal lethal dose, [Co-Tui] 1533—ab
hydrochloride, subarachnoid injections, effect on sensory, sympathetic and motor nerves, [Emmett] ★425
Oleothesin, 1003
PROCTITIS: See Rectum
PROCTOLOGY, American Proctologic Society, 1859
A.M.A. resolution on certification, 2198; 2202
PRODUCTS MILK Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2025
PROFESSORS: See Races; Schools, Medical
PROLAN A and B, regulation of female cycle, [Schoeller] 885—ab
excretion after intravenous injection, [Parkes] 82—ab
Treatment: See also Genitals, cancer; Pregnancy, toxemia; Testicles, undescended
treatment, intravenous, [Spiegler] 332—ab
PROPEPTONES: See Hay Fever
PROPRIETARIES, A. M. A. resolution on advising broadcasting systems on advertising, 2115; 2197
PROSSER WHITE, ROBERT: See White, Robert Prosser
PROSTATE, cancer, radium, etc. for, [Dillon] 648—ab
hypertrophy, and prostatitis, 559
hypertrophy (benign), roentgen treatment, [Barringer] 1880—ab
hypertrophy, castration and vasectomy, 2133
hypertrophy, diathermy operations, 2037
hypertrophy, endoscopic treatment, 1316
hypertrophy (senile), nonsurgical treatment, 2131
hypertrophy treatment, 638
massage, diathermy apparatus aids, 235
obstruction, relief, [Collings] ★123
resection, local infiltration anesthesia for, [Wishard & others] ★32
resection (transurethral), effect of type of current on complications, [Caulk & Patton] ★117
resection (transurethral), instruments and indications, [Young] ★1913
resection (two-way) of large prostates, [Ballenger] 648—ab
tumor, leiomyoma, [Dial] 78—ab
PROSTATECTOMY, cystoscopic, [Foley] 647—ab
suprapubic, complete bladder closure in, [Whitby] 1443—ab
PROSTATITIS and prostatic hypertrophy, 559
PROTEIN: See also Tuberculoprotein; Xanthoprotein
action (specific dynamic) value in diagnosis of pituitary disease, [Goldzieher] 78—ab
beef, digestion in human stomach, [Maltby] 1807—ab
consumption and requirements, [Heupke] 1820—ab; 2034
diet (low), edema produced by, [Shelburne] 1640—ab
digestibility, effect of roughage on, [Adolph] 2063—ab
extracts, rapid standardization, [Cohen] 489—ab
factor in nutrition, 47—E
in Blood: See Blood
in Cerebrospinal Fluid: See Cerebrospinal Fluid
in Urine: See Albuminuria
S. M. A. (Acidulated), 131
Skin Test: See Skin Test
Therapy: See also Neurosyphilis; Psoriasis; Syphilis; Wounds
therapy, Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry discuss, 1299
therapy, relapse in malaria after, 1967
PRO-TEK, protective skin film, 211
PROTEUS panamericanus in otitis media, [Magalhães] 331—ab
PROTOZOA: See Intestines
PRUDENCE Ready to Brown Beef Loaf, 931
PRUNES, Beech-Nut Strained, 45
Heinz Strained, 1472
Stokely's For Baby, 1763
Van Camp's Puréed, 606
PRURITUS ani, 638
ani and vulvae, procaine or tutocain for, [Kriss] 418—ab
ani, treatment, 1519
due to Dinitrenal, [Hirsch] 950—C
vulvae, 559
PSAMMOMA: See Fallopian Tubes
PSEUDO-ATROPHODERMA colli, [Becker] 1258—ab
PSEUDO-EPHEDRINE: See Asthma, treatment
PSEUDOHEMOPHILIA hepatica, 1873

PSEUDOHERMAPHRODITISM: See Hermaphroditism
PSEUDO-UREMIA: See Uremia
PSEUDOXANTHOMA elasticum, [Sugg & Stetson] ★1369; [Jacoby] 2229—ab
PSITTACOSIS, 1765—E
control, North Carolina, 546
control, parrakeets barred from Minnesota, 300
control, sale of parrakeets prohibited, Connecticut, 378
control, stop shipments of parrots, Sacramento, 1619
control, U. S., 1623
epidemic in Pittsburgh, 1166; 1238
from canary birds, 1180
quarantine (interstate) on birds in psittacosis family, 706
transmission, 1521
PSORIASIS and climate, 1873
of mucous membranes, [Usher] 244—ab
treatment, foreign protein, 951
treatment, liver, [Grüneberg] 573—ab
treatment, suprarenal extract, [Grüneberg] 416—ab
PSYCHASTHENIA, course and outcome, 856
PSYCHIATRISTS, Pennsylvania County appoints, 140
PSYCHIATRY: See also Orthopsychiatry
aid, accomplishments, 856
American Board of, established, 2204
clinic at Massachusetts General, 1236
introducing into general internship, [Ebaugh] ★982; [Burlingame & others] 1231—ab
National Congress of, Italy, 856
PSYCHONEUROSIS, reactions to menstruation, 791
PSYCHOSIS, bromide, [Levin] 874—ab
PSYCHOTHERAPY, Allgemeine ärztliche Gesellschaft für Psychotherapie reorganized, 1316
in dispensary, [Platonov] 1349—ab
PTERYGIUM, use of nupercaine in, [Dillon] 569—ab
PTOSIS: See Eyelids ptosis; Splanchnoptosis
PUBLIC HEALTH: See Health
PUERICULTURE: See Children welfare
PUERPERAL INFECTION due to Streptococcus pyogenes, arsenicals for, [Colebrook] 1891—ab
PUERPERIUM, bacteriologic virulence during, [Koller] 2150—ab
trichomonas in vaginal secretion effect on, [Schellenberg] 971—ab
PULMONARY VALVES, gonorrheal endocarditis, [Ziegler] 500—ab
PULSE, jugular, in diagnosis of ventricular tachycardia, [Prinzmetal] 1527—ab
PUPILS, Argyll Robertson, 831—ab; 844—E; 1203—ab
PURE White Dairy Vitamin D Milk, 2186
PURGATION: See Cathartics
PURINE metabolism, specific function of thyroid, 1400—E
PURPURA, allergic, [Kugelmass] ★287
aplastic anemia with, 150
haemorrhagica (atypical) with nodular tuberculosis of spleen, [Omodei-Zorini] 83—ab
haemorrhagica, hemorrhagic diathesis during, [Landau] 1112—ab
haemorrhagica (thrombocytopenic familial), [Kugelmass] ★291
haemorrhagica (thrombocytopenic), quinine and ergot allergy, [Peshkin & Miller] ★1737
haemorrhagica (thrombocytopenic), types, treatment by diet, etc., [Kugelmass] ★207
haemorrhagica (thrombopenic) due to Sedormid, [Loewy] 2234—ab
haemorrhagica with cerebrospinal hemorrhage, [Geiger] ★1000
rheumatica, Schönlein-Henoch disease, 477; [Schetelig] 1994—ab
thinning of fingernails with purpura beneath, 789
thrombasthenic, hereditary, [Kugelmass] ★291
use of ergot to contract capillaries in, [Downing] 311—C
PUS: See Eruptions, pustular; Infection, purulent; Skin disease
PYELITIS, treatment, ketogenic diet, 1231—E
treatment, posterior pituitary extract, [Darley & Draper] ★677; [Hofbauer] 1246—C
PYELOGRAPHY, [Jørgensen] 88—ab
lateral pyelograms in urologic diagnosis, [Mertz] 1437—ab
technic, [Wesson] 1716—ab
PYELONEPHRITIS in infancy and childhood, [Griffin] 2233—ab
PYEMIA, transfusion in, [Jacobson] 417—ab
PYLORUS cancer, gastro-enterostomy in, [Pack & Scharnagel] ★1838
obstruction, roentgen study, [Feldman] 159—ab
occlusion after ingesting corrosive liquids, [McLanahan] ★735
spasm in infants, surgery for, [Oehler] 1728—ab
stenosis (chronic hypertrophic) in adults, [Twining] 880—ab
PYRAMIDON: See Amidopyrine
PYRETHRUM sensitization, [Feinberg] ★1557
PYRIDINE Betacarbonic Acid: See Coramine Treatment: See Narcotics poisoning
PYRO-SANA, 1321—BI

Q

QUACKERY: See also Nostrums
German government's attempt to abolish, 781
law on, draft, Bulgaria, 1628
QUACKS: See Cancer "specialists"; Eyes, swindlers; and names of specific individuals
QUAKER Whole Wheat Biscuits—Muffets, 842
QUALITY Milk Products Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2025
QUARANTINE: See Psittacosis
QUARTERLY Cumulative Index Medicus: See American Medical Association
QUASSIA: See Bitters
QUESTIONNAIRES, Beacon Bureau of Research; Commodity Research Bureau, 230—BI
QUINCKE'S Disease: See Edema
QUINIDINE: See also Auricular Fibrillation
continuous use, 1253
sulphate electrocardiograms, [Maher] 1429—ab
QUININE: See also Labor induction; Malaria
allergy and thrombocytopenic purpura, [Peshkin & Miller] ★1737
Urea Injection: See Rhinitis, vasomotor

R

R. M. B. Prescription, 1868—BI
RABBITS, Fever: See Tularemia
vitamin A free diet for, 1324
RABIES, salivary glands and, [Shortt] 1645—ab
treatment, [Getzowa] 882—ab
vaccination of dogs against, 1180; 2130
Vaccine-Gilliland (Semple Method), 537
Vaccine-Human (Semple Method) (National Drug Co.), 292
virus, Kasauli and Paris strains, [Shortt] 1890—ab
warning against, Texas, 1507
RACES: See also Indians; Negroes; etc.
feeding habits, 1924—ab
hygiene, new professorship for, founded in Berlin, 1096
study of, puberty best material for, [Zeller] 333—ab
RACKHAM Foundation: See Foundations
RADIATION: See Fever, therapeutic
Therapy: See Keloid; Kidney, cancer
RADIO, A. M. A. broadcasts over NBC and CBS, 296—E; 298; 377—E; 702; 1487
A. M. A. resolution on advertising proprietary and household remedies, 2115; 2197
A. M. A. resolution opposing exploitation of drugs, remedies, etc., over, 2114; 2197
advertising, Chicago Medical Society disapproves, 1408
advertising of accepted products, Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry discuss, 1298
broadcasting through a foreign country back into U. S., bill to regulate, 1487
electric center, established, Rome, 1695
function of physician in public health education, [Bauer] 1233—ab
international signal code for medical aid at sea, 305
station, Brinkley's Mexican, closed, 706; 1487
RADIOGRAPHERS required to be doctors, (France) 2035; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2117
RADIOLOGY, American Board of, for certifying specialists in, 621—E; 641
Departments: See Hospitals
International Congress of (fourth), Switzerland, 302
International Congress of (fifth), A. M. A. invitation to America, 2114
physicians specializing in, ★609
service in U. S., ★607
specialization in, 621—E
Tennessee Radiological Society, organized, 1858
RADIOSENSITIVE neuroblastoma, [Hauser] 1639—ab
tumors, 619—E
RADIOTHERAPY: See also Hyperthyroidism
in England, Royal Society of Medicine committee report, 223
RADIOTHERM: See Short Waves
RADIUM, dial painting, [Schwartz] 800—ab
doses, measurement, 629
implantation, surgery aids, [Sharp] 485—ab
Institute, progress in technic at, London, 54
lost in transit, 547
Ointment, 1321—BI
preparations transferred to purview of Council on Physical Therapy, 1299
production, in Canada, 779; (new source) 1412
Treatment: See also Cancer treatment; Epulis; Larynx cancer; Menopause hemorrhages; Ovary cancer; Prostate cancer; Rectum cancer; Stomach cancer; Uterus cancer; Uterus tumors
treatment in England, Royal Society of Medicine committee report, 223
visual sensation produced by, [Gifford] 1333—ab
RADIUS, congenital defect of head, [Aschner] ★2017
fractures, roller for reducing, [Clark] 1435—ab
RAGS, wiping, enforce law on, California, 622
RAGWEED pollen extract, alum-precipitated, effect, [Harrison] 1983—ab
pollen season in the West, 2130
RAILROAD train for roentgen examinations, France, 630
RAMAZZINI, BARBARDO, ancylostomosis day celebrating centenary, 783
RAMISECTION in diseases of extremities, [Rieder] 1897—ab
RANDO, ARTHUR JOSEPH, paging, 1410
RAPE, identification of sperm and seminal fluid in vagina in case of, 478
preventing venereal disease and conception after, 1782
RAT-BITE FEVER acquired from dog, [Ripley & Van Sant] ★1917
RATS, black, in London, 779
eradication campaign, Georgia, by CWA, 703
eradication campaign, New York City, 1237
eradication program, Indiana, 1236
poison on pastry makes scores ill, Philadelphia, 466
problem, in plague prevention, London, 142
vectors of relapsing fever, [Hearle] 2229—ab
RAWLS-Neels Technic: See Bladder hernia
RAYNAUD'S DISEASE, treatments, nerve block, [Ruth] ★422
treatment, short waves, [Weissenberg] 1727—ab
RAYS: See also Infra-Red Rays; Radium; Roentgen Rays; Short Waves; Ultraviolet Rays; etc.
borderline, dangers of overdosage, [Kolrep] 85—ab
borderline, treatment of lupus vulgaris, [Schreus] 166—ab
REBATES, acceptance by ophthalmologists from opticians, Judicial Council report on, 1497
RECIPROCITY: See Licensure
RECTUM: See also Anus
absorption by, 1965
Administration by: See Enema
Anesthesia by: See Anesthesia, rectal
cancer (inoperable), radium for, [Schreus] 84—ab
cancer, surgery of, 2037
Feeding by: Enema, nutrient
gonorrhea, diathermy for, 562
gonorrhea, treatment, 866
hemorrhagic proctitis and proctosigmoiditis, [Thaysen] 810—ab
in lymphogranuloma inguinale, [Gohrbandt] 254—ab
pain, clinical significance, [Hirschman] ★348
reintroducing stomach contents by, in transduodenal decompression, [Roberts] ★1150
strictures, due to lymphogranuloma inguinale, [Bloom] 2146—ab
RED CHAIN Whole Wheat Flour, 1566
RED CROSS, German, reorganization, 225
Dutch, gold medal, 465
RED RAYS: See Infra-Red Rays
REDLICH Encephalomyelitis: See Encephalomyelitis
REFLEX, ankle and knee jerks lacking; diagnosis of brain tumor, etc., 1965
carotid sinus, [Weiss] 161—ab
patellar, Babinski's sign, [Sehestedt] 255—ab; 1965
REFRACTION, Duochrome method, 866
REGENERATION, selective, and tissue immunity, 621—E
REHABILITATION: See Extremities injuries
REID HUNT Reaction: See Hunt Reaction
RELAPSING FEVER, vectors of, [Hearle] 2229—ab
RELIEF: See Emergency; Veterans
RENESOL, 1868—BI
RENNIN activity in dried stomach substance, [Meulengracht] 1350—ab
RENTON'S Hydrocin Tablets, 1868—BI
RESEARCH: See also Asthma; Beacon Bureau of Research; Commodity Research Bureau; Experimentation; Medical Research Council; National Research Council; Neurology; Physiology
A. M. A. Committee on: See American Medical Association
Council on, Italy, 1776
Fellowship: See Fellowship
RESIN Ointment: See Wounds, treatment
RESISTANCE claims in food advertising, Committee on Foods report, 130
RESORCIN Sulphonate: See Hemorrhoids
RESPIRATION: See also Tachypnea
Artificial: See also Respirator; Resuscitation
artificial, maintained for 2 years with rubber bags, 1766—E
artificial, rocking method, [Killick] 329—ab
failure in acute poliomyelitis, treatment, [Brahdy] 321—ab; [Harper] 327—ab
problems in naval medicine, [Brown] 1801—ab
rate in infants, 1966
sighing ("breathlessness") as symptom, [Baker] 1537—ab
RESPIRATOR: See also Resuscitator
negative pressure cabinet treatment of asphyxia, [Murphy] 1799—ab
RESPIRATORY TRACT: See also Bronchus; Lungs
ciliary activity of upper vs. drugs, [Lierle] 1433—ab

RESPIRATORY TRACT—Continued
Disease: See also Asthma; Bronchitis; Colds; Influenza; Pneumonia; Pneumonoconiosis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
disease, Arizon for inhaling vapor, 1472
tissue examination, in allergic diagnosis, [Steinberg] 1975—ab
REST, blood lactic acid in man during, [Cook] 411—ab
RESUSCITATION: See also Heart, injections into; Respiration, artificial; Resuscitator
coramine in, [Wood] 321—ab
differential pressures in, [Corylios] 1795—ab
in asphyxia, sound picture for teaching, [Devereux] 1798—ab
RESUSCITATOR, Ohio Infant Resuscitator, 210
RETICULOCYTE formula and tuberculous infection, [Severi] 1816—ab
RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM and bilirubin formation, [Gottlieb] 1805—ab
rôle in serum lipase reduction by thyroxine, [Dell'Acqua] 499—ab
RETINA, angioid streaks with pseudoxanthoma elasticum, [Sugg & Stetson] ★1369; [Jacoby] 2229—ab
detachment (spontaneous), prevention, [Lindner] 1333—ab
detachment, treatment, 554
pigment visual purple, [Wilbur & Eusterman] ★364
reattached, function, [Kronfeld] 568—ab
RETINITIS, nephritic, [Ehlers] 258—ab
RETTERER, Dr., death, 2126
REZNIKOFF, PAUL, amidopyrine and granulocytopenia, 2183; 2190—E
RHABDOMYOMA of larynx, [Imperatori] 725—ab
RHEUMATANS, 1321—BI
RHEUMATIC FEVER, renal lesions of, [Blaisdell] 2056—ab
scurvy with infection similar to, [Rinehart] 1436—ab
treatment (Cook County Hospital), [Fantus] ★2100
RHEUMATISM: See also Arthritis; Purpura rheumatica
acute, thrombophlebitis in, [Perry] 495—ab
American Association for Study and Control of Rheumatic Diseases, 301
anaphylactic basis, [Jenkins] 1645—ab; 1862
Cardiac Complications: See Heart disease; Heart inflammation
chorea minor and, [Faxen] 1892—ab
chronic, convention on, 145
feces extract in, [Freund] 1896—ab
hemorrhagic eruption of mouth in, [Holtz] 1803—ab
infection, activity in childhood, [Struthers] 722—ab
International Congress on (fourth), 1317
muscular, growing pains, 847—E
Muscular, of Chest: See Pleurodynia
nostrum, Renton's Hydrocin Tablets, 1868—BI
treatment, acetylsalicylic acid test of removing foci, [Wolf] 406—ab
treatment, calcium, [Zenoff] 1347—ab
treatment, histamine, [Kling] 1977—ab
treatment, procaine hydrochloride injections, [Fitch] 148—C; [Weisman] 714—C; 1952
tuberculous (so-called), [Raschewskaja] 807—ab
RHINITIS, sinusitis and, 313
treatment, benzyl-methyl-carbinamine-carbonate in, [Byrne] 801—ab
Vasomotor: See also Hay Fever
vasomotor, injection of quinine and urea in, 866
RHUS, dermatitis venenata from poison ivy or other plants, 1517
RIBS overlying empyema cavities, [Bisgard] 647—ab
osteomyelitis complicating empyema in infant, [Wolf & Ring] ★2181
RICE FEVER, 716; 1104
RICE'S Remedy, 1321—BI
RICHER, PAUL, death, 470
RICHTER'S Hernia: See Hernia
RICINOLEATE, Sodium: See Colon, irritable
RICKETS, juvenile and late, and hunger osteopathy, [Crawford] 1646—ab
in rats by iron feeding, [Beock] 2144—ab
liver grown, 1181; 2135
prevention, vitamin D milk, [Eliot & Powers] ★1823; [Wilson] ★1824
rare in Puerto Rico, 934—E; [Williams] 1419—C
treatment, calciferol, [Spence] 495—ab
treatment, viosterol, [Shelling] 1331—ab
treatment, viosterol dosage in, 716
treatment, vitamin D milk, [Kramer] 725—ab
vitamins in practical experience, [Harris] 81—ab
RIFT VALLEY FEVER, fatal laboratory infection, [Schwentker] 1807—ab
RIGIDITY: See also Dementia Praecox; Encephalitis, Epidemic sequels
decerebrate, after cranial injury, [Vernon] 966—ab
decerebrate, and gas metabolism, [Hoffmann] 88—ab
RINGWORM: See also Epidermophytosis
flatfoot and, [Lieberthal] 1803—ab
of feet, prophylaxis, 2046
of toenail, 1179
treatment, acetic acid, 1179
RIVAL Pineapple Juice, 1301
RIVERS: See Water supply
ROAD Accidents: See Automobile accidents
ROBERTS Vitamin D Milk, 693
ROCHESTER Dairy Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2186
ROCKEFELLER Foundation: See Foundations
ROCKING Method: See Respiration, artificial
ROCKY MOUNTAIN Spotted Fever: See Spotted Fever
ROENTGEN RAYS, dermatitis, silver nitrate and ultraviolet rays for, [Craps] 1989—ab
Diagnosis: See Aneurysm, cardiac; Lungs collapse; Peptic Ulcer; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
effect on testis—sexual neurosis, 865
Examination: See also Shoulder
examination, sanitary railroad train for, France, 630
films (paper), 1518
films (safety), 1863
fluoroscopic work cause fatigue or secondary anemia? 1181
irradiation effect on wound healing, [Ritchie] 1188—ab
irradiation, protracted fractional and massive, [Wintz] 256—ab
irradiation, spontaneous femur neck fractures after, [Kropp] 1346—ab
moving pictures, 2212
protection from, 1181
rooms, precautions against electric shocks in, 853
sarcoma of cheek after Tricho treatment, [Kaplan] ★595
scientific control of results, [Weyl] 968—ab
technic, improvements, 550
use on salivary glands, 1966
visual sensation produced by, [Gifford] 1333—ab
ROENTGENOGRAMS: See Teleroentgenograms
ROENTGENOGRAPHY: See Gallbladder; Heart; Lungs; Pleura; Thorax; Urethra; etc.
ROENTGENOKYMOGRAPHY: See Heart
ROENTGENOLOGIST'S cancer, 306
A. M. A. resolutions on exploitation of, in hospitals, 2114; 2195
ROENTGENOLOGY: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
ROENTGENOMETRY: See Pelvimetry
ROENTGENOTHERAPY: See also Acne vulgaris; Bones, cancer; Cancer; Chondrodystrophy; Erysipelas; Granuloma coccidioides; Leukemia; Nails; Ovary cancer; Roentgen Rays irradiation; Tonsils, infected; Tularemia; Tumors, malignant; etc.
doses, measurement, 629
where can technician take course in, 1178
ROLLER: See Radius fracture
von ROMBERG, ERNST, death, 471
RONDONI, PIETRO, new academician of Italy, 1863
RONGETTI, AMANTE, in another jail, 1164
ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D., birthday parties, 382; 1772
ROSANILINE hydrochloride or crimson aniline crystals, 1181
ROSE Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk, 293
of Texas Flour, 457
ROSZELL'S Vitamin D Milk, 2025
ROUNDWORMS: See Ascaris lumbricoides
ROWLANDS, ROBERT PUGH, death, 142
ROYAL College of Physicians, Helen Mackay first woman fellow, 1860
College of Surgeons Museum, 854
Flour, 457
Institute of British Architects, report on hospital planning, 2125
Society of Medicine committee report on radiotherapy, 223
"W" Golden Syrup, 1943
RUBBER Bags: See Respiration, artificial
RUBEFACIENTS, therapeutics of, 2043
RUPTURE: See Aneurysm, aortic; Heart; Liver; Muscles; Uterus; etc.
RURAL: See also Health, county units
sanitation program (West Virginia), 547; (Maryland) 704
RUSK, Sunshine Dutch, 2187
RUSSIA, foreign letter from, 309; 1317

S

S. M. A., Protein S. M. A. (Acidulated), 131
S. U. P. 36, [McDonagh] 1780—C
SABOURAUD Medium: See Actinomycetes
SACROCOCCYX, chordomas in children, [Montgomery] 797—ab
SACRO-ILIAC JOINT, osteomyelitis, Bardenheuer-Picque resection in, [Kulowski] 1716—ab
sprain, operative treatment, 1181
SAFETY program in CWA project, 1951
ST. LOUIS Clinics, 1505
Dairy Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2025
SALACEPHAN, 1321—BI
SALAD Dressing: See Mayonnaise
SALICYLATE: See also Acid, salicylic; Bismuth
cacodylate methenamine mixture not incompatible, 1180
SALIVA, action on blood coagulation and wound healing, [Ersner] 1883—ab
SALIVARY GLANDS, calculi, [Greeley] ★2078
in rabies, [Shortt] 1645—ab
use of x-rays on, 1966
SALMON, Libby's, 1763
SALMON, THOMAS W., memorial, 1093
SALMONELLA: See Food poisoning
SALT: See also Jad Salts; Sleepy Salts; Sodium chloride
Carey-ized, 1943
coined names for salts preparations, Council ruling, 2103
Fairway Brand, 1227
Iodized: See Iodized Salt
Pioneer Brand, 1943
Plee-Zing, 457
Water Therapy: See Uremia
SALYRGAN, fatal idiosyncrasy, [Wolf] 1177—C
use in one patient over 3 years, [Smith] ★532
SAMSON Ultraviolet Sunlamp, 1761
SANALT, 1321—BI
SANATORIUM for students, France, 144
A. M. A. resolution on publicity by, 2117
hygienic conditions, Germany, 552
public, physician's right to privileged communication in, 711
village, scandalous waste in organizing, France, 224
SANDFLIES: See Caddis Flies
SANDWICH Spread, Jelke Good Luck, 1566
SANITATION: See also Hygiene
Pan-American Sanitary Conference, 946
program, C W A funds for, Missouri, 704
program to prevent typhoid, Illinois, 50
Rural: See Rural
SANOCRYSIN: See Lupus erythematosus
SANTA FE Brand Evaporated Milk, 212
Brand Syrup, 2186
SARCOID, Boeck's, chaulmoogra oil for, [Lomholt] 1542—ab
SARCOMA: See also Leiomyosarcoma; Lymphosarcoma; under specific organs as Bones; Duodenum; Intestines; Uterus
after Tricho x-ray treatment, [Kaplan] ★595
growth and heavy water, [Woglom & Weber] ★1289
growth, effect of radiation on, [Sugiura] 2141—ab
injury as cause of, [Coley] 1108—ab
metastases from uterus to bone, [Blum] 1257—ab
tuberculosis with, [Rentschler & Travis] ★686
SARDINES, canned, lead in, 54; 1240
SAUCE: See Apple sauce
SAUER'S Vaccine: See Whooping Cough
SAUSAGE: See also Liver sausage
Goetze's Quality Wieners, 2187
SAVOY Strained Vegetables for Infants, 2025
SCALENIOTOMY; SCALENOTOMY: See Muscles; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
SCALP, folliculitis and cellulitis, staphylococcus toxoid in, [Cornbleet & Rattner] 1780—C
SCAPULA: See Acromioclavicular Joint
SCAR: See Keloid; Smallpox, vaccination
SCARIFIER, use in protein skin tests in infantile eczema, [Hill] ★921
SCARLET FEVER antitoxin injection, relapse in malaria after, 1967
blanching phenomenon, [Wieck] 974—ab
carrier, dog as, 1252
convalescent serum vs. commercial antitoxin, [Rhoads & Gasul] ★2005
Dick test, anomalous features, [McGibbon] 1723—ab
Dick test in new-born, [Rothholz] 1975—ab
Dick test in New Jersey State Home for Boys, [Molitch] ★2021
Dick test in nurses, [Hektoen & Johnson] ★41
epidemics, U.S., 1313
immunization by cold cream inunction, [Ripps] 1190—ab
in Germany, 1625
in Hampton traced to raw milk, Iowa, 2120
Schultz-Charlton and calcium tests in, [Fischer] 797—ab
sinusitis (chronic) dating from attack of, 790
skin reactions to hemolytic streptococcus in, [McGibbon] 1344—ab
Streptococcus Toxin for Dick Test-(National) 842
treatment, intravenous serum, [Joepchen] 413—ab
various forms, identity, 1692
SCHAMBERG'S Ointment: See Grain itch
SCHICK Test: See Diphtheria
SCHILLING Count: See Leukocytes
SCHIMMEL and Co., Cypress Oil, 1154
SCHISTOSOMIASIS japonica, fuadin for, [Lee] 1891—ab
mansoni, sedimentation concentration method in, [Hoffman] 2233—ab
SCHIZOPHRENIA: See Dementia Praecox
SCHLATTER-Osgood Disease: See Tibia
SCHLESINGER, HERMANN, death, 1865
SCHÖNLEIN-Henoch Disease: See Purpura rheumatica
SCHOLARSHIP: See also Fellowship
Perkins, award, 50
SCHOOLS: See also Children, school; Nursing; Physical Therapy; Students; University; etc.
diet table in boys' boarding school, [Horan] ★836

SCHOOLS—Continued
health project in, China, 1096
lunches, regulation, Japan, 2038
Public Health: See Health
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL: See also Education, Medical; Graduates; Students, Medical; under names of specific schools
A. M. A. resolution limiting approval of, 2116; 2118; 2191
Fiji Government establishes for natives, 1315
geographic origin of professors in, Germany, 1098
graduate, A.M.A. on enrollment of students in, 702
graduate, British Post-Graduate Medical School, positions open at, 1314
registration under Harrison Narcotic Act, 1304—E
restoration of general practitioner, [Lewis] ★977; (discussion) 1090—ab
that give industrial hygiene courses or lectures, [Bristol] ★992, ★993
SCHULTZ-Charlton Test: See Scarlet Fever
SCHWANNOMA: See Neurinoma
SCHYMAN, PETER B., 475—BI
SCHY-MAN-SKI, HELEN, 475—BI
SCIATICA neuralgia, [Hauser] ★1465
neuralgia and low back pain, 151
SCIENCE: See also Societies, scientific
Academy of: See Academy; National Academy
Basic Science Board: See Medical Practice Acts
expedition to mountain district in Montenegro, 1100
international status, 1314
SCIENTIFIC Exhibit: See under American Medical Association
SCIENTISTS, German: See Germany
SCLEREDEMA: See Scleroderma
SCLERODERMA, [Follmann] 573—ab
adultorum (Buschke), [Björkenheim] 1542—ab
polyarthritis (chronic) and, [Petersen] 1898—ab
treatment, 1964
SCLEROSIS, amyotrophic lateral, relation to progressive bulbar paralysis, [Helfand] 325—ab
cholesterol diet (high) in relation to, 150; 792
multiple, and lead poisoning, [Cone] 1530—ab; 1852—E
multiple, cervicodorsal sympathectomy for, [Wetherell] ★1754
multiple, electropyrexia for, [Neymann] 2231—ab
multiple, injecting silver preparations for, [Horn] 1346—ab
multiple, lecithin in, [Weinberg] 1808—ab
multiple, spinal fluid in, [Merritt] 2147—ab
Therapeutic: See Hydrocele
SCOLIOSIS: See Spine curvature
SCOTOMA scintillans, 314
SCURVY: See also Vitamin C
Hecht's capillary resistance test in, [Dalldorf] 321—ab; 374—E
treatment, ascorbic acid, [Schultzer] 82—ab; [Svensgaard] 1542—ab
with infection similar to rheumatic fever, [Rinehart] 1436—ab
with pellagroid skin lesions, [Sagher] 2238—ab
with superimposed infection, heart in, [Rinehart] 1430—ab
SEA: See also Animals, marine; Marines; Navy; Ships
international signal code for medical aid at, 305
SEASONS: See Dermatitis, seasonal; Diphtheria; Ragweed pollen; Spring; Summer
SEDIMENTATION Test: See Blood
SEDORMID, reactions to, [Meredith] ★2099
thrombopenic hemorrhagic purpura due to, [Loewy] 2234—ab
SEED: See Watermelon
SEIBERT Reaction: See Tuberculin test
SEMEN: See also Impregnation, artificial; Spermatozoa
appraisal; differential stain, [Cary & Hotchkiss] ★587
bloody, 2220
SEMILUNAR BONE, Kienböck's disease, os lunatum extirpated for, [Ringsted] 976—ab
SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE, internal, ossification in, [Burrows] 1440—ab
SEMINAL FLUID, identification, in vagina, in case of rape, 478
SEMINOMA, treatment, [Blümel] 1724—ab
SEÑORANS, JUAN B., death, 946
SENSATION: See Astringent
SENSES: See also Vision
use of, 27—ab
SENSITIVITY: See Anaphylaxis and Allergy; Dust; Pain; Tobacco
SEPTICEMIA: See also Meningococcemia; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Staphylococcus aureus, transfusions from immune donors cures, [Bartholomew] ★676
staphylococcus, bacteriophage for, [Dutton] 725—ab
treatment, antistreptococcus serum, 1180
treatment, blood serum injections, [Lazarus-Barlow] 1987—ab
SEPTUM, Interventricular: See Heart septum
SERODIAGNOSIS: See Cancer; Syphilis; Tuberculosis; etc.
SEROLYSIN, 57
SEROTHERAPY: See also Gas edema; Lymphogranuloma; Peritonitis; Pneumococcus; Pneumonia; Poliomyelitis; Scarlet Fever; Septicemia
cyto-inhibition, 376—E
SERPENTARIA: See Bitters
SERUM: See also Meningococcus; Poliomyelitis; Tetanus
Accidents: See Anaphylaxis and Allergy
blood, antistreptolysin in, in arthritis, [Myers] 1336—ab
blood, in poliomyelitis, agglutinins for typhoid organisms in, [Toomey] 1337—ab
blood, light filtering index, [Rohdenburg] 1982—ab
Blood Serum Injection: See Septicemia
blood, xanthoprotein reaction in, [Kämmer] 334—ab
complement titer of, [Buchholz] 1820—ab
Convalescent: See under Erysipelas; Measles; Scarlet Fever
Cooper: See Pneumonia, treatment
Felton's: See Meningitis, pneumococcic
Lipase: See Blood lipase
Plasma: See also under Blood
plasma, agglutination of staphylococci by, [Birch-Hirschfeld] 1726—ab
Proteins: See Blood
Reactions: See Anaphylaxis and Allergy
test for blood groups M and N, 1864; [Eisler] 1897—ab
Therapy: See Serotherapy
withdrawn after vaccination, [Linser] 333—ab
SEWAGE, outbreak of amebiasis in Chicago, [Bundesen & others] ★367; ★369; 375—E
SEWING, simple, metabolism rates in, 101—ab
SEX: See also Adolescence; Coitus; Conception; Frigidity; Hermaphroditism; Sterility; Virilism
Cycle: See also Menstruation
cycle, regulation, 947
determination of fetus by testicular extract, [Davis] 1721—ab
development (premature) and malignant granulosa cell tumor, [Klaften] 975—ab
Glands: See Gonads
Hormone: See also Ovary; Pregnancy, urine extract; Prolan; Theelin
Hormone Diagnosis: See Pregnancy, diagnosis
hormone (female) in urine of males, relation to hemophilia, [Brem & Leopold] ★200
hormone, recovery from gravid urine, technic, [Davy] 1531—ab
hormone therapy of arteriosclerosis (hypertension), [Fellner] 417—ab
hormone therapy of pseudohermaphroditism, [Finkler] ★924
Infantilism: See Infantilism
neurosis, 865
SHEFFIELD "Sealect" Brand Evaporated Milk, 373
SHEFIELD B. Acidophilus Milk, 929
SHENANDOAH Apple Syrup, 1762
SHIGELLA dysenteriae: See Dysentery
SHIPS: See also Sea; Submarines
harmful effects of oil burning steamers on marine animals, 1627
SHOCK: See also Anaphylaxis and Allergy; Electric; Fright
mental, and cancer, 1962
operative, [Rehn] 253—ab; 550
SHOES, correction for bowlegs and knock-knee, 639
dye preparations, toxicity, 791
SHORT WAVES: See also Diathermy, short wave; Ultrashort Waves
Therapy: See also Peptic Ulcer; Raynaud's Disease
therapy, physical bases, 1243
SHORTENING, Jelke Good Luck, 1566
SHOULDER: See also Acromioclavicular Joint; Clavicle
arthrodesis, [Jones] 246—ab; [Brett] 247—ab
dislocated, reduction, [Hardy] 493—ab
dislocation with fracture of greater tuberosity and spinatus tendon injury, [Greeley & Magnuson] ★1835
pain in, after removing breast cancer, 1520
painful spot in, in acute malaria, [Pareja Coronel] 1444—ab
roentgen examination of, [Fergusson] 1440—ab
SHWARTZMAN phenomenon, [Klein] 570—ab
SIALOLITHIASIS: See Salivary Glands calculi
SIBLEY Farms Vitamin D Milk, 1943
SIGHING Respiration: See Respiration
SIGMOID aspirator, [Fradkin] ★1381
proctosigmoiditis [Thaysen] 810—ab
SIGNAL Code: See Radio
SILICA, absorption and excretion, 1303—E
SILICOSIS: See Pneumonoconiosis; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
SILK Sutures: See Wounds
SILVER: See also Argyria
Arsphenamine: See also Syphilis, treatment
arsphenamine solution, proper technic for making, 715
colloidal, action in peritoneal cavity in laparotomy, [Galli] 1817—ab
Drip Brand Crystal White Syrup, 1851
nitrate solution, instilling into eyes of newborn, Germany, 1098
SILVER—Continued
Nitrate Treatment: See Roentgen Rays dermatitis
Pine Healing Oil, 1321—BI
Protein: See Argyrol; Gonorrhea, treatment
Treatment: See Asthma; Sclerosis, multiple
SIMMOND'S Disease: See Pituitary Body, cachexia
SINGER'S Nodes: See Vocal Cords
SIN-RIVAL Flour, 457
SINUS: See also Ethmoid Sinus; Maxillary Sinus; Nose
Arrhythmia: See Arrhythmia
Carotid: See Reflex
infection, chronic, autogenous endo-antigens for, [Kracaw] 2061—ab
infection, climatic recommendations in, 1632
Interpleural: See Pleura
Tachycardia: See Tachycardia
Thrombosis: See Thrombosis
SINUSITIS and rhinitis, 313
chronic, dating from attack of scarlet fever, 790
polysinusitis with orbital complications, 226
treatment, autogenous vaccines, [Cox] 162—ab
SIROP d'Anis Gauvin Compound, drug seizures in January, 628
SISTER Mary's Compounds, 1321—BI
SITTING, early, of infant, 316
SKIN: See also Dermatology; Epithelium; Tissues
Atrophy: See Pseudo-atrophoderma colli
calcinosis (diffuse interstitial), [Scholz] 1339—ab
Cancer: See also Epithelioma
cancer, and cholesterol, 388
cancer, sunlight effect on development, 854
coldness, in localized areas, 2221
cutis laxa (dermatolysis), [Reyn] 88—ab
cysts (traumatic epithelial), [Wien & Caro] ★197
Dermography: See Dermography
diphtheria, [Cantrell] ★1295
Disease: See also Dermatitis; Eczema; Grain itch; Urticaria; etc
disease of milkers, [Gottron] 1727—ab
disease of pregnancy, treatment, [Lysander] 1821—ab
disease (pigmentary) and multiple epitheliomas, [Hopkins] 1804—ab
disease (pustular), staphylococcus toxoid in, [Kindel & Costello] ★1287; [Dolman] 1699—C; [Cornbleet & Rattner] 1780—C
disease, Triethanolamine-Crude for preparing ointment for, 538
Emphysema: See Emphysema
Eruptions: See Eruptions
extract, treatment of allergic disturbances, [Kohler] 1193—ab
gangrene (massive) complicating chickenpox, [Watson] ★2179
induration of new-born, [Montagna] 573—ab
lesions of pellagra, [Spies] 875—ab
lymphatics, 1682—E
manifestations of vitamin A deficiency, [Loewenthal] 487—ab; 770—E; [Frazier] 1869—C
monilial infection, fatal, [Rockwood] 1978—ab
moniliasis in diabetes, [Traut & others] ★1290
Necrosis: See Penis
peeling of skin of face by plastic surgeon, 395
physiology, in relation to neuro-endocrine system, 1694
protective film, Pro-Tek, 211
protective substances for, 1872
Puckering: See Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
Reaction: See also Skin test; Tuberculin test; Undulant Fever
reaction to hemolytic streptococcus in scarlet fever and erysipelas, [McGibbon] 1344—ab
Sterilization: See Sterilization, Surgical
temperature and hemiplegia, [Olsen] 418—ab
temperature, effect of photothermal radiations on, [Bierman] 965—ab
Test: See also Skin reaction
test (histamine) painless, [Perlow] 487—ab
test, Jadassohn-Bloch, [Steiner] 497—ab
test (patch), use, 2045
test (protein) in infantile eczema, [Hill] ★921
test to differentiate streptococcus toxins, [King] 1975—ab
tumor, ganglioneuromas (multiple), [Montgomery] 1258—ab
Ulcers: See Ulcers
vascularization disorders, simulating leukoderma, [Dietel] 1650—ab
SKIODAN: See Amniography; Urinary Tract; Varicose Veins
SKULL: See Cranium
SLEEP disorders, insomnia, therapy, [Fantus] ★1846; 1854—E
pattern (normal) for children, factors which derange, [Giddings] ★525
producing alkaloid not present in lettuce, 315
Therapeutic: See Mental Disease
SLEEPING Sickness: See Trypanosomiasis
SLEEPY SALTS, 1515—BI
SLING, Böhler, 955
SMALLPOX, hemorrhagic, hemolytic streptococci isolated from, [Fisher] 877—ab
in Japan, 1956

SMALLPOX—Continued
vaccination, active bone tuberculosis in child contraindication? 233
vaccination, campaign, Colorado, 1309
vaccination campaign, Indiana, 299
vaccination, dermatitis herpetiformis in, 789
vaccination, duration of immunity after, [Dearing & Rosenau] *1998
vaccination in new-born, [Isaac] 2056—ab
vaccination scar as sign of immunization, 1874
vaccination with cultivation vaccinia, 1402—E
vaccine virus cultivation for jennerian prophylaxis, [Rivers] 800—ab
SMOKING: See Cigarets; Tobacco
S-M-S Laboratories, 475—BI
SNAKE: See also Cobra
bite, treatment, 2130
SNAPPING Thumb: See Fingers
SNOWBALL Brand Pineapple Juice, 1301
SOAP, Beacon Bureau of Research questionnaire on, 230—BI
scope of N. N. R., 2102
SOBEE, Mead's, 1762
SOCIAL order and human health, 215—E
order, changing, and family doctor, [Bierring] *1995
Insurance: See Insurance
Medicine: See Medicine, social
service survey, Michigan, 1857
SOCIETIES, scientific, reorganization, Germany, 1693
SOCIETIES, MEDICAL: See also under names of specific societies as New Haven; Southern Medical; list of Societies at end of letter S
county, 1473
county, new, organized, Texas, 1094
physical therapy committees in state and county, [Kovacs] *1296
Society for Prevention of Asphyxial Death, 465; 1688; (abstract of proceedings) 1795; (A. M. A. resolution on), 2114; 2197
state, organization, 1473
SOCIETY: See also Community
medical education relation to, [Sproul] 1089—ab
SODA, Caustic: See Sodium hydroxide
Chlorinated: See Empyema
SODIOBENZOATE: See Caffeine
SODIUM Amytal: See Amytal; Eclampsia, treatment
cacodylate injections, value compared with iron, 1178
caseinate, amyloidosis produced by injecting, [Grayzel] 1333—ab
Chloride: See also Salt
chloride exchange in amyloid kidney, [Nonnenbruch] 1446—ab
chloride, functional circulatory test, 2047
Chloride Treatment: See Burns; Foot gangrene; Infants, New-Born; Peptic Ulcer, treatment
Citrate: See Peptic Ulcer, treatment
Dehydrocholate: See Gallbladder roentgen study
Fluoride: See Hyperthyroidism
Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate: See Sulphoxylate
Hydnocarpate: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, treatment
hydroxide, dermatitis from caustic soda, 313
Hypochlorite: See Wounds, infected
Isoamyethyl-barbiturate: See Amytal
Morrhuate: See Hemorrhoids; Varicose Veins
Nitrite: See Acid, hydrocyanic poisoning; Cyanide poisoning
Nitroprusside: See Nitroprusside
Pentobarbital: See Anesthesia
Perborate: See Trichomonas
Ricinoleate: See Colon, irritable
Sulphate: See Barium chloride poisoning
Thioglycollate: See Thioglycollate
Thiosulphate: See also Acid, hydrocyanic poisoning; Cyanide poisoning; Gold sodium thiosulphate; Prepuce inflammation; Trachoma, treatment
thiosulphate for unexpected symptoms of gold therapy, [Vignati] 1263—ab
thiosulphate not recommended in mercuric chloride poisoning, 1104
thiosulphate, uses of, internally, 151
SOLDIERS: See also Army; Veterans; War
night-blindness in, Japan, 2038
SOLE: See Foot
SOMNIFAINE: See Anesthesia
SOUND: See Noise
SOUND (instrument), esophageal or nasal, feeding by, 1864
SOUP: See also Vegetables
Beech-Nut Brand Strained Baby Soup, 293
Heinz Consommé, 213
SOUTHERN Medical Association committee to urge food study, 467
SOY BEANS, dietary ingenuity, 296—E
Curdolac Breakfast Preparation, 1384
nostrum, Stardom's Hollywood Diet, 2041—BI
SPANISH-American War: See War
SPAS: See Health resorts
SPASMOLYSIN, 2185
SPECIALISTS: See also Cancer; Ophthalmologists; Surgeons; etc.
A. M. A. certification of, 1085—E
certification, Belgium, 1628
diploma for, Belgium, 945
SPECIALIZATION: See also Radiology
emigrating, from Germany, 1242
in the future, [Bierring] *1996
restoration of general practitioner, [Lewis] *977; (discussion) 1090—ab
SPECIALTIES: See also Obstetrics; Pediatrics; Surgery; etc.
A. M. A. resolution on recognition, 2198; 2202
Advisory Board for Medical Specialties, 702; 1085—E; 1326; 1689
hospitals approved for residencies in, 716; 717
SPECIFIC GRAVITY of human beings, [Rehn] 1895—ab
SPECTACLES: See Glasses
SPECULUM examination, aid to, [Tucker] *367
SPEECH defects, stuttering, [Travis] 1433—ab
SPERMATOZOA: See also Aspermia
effects of body temperature on, 866; 1253
identification in vagina in case of rape, 478
morphology, [Cary & Hotchkiss] *587
persistence after vasectomy, 396
SPHINCTER, Cardiac, Achalasia: See Stomach cardiospasm
SPICE, pickle, McCormick's Bee Brand, 843
SPIDER bite, magnesium sulphate for, [DeAsis] 1431—ab
SPINA BIFIDA, syringomyelia complications, [Turnbull] 164—ab
SPINACH, Beech-Nut Strained, 131
Certifoods Certified Nursery Foods, 131
Van Camp's Puréed, 768
SPINAL ANESTHESIA: See Anesthesia
SPINAL CANAL, Hodgkin's disease invading, [Cooper] *917
SPINAL CORD, alcoholic myelopathy, [Bender] 1531—ab
anterolateral chordotomy for continuous paroxysmal tabetic topalgia, 946
compression from metastatic spinal epidural abscess, [Slaughter & others] *1468
epithelioma (Bailey and Cushing), [Greenfield] 1343—ab
myelitis of pregnancy, 392
myelitis (transverse) from arsphenamine, [Scarf] *2162
neuromyelitis, small epidemic, 947
tumors, localization, [Elsberg] 2061—ab
SPINAL FLUID: See Cerebrospinal Fluid
SPINAL INSUFFLATION: See Epilepsy
SPINAL MENINGITIS: See Meningitis
SPINAL PUNCTURE: See also Barbital poisoning
diagnostic lumbar, aseptic meningitis after, [Reynolds & Wilson] *1460
diagnostic lumbar in intracranial hypertension, [Schaller] 571—ab
in mental disturbances, [Kulcsár] 1650—ab
SPINATUS Tendon: See Tendon
SPINE: See also Sacrococcyx
anatomy of cervical portion, [Rathcke] 808—ab
ankylosis of vertebral joint, parathyroidectomy in, [Jasienski] 87—ab
arthritis (chronic), 56
articular facets in lumbosacral backache, [Ghormley] 1639—ab
asymmetrical sacralization of fifth lumbar vertebra, [Ingebrigtsen] 1196—ab
curvature, detecting tendency to scoliosis, [Bragard] 974—ab
curvature, roentgen study of juvenile kyphosis, [Scheuermann] 1448—ab
cysts (extradural), symptoms, diagnosis, [Elsberg] 2061—ab
dislocation and fracture of cervical vertebrae, [Mackh] 414—ab
dislocation of cervical vertebrae, [Warshaw] 1883—ab
fracture (compression) of lumbar vertebrae, 2134
fractures (compression) of vertebrae, functional treatment, [Gorinevskaya] 975—ab
fractures (crush), reduction, 54
fractures of vertebral body, deformity delayed in, [Feaster] *598
fractures, treatment of vertebral, [Böhler] 254—ab
paravertebral heterotopia of bone marrow in jaundice, [Hartfall] 881—ab
Pott's disease, treatment, 314
spondylolisthesis, radiographic appearances, [Mitchell] 164—ab
tuberculosis, arthrodesis in, 1863
tuberculosis, atypical case, [Petter & Medelman] *1378
tuberculosis in children, treatment, [Kite] 493—ab
tuberculous spondylitis and regional zoster, [Kobro] 888—ab
tumors, hour-glass, [Cohen] 2147—ab
tumors, vertebral chordoma, [Simon] 498—ab
SPIROCHAETA PALLIDA, cultivation, [Jahnel] 1992—ab
in brain in dementia paralytica, [Kopeloff] 798—ab
SPLANCHNIC Nerve Section: See Nerves
SPLANCHNOPATHY: See Viscera disease
SPLANCHNOPTOSIS, anatomic basis, [Victor] 2060—ab
SPLEEN, Calf: See Angina, agranulocytic
contraction, effect on pancreas external function, [Da Rin] 1990—ab
Enlarged: See Splenomegaly
Excision: See Splenectomy
SPLEEN—Continued
Extract: See Tuberculosis, surgical
malarial (chronic), 953
necrosis (multiple), [Guttman] 1641—ab
roentgen diagnosis with thorotrast, [Yater] 76—ab
substances effect on blood cholesterol, [Schliephake] 499—ab
tuberculosis (nodular) in atypical purpura haemorrhagica, [Omodei-Zorini] 83—ab
SPLENECTOMY, acholuric jaundice with increased erythrocyte fragility after, [Thomson] 882—ab
blood platelets after, [Shore] 1530—ab
in Felty's syndrome, [Craven] *823
in hemogenia, results, 2127
results, [Tammann] 1728—ab
SPLENOMEGALY: See also Felty's Syndrome
hemolytic icterus, 58
hypercholesteremia with hepatosplenomegaly and nephrosis, [Rachmilewitz] 1698—C
SPONDYLITIS: See Spine
SPONDYLOLISTHESIS: See Spine
SPONGE-holding forceps with built-in bottle stopper, [Farrington] *454
SPONGIOBLASTOMA multiforme of brain, [Craig & Kernohan] *7
SPORTS: See Athletics
SPOT welding, industrial hazard, 2132
SPOTTED FEVER reported from Mexico, 866
SPRAIN: See also Sacro-Iliac Joint
treatment, procaine hydrochloride injection, [Fitch] 148—C; [Weisman] 714—C; 1952; [Leriche] 2150—ab
SPRAY: See Foot spray
SPRING eosinophilia, [de Rudder] 1193—ab
SPUN Glass: See Glass
SPUTUM, acid-fast bacillus in, [Cummins] 833—ab; ("M" strain), [Griffith] 883—ab
tubercle bacilli in, with tuberculous lesions absent, 780
SQUIBB Fellowship: See Fellowship
SQUINT: See Strabismus
SQUIRRELS, plague infected, California, 2029
STAINS: See Blood stains; Semen
STAMATIADES, ANDREW A., impostor, 1094
STANDING, early, of infant, 316
STANZIALE, RODOLFO, death, 2037
STAPHYLOCOCCUS, agglutination by blood plasma, [Birch-Hirschfeld] 1726—ab
aureus, metastatic spinal epidural abscess, [Slaughter & others] *1468
aureus septicemia, transfusions from immune donors cures, [Bartholomew] *676
infection (synergic), dermatitis from, autogenous bacteriophage for, [Brier & Hofmann] *1379
infections in diabetes; use of toxoid, [Gilchrist] 1979—ab
localization and fate in tissues, [Sullivan] 1436—ab
septicemia, bacteriophage for, [Dutton] 725—ab
toxoid in pustular dermatoses, [Kindel & Costello] *1287; [Dolman] 1699—C; [Cornbleet & Rattner] 1780—C
vaccine in herpes zoster and varicella, 1413
STARDOM'S Hollywood Diet, 2041—BI
STARR Iodide Method: See Heart function
STATE BOARD: See also Federation of State Medical Boards; Licensure; State Board Reports
examination, privilege of reexamination, [Gavit] 1403—ab
statistics for 1933, *1385
STATE BOARD REPORTS
Alabama, 867; 1522
Arkansas, 867
California, 237; 481; 1522
Colorado, 1705
Connecticut, 563; 2222
District of Columbia, 717; 1522
Florida, 563
Georgia, 793; 1635
Hawaii, 70; 1705
Idaho, 70
Illinois, 793; 2048
Indiana, 1105
Kansas, 1327
Kentucky, 397
Louisiana, 1327
Maine, 396; 2222
Maryland, 717; 1182
Massachusetts, 717
Michigan, 317; 1105; 1182
Minnesota, 316; 2136
Mississippi, 1182
Missouri, 1182
Montana, 1253; 1327
Nebraska, 481
Nevada, 316; 793
New Jersey, 563; 642
New Mexico, 1253
New York, 152; 955
North Carolina, 1253
North Dakota, 1635
Ohio, 1634
Oregon, 793; 2049
Pennsylvania, 236; 717; 1968
Rhode Island, 1875
South Carolina, 396
Tennessee, 71; 1182
Vermont, 1968
Virginia, 867

STATE BOARD REPORTS—Continued
Washington, 867
West Virginia, 481; 2136
Wisconsin, 1968
Wyoming, 1875
STATE MEDICINE: See Medicine
STEAMERS: See Ships
STEEL Wire: See Wire
STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer, 1321—BI
STENCIL Ink: See Ink
STERILITY, 559; 863
Treatment: See also Impregnation, artificial
treatment, center for, established at Turin, 1317
treatment, iodized oil in tubes, [Schultze] 975—ab
two important biologic factors in, [Novak] ★452; 458—E
STERILIZATION, SEXUAL: See also Castration
in Germany and United States, 1501—E
law, interpretation, Germany, 630; 2036
operation (both male and female), [Randall] 1642—ab
operations based on eugenic indications, Germany, 57
problem, 1609—E
vasectomy or vas ligation for inducing sterility, 480
voluntary, of mental defectives, committee report, England, 549
STERILIZATION, SURGICAL, (dry) of ophthalmic instruments, 151
preoperative skin, [Richardson] 1982—ab
STEUART'S Golden Crown Brand Cane and Maple Syrup, 769
STIEDA-Pellegrini's Disease: See Pellegrini-Stieda's Disease
STILLINGIA: See Bitters
STOKELY'S for Baby Specially Prepared Strained (green beans), 1762; (prunes) 1763; (vegetable soup) 1851; (apricots) 1943; (peas) 2186
STOKES-Adams Disease: See Heart block
STOMACH: See also Digestive Tract; Gastro-Intestinal Tract
acidity, changes in peptic ulcer, cholecystitis, etc., [Vanzant] 323—ab
acidity, heredity factor in hypochromic anemia with achlorhydria, [Barrow] 1882—ab
cancer, [Lahey] 1337—ab
cancer (inoperable), radium for, 306
cancer of antrum, gastro-enterostomy for, [Pack & Scharnagel] ★1838
cancer (ulcerating), meniscus sign in diagnosis, [Kirklin] 1643—ab
cardiospasm (achalasia of cardiac sphincter), [Hurst] ★583
cardiospasm, treatment, [Lotheissen] 974—ab
cardiospasm, unusual case, [Shelburne] ★285
contents, reintroduced by rectum in transduodenal decompression, [Roberts] ★1150
digestion of beef proteins in, [Maltby] 1807—ab
digestion (postmortem), 715
dilatation, postoperative, insulin for, [Mallory] 880—ab
extract, Soluble Stomach Extract-Fairchild, 1680
Fistula: See Fistula
flora in pernicious anemia, [Otto] 734—ab
foreign bodies in, [Hildreth & Casey] ★604
function capacity in pulmonary tuberculosis, [Moshkovskiy] 1448—ab
Hog Stomach Preparation: See Anemia, treatment; Ventriculin
inflammation, acute erosive, [Hanke] 884—ab
inflammation (acute), motility and secretion in, [Kaden] 166—ab
Juice: See Anemia, Pernicious; Stomach secretion
lesions, preoperative and postoperative treatment, [Weir & Walters] ★93; ★94
Liver Preparation: See Anemia, Pernicious
Mucin: See Peptic Ulcer, treatment
neurosis, [Doerfler] 1346—ab
Postoperative Complications: See Stomach dilatation
preparation (dried), pepsin and rennin activity in, [Meulengracht] 1350—ab
Resection: See also Peptic Ulcer, surgical treatment
resection, gastrojejunocolic fistula after, [Koch] 1728—ab
Secretion: See also Anemia, Pernicious, treatment
secretion, histamine and pilocarpine effect on, [Blakely] 327—ab
secretion of juice and localization of zones of hyperesthesia, [Winkler] 1194—ab
secretion of mucus, [Burger] 494—ab
secretion, pilocarpine effect on, [Meienberg] 875—ab
size, importance in gastro-enterostomies, [Jenkinson] ★354
substance (dried), antianemic factor, [Meulengracht] 1350—ab
Suction: See Intestines, ileus
Surgery: See Gastro-Enterostomy; Gastrojejunostomy; Stomach resection
thoracic, [Monkhouse] 804—ab; [Clerf & Manges] ★2008; [Goodall] 2059—ab
tuberculosis and sarcoma of, [Rentschler & Travis] ★686
STOMACH—Continued
tumor, adenoma, pernicious anemia disappearing after removal, [Christoffersen] 734—ab
Ulcer: See Peptic Ulcer
STOOLS: See Feces
STOPPOLLEN: See Filteraire
STOVARSOL (Acetarsone) Treatment: See Neurosyphilis; Syphilis, congenital
STRABISMUS, surgery for concomitant squint, [Wilkinson] 1884—ab
STRAIN: See Effort; Exertion; under Medico-legal Abstracts at end of letter M
STRAMONIUM, tincture, vehicle for, 1966
STREAM Pollution: See Water
STREPTOCOCCUS, Antiserum: See Erysipelas; Stpticemia
antistreptolysin in blood serum in arthritis, [Myers] 1336—ab
beta, infection in scurvy similar to rheumatic fever, [Rinehart] 1436—ab
hemolytic, fibrinolytic activity, [Tillett] 248—ab; [Hadfield] 2234—ab
hemolytic, isolated from hemorrhagic smallpox, [Fisher] 877—ab
hemolytic, skin reactions to, in scarlet fever and erysipelas, [McGibbon] 1344—ab
hemolytic, variation in, [Spicer] 800—ab
in Urine: See Urine
infection, resistance to vs. allergy, [Clawson] 325—ab
infection (synergic), seasonal dermatitis due to, autogenous vaccine for, [Brier & Hofmann] ★1379
Pyogenes: See Puerperal Infection
toxins, differentiating by skin test, [King] 1975—ab
Viridans: See Endocarditis; Meningitis
STRONTIUM Iodide: See Amniography
STRYCHNINE Treatment: See Barbital poisoning
STUDENTS: See also Children, school; Nurses; Students, Medical
foreign, Netherlands, 1416
increase, at U. of Paris, 224
restrict number at universities, Germany, 710
sanatorium for, France, 144
want health service abolished, U. of Pennsylvania, 547
STUDENTS, MEDICAL: See also Education, Medical; Graduates; Internship; Schools, Medical
diphtheria toxoid in immunization, [Keller & Harris] ★2163
foreign, and practitioners, France, 1097
increase, Germany, 385
military service of, France, 781
STUTTERING: See Speech defects
STYPSTICK Applicators and Special Stypstick Applicators, 1681
SUBARACHNOID Hemorrhage; Space: See Meninges
SUBMARINES, sunken, saving life in, with Davis escape apparatus, 1240
SUBMERSION: See Drowning
SUBOCCIPITAL Puncture: See Cisterna Magna
SUCTION: See also Intestines ileus
cell retainer (Homan) in hernia treatment, 641
SUDHOFF, KARL, eightieth birthday, 225
SUDO, K., 2039
SUGAR: See also Carbohydrates; Dextrose; Syrup
fuel for strenuous exercise, 2027—E
in Spinal Fluid: See Cerebrospinal Fluid
in Urine: See Urine
Insulin Therapy: See Hyperthyroidism
McCahan's Sunny Cane, 212; 293
metabolism and epinephrine, 2108—E
tolerance and insulin in thin people, [Blotner] 1332—ab
tolerance (inverted) in Addison's disease, [Turner] 723—ab
SUICIDE, attempted, with insulin, [Beardwood] ★765
incidence (1925-1932), Germany, 1954
SULPHARSPHENAMINE: See Syphilis in children
SULPHATE, Copper: See Trachoma, treatment
Ferrous: See Angina, hypochromic
Sodium: See Barium chloride poisoning
SULPHOXYLATE, sodium formaldehyde, for acute mercury poisoning, [Rosenthal] ★1273
SULPHUR, colloidal, (Doak) intravenously, exfoliative dermatitis after, [Tobias] ★1295
ointment, acute interstitial myocarditis after dermatitis from, [Maxwell] 1804—ab
Treatment: See Dementia Praecox
SUMMER encephalitis, [Naka] 2068—ab; [Matsumura] 2069—ab
SUNBEAM Pineapple Juice, 1301
SUNKIST Flour, (pancake) 1681; (cake) 2025; (biscuit) 2187
SUNLAMPS: See also Ultraviolet Rays
A. M. A. Council on Physical Therapy acceptance, 42
Samson Ultraviolet Sunlamp, Type 140 A, 1761
SUNLIGHT, bone development in sunny Puerto Rico, 934—E; [Williams] 1419—C
disadvantages of prolonged sun baths, 854
effects on skin cancer development, 854
irradiation of children, [Dodds] 2233—ab
SUNRISE Pancake Wheat Flour, 212
SUNSHINE Dairy Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 1155
Dutch Rusk, 2187
SUPER Self-Contained Kron Dryer Lamp, 1562
SUPERB Brand White Syrup, 1851
SUPERIOR Dairy Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 1943
SUPPURATION: See Bronchus; Lungs; Petrous Bone; Tenosynovitis
SUPRARENALECTOMY: See under Suprarenals
SUPRARENALS: See also Addison's Disease
adreno-genital syndrome, [Foggie] 1442—ab
changes during pregnancy, [Guthmann] 331—ab
cortex, crystalline hormone from, 1944—E
Cortex Extract: See also Addison's Disease; Cortin
cortex extract (glycerin) potent by mouth, [Freeman] 723—ab
cortex extract in psoriasis, [Grüneberg] 416—ab
cortex, relation to vitamins A, B, C, [Lockwood] 78—ab
degeneration in diabetes, [Brookfield] 1722—ab
effect of diet, insulin and thyroxine on, [Gohar] 1343—ab
Extract: See Cortin; Epinephrine; Suprarenals, cortex
hypersuprarenalism, subtotal bilateral suprarenalectomy for, [DeCourcy & others] ★1118; [Ayman] 1869—C; [DeCourcy] 1869—C
infarction in thrombo-angiitis obliterans, [Birnbaum] 1884—ab
insufficiency, caused by emotion, [Bonorino Udaondo] 1113—ab
relation to malacic bone diseases, [Golden] 874—ab
rôle in muscular glycogen formation, 1694
studies, [Clark] 1885—ab
transplantation in Addison's disease, [d'Abreu] 1344—ab
tumor of medulla and blood pressure crises, [Kalk] 2152—ab
tumors, [Burke] 1527—ab
virilism in a woman (tumor of extrarenal suprarenal rest), [Kolodny] ★925
SUPRASPINATUS: See Tendon
SURGEONS, certified, surgical services of cities assigned solely to, France, 143
American College of Surgeons, A. M. A. resolution on, 2119; 2195
contract, of Spanish-American War, 1485
National Syndicate of French Surgeons, 143
Royal College of Surgeons Museum, 854
sues township, Indiana, 1504
Surgeon General: See Army, U.S.; Navy, U.S.
SURGERY: See also Electrosurgery; Sutures; under names of specific diseases and organs
A. M. A. prize in, request for rejected, 702
Argentina Congress of (fifth), 226
Congress of (fourteenth), Italy, 1099
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie, 2036
inflammatory reaction to cantharides plaster in operations, [Ebhardt] 1649—ab
iodoform superfluous in? [Leusden] 1992—ab
Medicosurgical Society: See Medicine
osteopaths barred from practicing, New York, 2031
patient expires during operation at International Congress on Cancer, 388
Piedmont Surgical Society, 2127
Plastic: See Breast, pendulous
postoperative blood changes, [Windfeld] 1994—ab
Postoperative Complications: See Edema; Hernia; Intestines, obstruction; Lungs; Thrombosis
postoperative gas pains, 1178
postoperative hyperazotemia and hypochloremia, [Calzolari] 1990—ab
postoperative intravenous dextrose injection, 316
postoperative toxic syndrome and blood chlorides, [Chabanier] 1345—ab
preoperative skin sterilization, [Richardson] 1982—ab
right of injured workmen to refuse operation, France, 1169
Shock in: See Shock
sterilization (sexual) law in its relation to, Germany, 2036
Washington Academy of, organized, 703
SUTURES: See also Blood Vessels; Bones; Catgut; Wounds
of alloy steel wire, [Babcock] ★1756
SWALLOWING: See Dysphagia
SWEAT, *p*H value, determination, 395
hyperhidrosis, treatment, 640
profuse, as sign of glandular disorder, 1634
sweating in angina pectoris, [Urioste] 1892—ab
SWIMMING: See also Drowning
ear and nose disorders from, 1954
pools, disinfection, 1244
rupture of tympanum while diving, [Schmid] 2237—ab
SWINE ERYSIPELAS: See Erysipeloid
SYCOSIS, treatment, staphylococcus toxoid, [Kindel & Costello] ★1287; [Dolman] 1699—C; [Cornbleet & Rattner] 1780—C
vulgaris (barber's itch) 1700
SYMPATHECTOMY: See also Ganglionectomy
cervicodorsal, in multiple sclerosis, [Wetherell] ★1754
effect on bone repair, [McMaster] 1981—ab
in diseases of extremities, [Rieder] 1897—ab

SYMPATHECTOMY—Continued
in malignant hypertension, [Adson & Brown] ★1115
in poliomyelitis, [Telford] 571—ab
periarterial, in fractures, [Colp] 324—ab
presacral, in dysmenorrhea, [Adson & Masson] ★986; [De Courcy] 1881—ab
SYMPHYSIS PUBIS, relaxation in pregnancy, [Abramson] 1812—ab
SYMPTOM: See Diagnosis
SYNCHESIS scintillans, 314
SYNDICATE: See also Surgeons
office, association establishes, Bucharest, 1954
SYNEPHRIN: See Neo-Synephrin
Tartrate: See Thrombosis, postoperative
SYNOVIAL FLUID, cultures in rheumatoid arthritis, [Blair] 1332—ab
SYNOVITIS and arthritis, difference between, 149
SYPHILID, secondary papulopustular, 1104
SYPHILIS: See also Chancroid; Clavicle; Esophagus; Keratitis, syphilitic; Muscles, Neurosyphilis; Venereal Disease
congenital, acetarsone (Stovarsol) in, [Traisman] 401—ab; [Eckardt] 885—ab
congenital, and juvenile dementia paralytica, 2045
congenital, etiology of infantile diabetes, [Mikulowski] 1892—ab
congenital, eye conditions with, 2213
congenital, in mental defectives, [Paddle] 1110—ab
congenital, late, [Smith] 799—ab
congenital, umbilical and placental cord Wassermann test, [McKelvey & Turner] ★504; ★505
crusade against, Tunis, 2213
diabetes mellitus and, 1521
Diagnosis: See also Syphilis, serodiagnosis
diagnosis, Argyll Robertson pupils always a sign, 831—ab; 844—E; 1203—ab
eruption (nonspecific) in, 1104
immunity (active) in? [Kolle] 973—ab
in children (5-20 years), sulpharsphenamine dosage in, 866
in France, Assembly of General Medicine to study, 56
in pregnancy, 68; [McKelvey & Turner] ★503; 1103; 1249; 1683—E [Soule] 1810—ab
incidence in clinics, Munich, 1242
incubation period, 2048
lesions of joints and bones in, 1694
lupus erythematosus relation to, 1178
osteopsathyrosis in nursling with [Mikulowski] 168—ab
prophylactic treatment as used in Army and Navy, 791
rôle in cardiovascular disease, [Connor] ★575
secondary (early), treatment, 952
Serodiagnosis: See also Kahn Test; Müller's Conglobation Reaction; Wassermann Test
serodiagnosis, [Anwyl-Davies] 164—ab; 395; 2131
serodiagnosis, flocculation test with antigen, [Michaïloff] 572—ab
serodiagnosis from dried drop of blood, [Dahr] 1113—ab
serodiagnosis on cadavers, [Knepper] 499—ab
serodiagnosis, precipitation test used by Massachusetts state department, 1621
serodiagnosis, stained flocculation reactions, [Hecht] 973—ab
survey, Kentucky, 1686
tertiary, treatment, 2219
transference of inguinal glands in, [Lunsford & Day] ★448
transmitted by hypodermic needle, 789
transmitted by transfusion, 1773
treatment, [Anwyl-Davies] 164—ab; 395; 1632; 2048
treatment, antimony derivative in, [Kritschewski] 1445—ab
treatment, arsphenamine, 2132
treatment, bismuth, comparative study, 932—E
treatment, bismuth preparations, Council discusses, 1298
treatment, discharge of patient from, 1784
treatment, glycerite of bismuth orally, 1252
treatment, heat, [Dennie] 2232—ab
treatment, inadequate, 67
treatment, mapharsen, [Tatum] 1720—ab
treatment of early, 788
treatment, protein fever (combined typhoid vaccine) in resistant, [Nelson] 1721—ab
treatment, silver arsphenamine of early, [Cannon] ★268
treatment, spirochete vaccine, [Neuber] 1444—ab
treatment, standard procedure in early, [Stokes & others] ★1267
tuberculosis and, combined, treatment, 2046
Wassermann-fast, 1784
Wassermann fast, in pregnancy, 1103
yaws and, [Butler] 148—C; [Blacklock] 2043—C
SYPHILOLOGY, Congress of, Italy, 1694
SYPHILOPHOBIA, diagnosis, 2131
SYRINGE: See Hypodermic syringe
SYRINGOMYELIA complications of spina bifida, [Turnbull] 164—ab
SYRUP, Brimfull Brand, 1681
Cartose—carbohydrate syrup for infants, 45
Chilocco Brand, 457
G. W. C. Brand, 693
SYRUP—Continued
Golden Crown Brand, 843; 1004
Golden Drip Brand, 1763
Golden Rule Brand, 1851
Heiman's Brand, 1004; 1227
Hubinger, 213; 293
I. G. A., 45
Iowa Maid, 693
Karo Powdered, 212
M. S. C. Brand, 1301
Minneopa Brand, 693; 1384
Royal "W," 1943
Santa Fe Brand, 2186
Shenandoah Apple, 1762
Silver Drip Brand, 1851
Steuart's Golden Crown Brand Cane and Maple, 769
Superb Brand, 1851
Valley Queen Brand, 693
Watson's, 1943

SOCIETIES

Acad.—Academy	*M.—Medical*
Am.—American	*Med.—Medicine*
A.—Association	*Nat.—National*
Coll.—College	*Phar.—Pharmaceutical*
Conf.—Conference	*Phys.—Physicians*
Cong.—Congress	*Rev.—Revision*
Conv.—Convention	*Ry.—Railway*
Dist.—District	*S.—Surgical*
Hosp.—Hospital	*Soc.—Society*
Internat.—International	*Surg.—Surgery*
	Surgs.—Surgeons

Alabama, M. A. of the State of, 1091, 1503
Allegheny County (Pa.) M. Soc., 939, 1238
Am. Acad. of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology, 382
Am. Acad. of Orthopedic Surgs., 301
Am. Acad. of Pediatrics, 1623
Am. Acad. of Political and Social Science, 381
Am. Acad. of Tropical Med., 852
Am. A. for the Advancement of Science, 139, 222
Am. A. of Anatomists, 382, 1313
Am. A. of Genito-Urinary Surgs., 1951
Am. A. of the History of Med., 1859, 1951
Am. A. of Industrial Phys. & Surgs., 1508
Am. A. of M. Milk Commissions, 1508
Am. A. on Mental Deficiency, 1167
Am. A. of Neuropathologists, 777
Am. A. of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, 1313
Am. A. of School Phys., 1689
Am. A. for the Study & Control of Rheumatic Diseases, 301, 1623
Am. A. for the Study of Goiter, 1771
Am. A. for the Study of Mental Deficiency, 706
Am. A. for Thoracic Surg., 1771
Am. A. of Visiting Teachers, 706
Am. Clinical & Climatological A., 2123
Am. Coll. of Phys., 1095, 1690
Am. Committee for the Control of Rheumatism, 301
Am. Cong. of Physical Therapy, 627, 1239
Am. Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, 706
Am. Foundation for the Blind, 706
Am. Gastro-Enterological A., 1690
Am. Gynecological Soc., 2123
Am. Heart A., 706, 1167
Am. Laryngological, Rhinological & Otological Soc., 139, 1690
Am. Nurses A., 1095
Am. Occupational Therapy A., 706
Am. Orthopedic A., 1623
Am. Orthopsychiatric A., 222, 467, 706, 778
Am. Otological Soc., 626, 1313
Am. Phar. A., 1412, 1689
Am. Physiological Soc., 222
Am. Physiotherapy A., 1508
Am. Proctologic Soc., 1859
Am. Public Health A., 141, 1313, 1857
Am. Social Hygiene A., 1770
Am. Soc. of Biological Chemistry, 1690, 1771
Am. Soc. for the Control of Cancer, 52, 221, 300, 463, 940
Am. Soc. for Experimental Pathology, 1689
Am. Soc. for Regional Anesthesia, 1093
Am. Soc. for the Study of Disorders of Speech, 706
Am. Student Health A., 382
Am. Urological A., 1689, 1950, 2123
Arkansas M. Soc., 1163, 1503
A. for the Advancement of University Education in Dentistry, 1095
A. of Am. Phys., 382, 1239
A. of French Speaking Phys. of North America, 1167
A. of Phys.' Square Clubs of America, 302
A. for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, 141
A. for Research in Ophthalmology, 1771
A. of Seaboard Air Line Railway Surgs., 937
Australasian M. Cong., 1171
British Orthopedic A., 1690
California M. A., 1309, 1855
Catholic Hosp. A. of the United States & Canada, 778
Chicago Gynecological Soc., 299
Chicago M. Soc., 138, 774, 1948
Chicago Tuberculosis Soc., 1856
Child Study A. of America, 706
Societies—Continued
Chinese M. A., 302
Cleveland Acad. of Med., 222, 381, 466
Clinical Soc. of Genito-Urinary Surgs., 141
Coll. of Phys. of Philadelphia, 381
Colorado State M. Soc., 138, 544, 703, 1619
Conf. on Child Welfare, 307
Conf. of State & Provincial Health Authorities of North America, 1689, 1859
Cong. of the Anatomic Soc., Paris, 55
Cong. of Dermatology & Syphilology, Italy, 1694
Cong. of Gynecology, Berlin, 56
Cong. of Internal Med., Berlin, 631
Cong. of Internal Med., Italy, 944
Cong. of Med., Italy, 471
Cong. of Orthopedics, Italy, 1863
Cong. of Surg., Buenos Aires, 226
Cong. of Surg., Italy, 1099
Connecticut State M. Soc., 219, 2029
District of Columbia, M. Soc. of the, 1408, 1503
Federation of Am. Societies for Experimental Biology, 778
Federation of State M. Boards of the United States, 940
Florida M. A., 1408, 1947
Florida Public Health A., 463
French Cong. of Orthopedics, 56
French Cong. of Therapeutics, 55, 143
Georgia, M. A. of, 1948
German Soc. for Circulatory Research, 627
German S. Cong., 2036
Harvey Cushing Soc., 1508
Illinois State M. Soc., 703, 1504, 1855
Illinois Tuberculosis A., 1408
Indiana State M. A., 139, 1310
Indiana Tuberculosis A., 1686
Internat. A. for the Prevention of Blindness, 2123
Internat. A. of Preventive Pediatrics, 633
Internat. Conf. on Goiter, 783
Internat. Cong. on Cancer, 386, 1861
Internat. Cong. for Endocrinology, 1624
Internat. Cong. on Industrial Accidents & Diseases, 2033
Internat. Cong. of Radiology, 302
Internat. Cong. on Rheumatism, 1317
Internat. Conv. for Life-Saving Service & for First Aid in Accidents, 1624
Internat. Culture A., Japan, 1776
Internat. Soc. for Crippled Children, 706
Internat. Soc. for Logopedics & Phoniatrics, 1624
Internat. Soc. of M. Health Officers, 778
Internat. Soc. of Microbiology, Italian Chapter, 472
Iowa Acad. of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology, 139
Iowa Conf. on Child Development & Parent Education, 1768
Iowa Public Health A., 139
Iowa State M. Soc., 703, 1409, 1948
Japan M. Soc., 1955
Kansas M. Soc., 1409, 1948
Kentucky State M. A., 464, 1092
Louisiana State M. Soc., 1164, 1686
Maine M. A., 50, 1620, 2120
Maryland, M. & Chirurgical Faculty of, 704, 1768
Maryland Tuberculosis A., 379
Massachusetts M. Soc., 464, 1856, 1948
M. & S. A. of the Southwest, 141
M. Womens Nat. A., 1508
Medicosurgical Cong. of Calabria, Italy, 2037
Michigan A. of Roentgenologists, 51
Michigan State M. Soc., 300, 1769
Minnesota Public Health A., 51
Minnesota Soc. of Internal Med., 1949
Mississippi State M. A., 1409, 2031
Mississippi State Pediatric Soc., 220
Mississippi Valley Conf. on Tuberculosis, 1951
Missouri State M. A., 1311, 1949
Montana Acad. of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology, 1236
Montana, M. A. of, 2121
Nat. Acad. of Sciences, 1313
Nat. A. for the Deaf, 706
Nat. A. of Private Psychiatric Hosps., 2123
Nat. Committee for Mental Hygiene, 706
Nat. Conf. of Juvenile Agencies, 706
Nat. Conf. of Preventive Med., 1512
Nat. Conf. for the Protection of Children, 946
Nat. Cong. of Med., 227, 1694
Nat. Cong. of Parents & Teachers, 778
Nat. Cong. of Psychiatry, 856
Nat. Cong. of Urology, Italy, 1316
Nat. Education A., department of lip reading, 706
Nat. Rehabilitation A., 706
Nat. Soc. for the Prevention of Blindness, 1508, 2123
Nat. Tuberculosis A., 301, 706, 1411, 2123
Nebraska State M. A. 1687, 2121
New England A. for the Study of Neoplastic Diseases, 705
New England Health Education A., 1687
New England Obstetrical & Gynecological Soc., 379, 1856
New England Pediatric Soc., 703, 2120
New England Safety Conf., 1769
New England Soc. of Psychiatry, 220
New Hampshire M. Soc., 1505, 1857
New Jersey, M. Soc. of, 2031
New Mexico Tuberculosis A., 1770
New York Acad. of Med., 221, 546, 705, 1857
New York, M. Soc. of the State of, 1506, 1770, 2122

Societies—Continued
New York State A. of Public Health Laboratories, 1311
North Carolina, M. Soc. of, 2032
North Dakota State M. A., 1770
Northern Tri-State M. A., 1951
North Pacific S. A., 382
Northwest Regional Conf., 778, 1167
Norwegian M. Soc., 627
Ohio State M. A., 301
Oklahoma State M. A., 1506, 2122
Oregon State M. Soc., 1410
Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Soc., 382
Pacific Coast S. A., 1095
Pacific Northwest M. A., 1950
Pan-American M. A., 382, 462, 1239
Pennsylvania Tuberculosis A., 140
Philadelphia Acad. of Surg., 1312
Philadelphia County M. Soc., 1094, 1312
Puerto Rico, M. A. of, 1772
Seaboard M. A. of Virginia & North Carolina, 141
Soc. for the Advancement of Gastro-Enterology, 1095
Soc. of Am. Bacteriologists, 301
Soc. for Experimental Biology & Med., 1690
Soc. for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death, 465, 1688
Soc. for the Study of Asthma & Allied Conditions, 1167
Soc. for the Study of Inebriety, 1624
South Carolina M. A., 1411, 1771
South Dakota State M. A., 1507, 1950
Southeastern Cong., 626, 1095
Southern Calif. M. A., 49, 1619
Southern Interurban Gynecological & Obstetrical Soc., 1167
Southern M. A., 52, 706
Southern S. A., 222
Tennessee Radiological Soc., 1858
Tennessee State M. A., 1094, 1622
Texas Ophthalmological & Otolaryngological Soc., 547
Texas, State M. A. of, 1507, 1858
Tri-State M. A. of the Carolinas & Virginia, 467, 778
Tri-State M. Soc. (La. Ark. & Texas), 467
Vermont State M. Soc., 1858
Wayne County M. Soc., 545, 2031
West Virginia State M. A., 1623, 1859
Wisconsin, State M. Soc. of, 1859
Wyoming State M. Soc., 852

T

T A B Vaccine: See Chorea treatment; Typhoid vaccine
T. J. Leak-Proof Atomizer, 1761
TABES DORSALIS, paroxysmal topalgia (continuous), anterolateral cordotomy for, 946
spinal fluid normal, [López Albo] 412—ab
syphilitic periostitis and, 1180
treatment, arsphenamines, 2213
treatment, where blood Wassermann is negative, 864
TACHYCARDIA, paroxysmal ventricular, [Lundy] 1432—ab
polyuria in, 2135
sinus (unusual), [Field] 1527—ab
ventricular, jugular pulse in diagnosis, [Prinzmetal] 1527—ab
TACHYPNEA, paroxysmal, of decubitus, [Cibils Aguirre] 651—ab
TAIL, baby with, 780
TAKATA-ARA Test: See Cerebrospinal Fluid; Liver disease
TALAMO, A. J., 140
TALIPES Equinus Varus: See Foot
TALKING Motion Pictures: See Motion Pictures
TAMPONS: See Asthma treatment
TANNIC ACID Treatment: See Burns; Decubitus
TANZI, EUGENIO, death, 1695
TAPEWORM INFESTATION, Diphyllobothrium latum, [Ronka] 1886—ab
extra-enteral, [Brüning] 84—ab
TARTAN Brand Evaporated Milk, 1763
TARTAR: See Cream of Tartar
TATTOOING, removing, simple method, [In der Stroth] 2240—ab
TAX: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
income, physician's, 153—ME
income, physician's, France, 470; 1169; 1509
on insulin, England, 142; 1168; (removed) 2125
TAYLOR-Blair Method: See Blood urea
TEACHERS: infection of pupils by, 1243
tuberculosis menace in, 2127
TEACHING: See Education, Medical
TECHNICIAN, where can one take course in roentgen therapy, 1178
TEETH: See also Dental; Dentistry; Dentists
caries, due to Lactobacillus acidophilus, 541—E, [Rettger] 1176—C
decay and calcium metabolism, 2131
deciduous, cavities in, 1704
disease and structure, effect of diet on, 708
mottled enamel, 315; (Argentina) 553
mottled enamel, fluorine, and senile dental decay, 1964
of dinosaurs and lizards, 1966
TELANGIECTASIS, after Tricho x-ray treatment, [Kaplan] ★595
associated with varicose veins, treatment by micro-injection technic, [Biegeleisen] ★2092
TELANGIECTASIS—Continued
generalized angiomatosis, [Madden] ★442
hereditary hemorrhagic, [Kugelmass] ★291
TELEROENTGENOGRAMS, area, 233
TELLING-Belle Vernon Co.'s Vitamin D Milk, 2186
TEMPERATURE, BODY: See also Fever; Skin temperature; Thermometer
control and hypothalamus, [Bazett] 403—ab
effects on sperm, 866; 1253
high, hyperpyrexia in mercury poisoning, [Billman] 403—ab
surface, electric thermometer for measuring, 1627
TEMPORAL BONE: See also Petrous Bone
periarteritis nodosa of, [Druss] 2059—ab
TENDON: See also Tenosynovitis
spinatus injury in shoulder dislocation, [Greeley & Magnuson] ★1835
TENNESSEE Radiological Society organized, 1858
TENOSYNOVITIS, suppurative, of hand, [Deicke] 332—ab
TERATOMA of testicle, [Stelle] 1433—ab
TERMINOLOGY: See also "Words and Phrases" under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
biochemorphic vs. chemopharmacodynamic, [Macht] 557—C
definition of blindness, A. M. A. resolution on, 2205
open market, and N. N. R., 2102
pimiento or pimento peppers, 790; (correction) 1096
TESTICLES: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
extract, predicting sex of fetus by, [Davis] 1721—ab
roentgen rays effect on, 865
tumor, seminoma, [Blümel] 1724—ab
tumor, teratoma, [Stelle] 1433—ab
undescended and undersized, gravid urine extract for, [Sexton] 1531—ab
undescended, prolan injection for, [Goldman] 406—ab
undescended, spontaneous late descent, [Drake] ★759
undescended, treatment, 393
undescended, with incidental cancer, [Bowen] 1642—ab
TETANUS, acute, treatment, [Lovelock-Jones] 165—ab
acute, treatment, avertin, amytal, antitoxic serum, etc., [Taylor] ★895
after giving tetanus antitoxin, [Hanke] 574—ab
antitoxin contraindicated if typhoid vaccine given 5 days previously? 1252
antitoxin, development after giving tetanus toxoid, [Sneath] ★1288
from catgut, New South Wales, 1172
prophylaxis with toxoid, [Bergey] 570—ab
serum injection, nervous system disorder after, [Wulff] 810—ab
treatment, antitoxin intravenously and tribrom-ethanol anesthesia, [Hempel] 1895—ab
treatment (Cook County Hospital), [Fantus] ★2021
TETANY, calcipexicus of new-born [Bloxsom] 408—ab
parathyroid, low dietary phosphorus in, [Shelling & Goodman] ★669
postoperative, prevention, [Grasmann] 2153—ab
treatment, viosterol (A. T. 10 of Holtz), [Snapper] 2148—ab
TETRACHLORETHYLENE: See Hookworm Infestation
TETRA-ETHYL LEAD poisoning hazard of dry cleaning, [Cumming] 148—C
TETRA-IODOPHENOLPHTHALEIN: See Gallbladder roentgen study
THALLIUM poisoning, [Ludwig] 498—ab; [Munch] ★1929
THEELIN treatment of gonorrheal vaginitis, [Lewis] 242—ab; [Brown] ★1293
THERAPEUTICS: See also Pediatrics; Physical Therapy
A. M. A. Committee on Therapeutic Research: See American Medical Association
claims, unwarranted, Council ruling, 2103
French Congress of, 55; 143
of rubefacients and of counterirritation, 2043
therapy of Cook County Hospital, [Fantus] (insomnia) ★1846; 1854—E; (amebiasis) ★1940; (tetanus) ★2021; (rheumatic fever) ★2100
THERMOMETER plus combined needle adapter, [Titus] ★1676
electric, for measuring surface temperatures, 1627
THINKING, mental effort and metabolism, 540—E
THINNESS, insulin and sugar tolerance in, [Blotner] 1332—ab
nostrum, Ironized Yeast, 1697—BI
THIOCYANATE poisoning, 637
THIOGLYCOLLAMIDE, Ampules Solution Antimony Thioglycolamide, 767
THIOGLYCOLLATE, Ampules Solution Antimony Sodium Thioglycollate, 767
THIOSULPHATE: See Gold; Sodium
THORACIC DUCT, bilateral chylothorax, [Heppner] ★1294
THORACOPLASTY: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
THORAX: See also Hemothorax; Oleothorax; Pneumothorax; Stomach, thoracic
THORAX—Continued
American Association for Thoracic Surgery, 1771
Cancer: See Cancer treatment
Empyema: See Empyema
Muscular Rheumatism of: See Pleurodynia
physical foundations of chest roentgenography, [Wilsey] 243—ab
postural wedge compression of, [Bisgard] 406—ab
roentgen study and thymic death, 2220
Square Chests: See Morquio's Disease
surgery, differential pressures in, [Coryllos] 1795—ab
THORIUM DIOXIDE Sol (Thorotrast): See Brain, encephalography; Liver, roentgen study; Spleen, roentgen study
THORTER ILL: See Louping Ill
THOUSAND Island Dressing: See Mayonnaise
THROAT: See also Neck
anesthetic (diothane) for, [Stitt] 77—ab
Sore: See also Angina
sore, hypoglossal nerve paralysis in, [Ulrich] 2237—ab
THROMASTHENIA: See Purpura
THROMBO-ANGIITIS OBLITERANS, [Hanser] 2071—ab
gangrene due to, intravenous saline solutions, chloramine and boric acid footbaths, etc. for, [Samuels] ★436; 459—E
gangrene due to, sympathetic ganglionectomy for, [Stewart] 1537—ab
suprarenal infarction in, [Birnbaum] 1884—ab
therapeutic nerve block, [Ruth] ★422
tobacco and, [Sulzberger] ★11; [Samuels] ★436
treatment, parathyroid extract, [Conwell] 1189—ab
THROMBOCYTOPENIA: See Purpura haemorrhagica
THROMBOPHLEBITIS, anatomic types of veins and, [Shevkunenko] 1348—ab
complicating Rift Valley fever, [Schwentker] 1807—ab
in acute rheumatism, [Perry] 495—ab
THROMBOSIS: See also Embolism; Thrombophlebitis
after thyroidectomy, 1521
coronary, after previous heart disease, 1519
coronary, auriculosystolic murmur in tricuspid area in, [Wolferth] 401—ab
coronary (bilateral) with mitral stenosis, [Slater & Kornblum] ★38
coronary, differentiation from pulmonary embolization, [Averbuck] 1803—ab
coronary, in diabetes, [Cullinan] 1986—ab
coronary, relation to use of alcohol and tobacco, [Blumer] 1177—C
coronary, with fall in blood pressure, 1781
lateral sinus, test for, [Dandy] 1979—ab
mesenteric (superior) with recovery, [Curry & Backus] ★839
of renal veins, [Hepler] 2064—ab
postoperative, 2127
postoperative, hypodermic injections of synephrin tartrate prevent, [König] 2238—ab
postoperative, rôle of infection in, [Korganova-Muller] 1349—ab
THUMB: See Fingers
THYMOL: See Chlorothymol; Hookworm Infestation
THYMUS, enlarged, otolaryngologic conditions wrongly attributed to, [Janse] 964—ab
enlarged, and radiation, 2220
THYNN TABS, 1321—BI
THYROID: See also Goiter; Goiter, Exophthalmic; Hyperthyroidism; Hypothyroidism
cancer in child, aged 8, [Lee] 2143—ab
disease and pancreatic function, [Hinton] 1332—ab
disease, calcium and phosphorus metabolism in, [Hansman] 1538—ab
disease, electrical diagnostic method, [Bramier] 329—ab
disease, exhibit on at A. M. A. Cleveland Session, 1598
disease in child, 1252
disturbance in pregnancy, 478
dressings, simple method for retaining, [Weinstein] ★928
dysfunction, effect of iodine on, [Irsigler] 2239—ab
dysfunction, leg ulcers due to; cured with thyroid extract, [Cohen] ★283
Excision: See Thyroidectomy
Extract: See Thyroxine
functional disturbance in mercury poisoning, [Kazakevich] 1266—ab
grafts (living), transplantation, [Stone] 2067—ab
iodine in, of cattle, Argentine, 946
malacic bone disease relation to, [Golden] 874—ab
metabolic (specific) function, 1400—E
murmur (continuous superior), [Lian] 412—ab
neuroregulation, [Sunder-Plassmann] 1820—ab
thyrotropic hormone of anterior hypophysis, [Müller] 416—ab; [Döderlein] 730—ab
Toxic: See Goiter, Exophthalmic
tumor, adenoma (cystic degenerated), acute capsulitis of, [Plummer] 1257—ab
tumor (malignant) extending into great veins and right heart, [Holt] ★1921
tumors examined histologically, 2127

THYROIDECTOMY, complications, air embolism, [Larson] 1332—ab
in chronic heart disease, [Friedman & Blumgart] ★17
in chronic lymphatic leukemia, [Dameshek] 1983—ab
in heart failure and angina pectoris, [Levine] 249—ab
postoperative end results in thyrocarditis, [Lahey] 2228—ab
preventing parathyroid tetany after, [Shelling & Goodman] ★669
thrombosis and slowing of blood stream after, 1521
total, for heart disorders, medical care after, [Eppinger & Levine] ★2076
THYROTOXICOSIS: See Goiter Exophthalmic
THYROXINE, absorption, effect of alkali, [Thompson] 488—ab
administration, [Thompson] 323—ab
effect on suprarenals, [Gohar] 1343—ab
reduction of serum lipase by, [Bauer] 499—ab; [Dell'Acqua] 499—ab
TIBIA, fractures (compound), treatment, [Simpson-Smith] 969—ab
fractures, treatment, [Anderson] 1813—ab
Ligament: See Ligament
Osgood-Schlatter disease, treated with drill channels, [Bozsan] 1980—ab
osteitis tuberculosa multiplex cystica, [Sanes & Smith] ★1206
TIBIO-ASTRAGALOID JOINT, fusion, [Wescott] 1985—ab
TICKS, mite infestation in intestine, [Kampmeier] 1888—ab
TILTON, LESTER J., jailed, 1236
TINEA: See Ringworm
TINTED Lenses: See Glasses
TISSUES: See also Epithelium; Skin
animal, chemical elements in, 751—ab
bacteria localization and fate in, [Sullivan] 1436—ab
Connective Tissue Extract: See Cancer treatment
cultures and rheumatoid arthritis, [Blair] 1332—ab
embryonic, organizers, 1685—E
ether isolated from, [Gettler] 2660—ab
examination in diagnosis of allergic state, [Steinberg] 1975—ab
Fat: See Fat
immunity and selective regeneration, 621—E
TITLES: See also Degrees
honorary, Germany, 309; (reintroduction) 1316
TOBACCO: See also Cigarets; Nicotine
alcohol and angina pectoris, [White & Sharber] ★655
amblyopia, [Shannon] 2229—ab
consumption in Netherlands, 1415
erythrocyte count and hemoglobin in smokers and nonsmokers, [Walters] ★1936
sensitivity in peptic ulcer, 1243; [Ehrenfeld] 1887—ab
sensitivity to, [Sulzberger] ★11
smoking prohibited in gangrene due to thrombo-angiitis obliterans, [Samuels] ★436; 459—E
use of, relation to coronary occlusion, [Blumer] 1177—C
TOENAILS: See Nails
Ringworm of: See Ringworm
TOMATOES, cancer producing factor? [des Ligneris] 251—ab; [Goldfeder] 654—ab
Certifoods Certified Nursery Foods, 693
Heinz Strained, 1383
juice, Beech-Nut, 1763
juice, California Home Brand, 2187
juice cocktail, College Inn, 45
juice, Hale's Pride, 131
Van Camp's Puréed, 692
TONGUE, geographic, 151
itching, 68
lingual tonsils, [Hollander] ★1151
moniliasis of, 2219
paralysis of hypoglossal nerve in sore throat, [Ulrich] 2237—ab
TONIC: See Cod Liver Oil; Herb-Nu Tonic
TONOMETRY: See Eyes, intra-ocular tension
TONSILLECTOMY, 629
in endocarditis, [Curtius] 974—ab
uvula absent after, 1784
TONSILS, infected, roentgen treatment, [Wolff] 168—ab
investigation, [Olivetti] 2070—ab
lingual, [Hollander] ★1151
TOOTH: See Teeth
TORTICOLLIS due to muscle rupture, 396
nasopharyngeal, [Piotet] 2070—ab
treatment, operative, [Arnold] 806—ab
TOXEMIA, convulsive and nonconvulsive, treatment, [Thomas] 1429—ab
intestinal, of infants, treatment, [Gipson] 1879—ab
of Pregnancy: See Pregnancy
postoperative, and blood chlorides, [Chabanier] 1345—ab
TOXIN: See under Cancer; Diphtheria; Streptococcus
TOXIN-ANTITOXIN: See Diphtheria
TOXOID: See Diphtheria; Staphylococcus; Tetanus
TRACHEA: ulcer (diffuse) in diabetes, [Vinson] 323—ab
TRACHOMA in Kasenga, 145
treatment, 235; 641
TRACHOMA—Continued
treatment, copper sulphate with sodium thiosulphate, [Rice] 2232—ab
TRAIN: See Railroad
TRAINING Schools: See Nursing; Physical Therapy
TRANSFUSION: See Blood Transfusion
TRANSPLANTATION: See Bones; Nerves; Parathyroid; Suprarenals; Thyroid; Ureters
TRAUMA: See also Accidents; Brain; Fistula; Genito-Urinary Tract; Hernia; Industrial accidents; Knee; Myositis; Neurosis; Skin cysts; Tendon, spinatus; Urinary Tract; etc., and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
baldness (transitory peculiar) after, [Ronchese] 487—ab
cause myocarditis? 1181
cause of malignant tumors [Coley] 1108—ab
cause of onset of allergy? 2130
epithelioma and, [Moran] 495—ab
hemostasis after injuries, 1693
metabolic response to injury, [Cuthbertson] 1722—ab
relation to malignant change in moles, [Butterworth & Klauder] ★739
TREES: See Maple
TRENDELENBURG'S Symptom: See Hip Joint; Pelvis
TRIBROM-ETHANOL: See Anesthesia; *tri*-Brom-ethanol
TRICASCO Rx, 1321—BI
TRICHINOSIS, Bachman intradermal reaction, [Kilduffe] 873—ab
introduction through open wounds possible? 1249
of man a common infection, [Riley & Scheifley] ★1217
parasites, demonstration in brain, [Pund & Mosteller] ★1220
parasites, demonstration in circulating blood, [Horlick] 1780—C
TRICHLORETHYLENE: See *tri*Chlorethylene
TRICHO SYSTEM treatment, sarcoma of cheek after, [Kaplan] ★595
TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar, extra-enteral occurrence, [Brüning] 84—ab
TRICHOMONAS in vaginal secretion, effect on puerperium, [Schellenberg] 971—ab
infection, diagnosis, [Bender] 1994—ab
problem; "nonspecific" leukorrhea, [Rodecurt] 1447—ab
vaginalis in pregnancy, incidence, crystalline phenol powder for, [Glassman] ★1748
vaginalis, rôle in gynecology, [Kissling] 1647—ab
vaginalis, treatment of cervicitis, 1871
vaginalis vaginitis, [Holter] 79—ab
vaginalis vaginitis, diagnosis, [Ewing] 1536—ab
vaginalis vaginitis, sodium perborate for, [Smith] 1644—ab
TRICHOPTERA: See Caddis Flies
TRICUSPID area, auriculosystolic murmur in, during convalescence from acute coronary occlusion, [Wolferth] 401—ab
TRIETHANOLAMINE: See *tri*Ethanolamine
TRINITROPHENOL Treatment: See Osteomyelitis
TRIOSE: See Cyanide poisoning
TROPICAL MEDICINE, American Academy of, organized, 852
Belgian Institute of Hygiene and, 1690
discussion on tropical pathology, 946
Netherlands Society of, 783
Prince Leopold Institute of, 945
TRUPAK Apple Sauce, 1681
TRYPANOSOMIASIS, Congo, intracarotid treatment, [Mora] 2149—ab
visual disorders in, [Van Den Branden] 2149—ab
TRYPSIN, crystalline, 46—E
TUBER CINEREUM, diabetes insipidus with pinealoma transplant in, [Stringer] 1889—ab
TUBERCLE BACILLUS bacillemia (Loewenstein's technic), [Emslie] 1890—ab
bovine, lupus vulgaris and pulmonary tuberculosis, [Hämel] 1726—ab
demonstration, methods for, [Hirschberg] 1533—ab
in blood and in spinal fluid in chorea, [Loewenstein] 167—ab
in circulating blood, [Kolle] 1725—ab
in feces, demonstration, [Chin kuk Choun] 412—ab
in Milk: See Milk
in sputum with tuberculous lesions absent, 780
killed, immunization by inhaling, [Westenrijk] 412—ab
virulence in disappearing exudates, [Nedelkovitch] 2236—ab
TUBERCULIN, old, vs. tuberculoprotein (MA 100), [Aronson] 1188—ab
Test: See also Mantoux Test
test (ointment patch), [Wolff] 2055—ab
test (skin), use, 1783
test stopped to avert milk shortage, New York, 1949
test, total protein tuberculin (Seibert) and dermotubin (Löwenstein), [Greengard] 1809—ab
Treatment: See Lupus vulgaris; Tuberculosis, treatment
TUBERCULOMA of brain, [Garland] 881—ab; [Lewison] 1883—ab
TUBERCULOPROTEIN (MA 100), [Aronson] 1188—ab
TUBERCULOSIS: See also Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; under names of specific organs and diseases; and under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
blood platelet count in, [Brock] 1988—ab
blood pressure variations in, [Bunta] 1881—ab
bovine, 48—E; [Janes] 787—C
bovine, eradication (California), 378; (Washington) 1859; (England) 2212
bovine, meat of tuberculous cattle, 2127
campaign against, Hennepin County, Minnesota, 51
campaign against in Italian seminaries and convents, 472
campaign against, Italy, 472
campaign against, Michigan, 464
campaign against, Prussia, 2215
campaign against, Santa Barbara County, California, 1503
cancer with, [Thibaudeau] 1527—ab
clinics for Negroes, 1621
clinics (free), Maryland, 379
complications, diabetes mellitus, [Root] 1260—ab, 1438—ab
complications, intussusception, [Easton] 646—ab
Day, Missouri, 2031
diagnosis, Jadassohn-Bloch skin test, [Steiner] 497—ab
diagnosis, Mantoux test positive for persons now recovered, 636
edema of feet in, 1423
effect of ferric chloride injections in [Menkin] 1887—ab
erythema nodosum and, [Göbel] 887—ab
heredity of predisposition to, 711
hospitals, ★1013
immunity, 57; [Sewall] 2058—ab
immunity relation to allergy, [Rothschild] 2062—ab
immunization, B C G, in French navy, 306
immunization by inhaling killed tubercle bacilli, [Westenrijk] 412—ab
in childhood and contagious diseases, 473
in children, effect of vitamin B on diet, [Crimm] 321—ab
in children of tuberculous parents, [Evarts] 1717—ab
in children, transverse bands in bones, [Miller] 1528—ab
in hospital personnel, Germany, 1098
in student nurses, [Myers & others] ★2086
infection, 558; 1253
infection and reticulocytic formula, [Severi] 1816—ab
infection and vaccination in, [Heimbeck] 652—ab
infection of pupils by their teachers, 1243; 2127
infection, persistence, [Robertson] 721—ab
lesions, unusual localization, [Halpert] 327—ab
loss charged to, Japan, 1777
menstrual fever in, [Lecloux] 330—ab
Milk and: See under Milk
mortality, increase in young women, England, 1096
mortality, no deaths in Schuyler County, Illinois, 703
mortality rate, reduced, Rhode Island, 851
National Tuberculosis Association, new address, 301
paraimmunity existing between anthrax and, 226
patients, early aid for, Italy, 1775
physicians, A. M. A. offered home for care of, 702
prevention, Klimmer's vaccine, [Hebel] 1195—ab
reporting all cases, Japan, 1776
Sarcoma with: See Sarcoma
surgical, Netherlands Association of Phthisiologists resolution on, 784
surgical, service, opening of, Rio de Janeiro, 553
surgical, splenic extract for, [Barr] 1335—ab
survey, Connecticut, 1408
survey, Missouri, 1505
syphilis and, combined, treatment, 2046
treatment, Andreatti's polyvalent vaccine, 783
treatment, blood transfusion, [Bundsen] 324—ab
treatment, fever, [Duncan] 1187—ab
treatment, gold, nervous symptoms from, [Chavany] 1816—ab
treatment, Preston Hall village settlement for ex-service men, 1413
treatment, viosterol, [de Carvalho] 887—ab
treatment, viosterol and tuberculin, [de Savitsch] 646—ab
unit opened, U. of Chicago, 2120
unusual form [Goyle] 1986—ab
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY: See also Empyema, tuberculous
active, and diabetes, [Kennedy] 722—ab
adenopathies (cervical) and, [Campani] 1538—ab
artificial pneumothorax and altitude variation, [Trocmé] 1647—ab
artificial pneumothorax in, cavities disappear after exudative pleurisy in, [Belli] 2151—ab

TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY—Continued
artificial pneumothorax in, gaseous distention of retrosternal pleural pouch in, [Grandgérard] 1892—ab
artificial pneumothorax in, gold therapy in, [Cribbin] 1344—ab
blood sedimentation reaction in, [Müller] 1819—ab
bovine tubercle bacilli and lupus vulgaris, [Hämel] 1726—ab
collapse therapy, subcutaneous asphyxiating emphysema in, [Bourgeois] 496—ab
diagnosis, roentgen, latent period in, [Rigler & Exner] ★1750
diagnosis, Weltmann's coagulation band, [Makitra] 1818—ab; [Dissmann] 1819—ab
hematogenous (nonmiliary), [Pinner] 2142—ab
hemoglobin in, 58
infiltrates, [Spiro] 1539—ab
infiltrates (hematogenous), [Held] 807—ab
influenza effect on, [Mandel] 2152—ab
interpleural sinus or mediastinal hernia? [Korol] 148—C
keloid scar formation in, [Molinis] 1817—ab
menstrual disorders in, [Hesseltine] 1257—ab
phrenic evulsion in control of cavitation, [Russell] 2068—ab
phrenic exeresis (radical) and scalenotomy, [Thompson] 407—ab
phrenic nerve paralysis (temporary), [Alexander] ★1552
phrenicectomy, 714; 943; [Anderson] 1646—ab
phrenicectomy as substitute for pneumothorax, [Froehlich] 1539—ab
Roentgen Diagnosis: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, diagnosis
silicosis relation to, [Gardner] 1529—ab
stomach functional capacity in, [Moshkovskiy] 1448—ab
surgical treatment, apicolysis, [Michelsson] 1819—ab
surgical treatment, extra-intrapleural supraclavicular apicolysis, [Joannides] 1810—ab
surgical treatment, intrapleural pneumolysis, [Cutler] 323—ab
surgical treatment of cavities, [Fischel] 322—ab
surgical treatment, recent types, [Lilienthal] ★1197
surgical treatment, supraperiosteal and subcostal pneumonolysis, [Alexander] 1805—ab
thoracoplasty, [Gale] 2144—ab
thoracoplasty (anterolateral), method, [Leiner] 2152—ab
treatment, calcium and glutathione, [Baroni] 2071—ab
treatment, gold, [Cruden] 252—ab; [Soglia] 729—ab
treatment, gold salts in oily suspension, [Mollard] 1724—ab
treatment, sodium hydnocarpate (alepol) in chronic, [Martin] 1891—ab
TUGWELL BILL, 696—E; 1486
TULAREMIA, adenitis after, 1967
bone marrow in, [Lillie] 162—ab
in Baltimore, 2 cases, 464
primary lesions, [Baer] 245—ab
treatment, specific antiserum, [Foshay] 1715—ab
TUMORS: See also under organs and specific types of tumors
Brenner: See Fibro-epithelioma
course on, by Dr. W. H. Woglom, 850
diagnosis, by aspiration, [Stewart] 721—ab
Ewing's: See also Lymphangio-Endothelioma
Ewing's, review, [Lattman] 2147—ab
granulosa cell, hormone function, [Dworzak] 331—ab
growth and heavy water, [Woglom & Weber] ★1289
heredity; genes and chromosomes, 2214
Malignant: See also Cancer; Epithelioma; Sarcoma
malignant, chemical serodiagnosis, 712
malignant granulosa cell, and premature sexual development, [Klaften] 975—ab
malignant, measuring nuclei and nucleoli in, [Haumeder] 653—ab
malignant, metabolism of, and endocrines, [Meyer] 1429—ab
malignant, of thyroid extends into great veins and heart, [Holt] ★1921
malignant, roentgen rays adapted to radium rays for, [Chaoul] 1540—ab
Metastasis: See also Melanoma
metastatic, of heart, [Burke] 1429—ab
radiosensitivity, 619—E
treatment, cobra venin, [Orticoni] 883—ab
TURNBUCKLE: See Hip Joint dislocation
TUTOCAIN Treatment: See Pruritus
TWINS, achondroplasia in, [Benjamin] 1809—ab
congenital pilonidal fistula in, [Mechling] ★367
criminal tendencies in, 1098
enzygotic, diabetes mellitus in, 1242
TYMPANIC Membrane: See Ear
TYPE wash, keratitis from, 1873
TYPHOID, bacillus, agglutination with, [Gilbert] 877—ab
bacillus, agglutinins for, in poliomyelitic blood serum, [Toomey] 1337—ab
campaign against, Illinois, 2120
TYPHOID—Continued
carrier, 28 cases traced to, Iowa, 1948
carriers, 2046
Combined Vaccine (T A B): See Chorea treatment; Typhoid vaccine
epidemic, Maine, 2030
epidemic, Santa Barbara and vicinity, California, 543
epidemic, Vermont, 1858
epidemics, U. S., 778
from mussels and oysters, Marseilles, 1510
from oysters, Brisbane, Australia, 1172
H antigen vaccine in dementia paralytica treatment, [Schnitker] 1804—ab
immunologic studies in, with relapses, [Thompson] 1885—ab
in large cities of U.S., ★1677
in Paris, 384
infections, laboratory diagnosis, [Compton] 82—ab; [Downie] 1441—ab
mortality in Chicago, 1634
Paratyphoid Vaccine: See Chorea; Typhoid vaccine
prevention, sanitation program in, Illinois, 50
treatment, neoarsphenamine, [Re] 2071—ab
treatment partial exsanguination and transfusion, [Lantin] 249—ab
vaccination, compulsory, France, 1170
Vaccine: See also Arthritis; Neurosyphilis; Syphilis
vaccine, agranulocytosis after, [Schur] 2072—ab
vaccine 5 days previously receive tetanus antitoxin? 1252
Vaccine (National Drug Co.), 537
Vaccine, Typhoid-Paratyphoid A Vaccine, 842
Vaccine, Typhoid-Paratyphoid Combined Vaccine (National Drug Co.), 537
TYPHUS, control, Georgia, 848
endemic, in Hawaii, [Fennel] ★1135
exanthematous, 553; 1628
exanthematous, vaccination, 1317
vaccination, 143; [Zinsser] 2063—ab
world, situation, 1624

U

U. S. P.: See Pharmacopeia
UCOLINE Calcium Phosphate Cocoa Wafers, 1681
Standardized Cod Liver Oil, 537
UECKE Dairy Co. Vitamin D Milk, 1943
ULCERS: See also Cornea; Endocarditis; Esophagus; Foot; Leg; Nose; Peptic Ulcer; Trachea
Decubitus: See Decubitus
skin, treatment, cysteine hydrochloride (Council preliminary report), 929
ULRICH, H. O., convicted, 1770
ULTRASHORT WAVE therapy, [Vaernet] 1114—ab
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS: See also Sunlight
erythema, 638
generators, advertising Council on Physical Therapy regulations, 841
Irradiated Substances: See Milk, vitamin D
irradiations, erythema threshold in, [Wucherpfennig] 167—ab
Lamp: See also Sunlamps
lamp, Aloe Cold Ray Quartz, 1382
lamp, Burdick Water-Cooled, 1680
lamp, Eveready Carbon Arc, 2023
lamp, Hanovia, 2023
lamp, Hi-Arc Carbon Arc, 1941
lamp, Kromayer, 1562; 1850
Light Attachments and Lepel High Frequency Combination Machines, 1563
Therapy; See Erysipelas; Lupus vulgaris; Mouth disease; Neuralgia, trigeminal; Peritonitis; Roentgen Rays dermatitis
UMBILICAL CORD complication, fetal risks from; "amniography," [Gardiner] ★277
Wassermann Test: See Wassermann Test
UMBILICUS, discharges from, otoscope for examining obese, [Findlay] 1248—C
Hernia: See Hernia
tumor, endometrioma, [Galasso & others] ★1845
UNCINARIASIS: See Hookworm Infestation
UNDULANT FEVER: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
Alcaligenes melitensis variations in, [de Antoni] 1112—ab
Brucella of porcine type cause of; milk-borne epidemic, [Beattie & Rice] ★1670
brucelliasis in domestic animals relation to, [Starr] ★902
diagnosis, 1633
diagnosis, skin reactions, [Goldstein] 1807—ab
immunity, 2221
immunity, opsonocytophagic power of blood, [Huddleson] 75—ab
Malta fever, 226
persisting for several years, 791
treatment, Brucellin, [Huddleson] 75—ab
treatment, microbic endoproteins, 2035
treatment, vaccine, 1775
UNITED Brand Pineapple, 931; (juice) 1301
Hospital Fund: See Hospitals
Medical Service, Inc., sued, 1686
UNITED STATES Army: See Army
Congress: See Congress
Employees' Compensation Act: See Workmen's Compensation Acts
UNITED STATES—Continued
Marine Hospital: See Hospitals
Navy: See Navy
penal system, medical center for, 548
Pharmacopeia: See Pharmacopeia
Public Health Service: See Health
UNIVERSITY: See also under names of specific universities as Columbia; Harvard; Ohio State; Princeton; Yale; etc
clinic, size and scope, [Houghton] 1159—ab
of Arkansas, 298
of Berlin, 225
of Birmingham, 2125
of Bristol, 141
of California, 773
of Chicago, 2120
of Georgia, 702
of Kentucky, 1686
of Maryland, 1856
of Michigan, 1857
of Mississippi, 2031
of Paris, 224; 1692
of Pennsylvania, 1949
of Rio de Janeiro, 947
of Sydney, 141
of Virginia, 2032
of Witwatersrand, 1511
Students: See Students
UREA as fibrin solvent, 1230—E
Clearance Test: See Kidney function
in Blood: See Blood
in Cerebrospinal Fluid: See Cerebrospinal Fluid
injected, elimination, [Kay] 410—ab
prescription of diuretics, 1252
Quinine Injection: See Rhinitis, vasomotor
UREMIA, 944
brain tumor or pseudo-uremia, 1423
chronic, salt water therapy, [von Farkas] 1727—ab
surgical treatment, [Rieder] 254—ab
treatment, duodenum drainage in, [Patiño Mayer] 805—ab
URETERS, anastomosis (aseptic) with intestines, [Higgins] 163—ab; 486—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
ruptures after instrumentation, [Henline] ★182
tear, routine use of neoskiodan in, [McKenna] ★599
transplantation into intestines, [Brady] 248—ab
tumors (primary), especially malignant, [Lazarus] 2142—ab
Urine from: See Urine
URETHRA: See also Prostate resection
calculi (autochthonous uric acid), [Edwards] 411—ab
calculi, formation in diverticula of female, [Shivers & Cooney] ★997
Gonorrhea: See Gonorrhea
roentgen visualization of posterior, [Flocks] 967—ab
rupture, routine use of neoskiodan in, [McKenna] ★599
severance (complete), simple method of treating, [Ormond & Cothran] ★2180
URETHRITIS, Gonorrheal: See Gonorrhea
of Waelsch, crossed hypersusceptibility in, [Bezecny] 1113—ab
URIC ACID Calculi: See Urethra
URINARY BLADDER: See Bladder
URINARY TRACT: See also Bladder; Genito-Urinary Tract; Kidney; Ureters; Urethra
calculi, formation and irradiated ergosterol, 1325
effect of pregnancy on, [Lee & Mengert] ★102
infections, ketogenic diet in, [Robb] 1341—ab
infections, relation to recurrent calculi, [Keyser] 1642—ab
traumatic injuries of upper after instrumentation, use of neo-iopax and skiodan in roentgen study, [Henline] ★182
URINE, acetone in nondiabetic children, [Altmann] 652—ab
agalactosuria, [Singer] 886—ab
bacteriuria (streptococcic) in focal infections, [Corelli] 496—ab
blood in, improved test for, [Stone & Burke] ★1549
creatinuria and physical fitness, 1401—E
diastase in, in pancreas necrosis, [Rost] 500—ab
Hemoglobin in: See Hemoglobinuria
incontinence (complete), ureters transplanted into intestine for, [Brady] 248—ab
incontinence, treatment in women, [Santi] 1898—ab
Injection: See Pregnancy diagnosis
ketonurine, bactericidal action, 1231—E; [Osterberg & Helmholz] ★1831
nycturia as sign of central nervous system disorder, [Jores] 973—ab
of Pregnant Women: See Pregnancy diagnosis; Pregnancy urine
oxaluria and infestation with intestines parasites, [Giudiceandrea] 165—ab
photodynamic substances in, [Perutz] 733—ab
pituitary like principle in urine of castrated, [Lassen] 2074—ab
polyuria in tachycardia, 2135
Proteins: See Albuminuria
reaction, drugs to control, 1874
Sex Hormone in: See Sex hormone
Sugar: See also Diabetes Mellitus; Glycosuria
sugar, Benedict test, 2219

URINE—Continued
sugar in nondiabetic children, [Altmann] 652—ab
suppression, relief of oliguria in dehydrated infants, 1502—E; [Marples] 1528—ab
ureteral, collection, 2220
UROBILIN excretion and blood destruction index, [Lichtenstein] 1822—ab
UROGENITAL TRACT: See Genito-Urinary Tract
UROGRAPHY: See also Pyelography
excretory, with neoskiodan in genito-urinary injuries, [McKenna] ★599
intravenous, Neo-Iopax, 130
surgical guide in bladder diverticula, [Herbst] ★188; (correction) 549
UROLOGY, American Urological Association, 1950
history, 472
ketogenic diet in, 1702
National Congress of, Italy, 1316
UROTEX, 561
URTICARIA after Antuitrin-S, 562
hiemalis, 2132
persistent, ovarian extract for, 716
resistant, treatment, 1325; (alkali diet) 2048
treatment, skin extract, [Köhler] 1193—ab
wheals, 1118—ab
UTERUS, adnexa irritations, genital hemorrhages traceable to, [Spiegler] 332—ab
cancer (cervical), 57
cancer (cervical), elective therapy, [von Mikulicz-Radecki] 809—ab
cancer (cervical), surgical exposure with radium treatment, [Curtis] 242—ab
cancer, complications from pelvic irradiation, [Findley] 1879—ab
cancer, precancer of cervix, [Freedman] 1984—ab
cancer, secondary of tubes, [Sampson] 1430—ab
cervicitis, treatment, 1871
Cervix Fistula: See Fistula
curettage, infiltration anesthesia for, 1250
cystic mole and chorio-epithelioma, [Winter] 1447—ab
double, dyspareunia in, 637
excision, length of hospitalization after, 1966
fibrosis, 639; 1104
hydatid mole, 1963
incision, in cesarean operation, [Drüner] 887—ab
Mucosa: See Endometrium
prolapse, surgical treatment, [Kovacs] 975—ab
prolapse, treatment, [Shaw] 645—ab
retroversion, operation for, [Hetherington] 248—ab
rupture (accidental spontaneous) in pregnancy, [Margottini] 1990—ab
surgery, Bell-Beuttner technic modified, [Falls] 1257—ab
tumors, fibroids, etiology, [Witherspoon] 723—ab; 1340—ab
tumors, myopathic and myomatous, radium for, [Porter] 728—ab
tumors, sarcoma (polymorphous), [Needles] 241—ab
tumor, sarcoma with bone metastases, treatment, [Blum] 1257—ab
UVULA, absence, after tonsillectomy, 1784
removal, 866
UVURSIN, 1867—BI

V

VACCINATION: See also Immunization; Rabies; Smallpox; Tuberculosis, immunization; Typhus; etc
prophylactic, in epidemics, so-called negative phase, 58
regulations revised, Germany, 2126
serum withdrawn after, [Linser] 333—ab
subcutaneous, with neurovaccine of Levaditi, [Gallardo] 1892—ab
VACCINE: See also Neurovaccine; Rabies; Staphylococcus; Typhoid; Whooping Cough; etc
autogenous, in seasonal dermatitis, [Brier & Hofmann] ★1379
autogenous, in sinusitis, [Cox] 162—ab
autovaccine desensitization in colitis, [Mogena] 2071—ab
Klimmer's: See Arthritis, tuberculous; Tuberculosis, prevention
Langer: See Whooping Cough
Polyvalent: See Tuberculosis, treatment
TAB: See Chorea treatment; Typhoid vaccine
Therapy: See under Arthritis; Peptic Ulcer; Syphilis; Undulant Fever
Virus: See Smallpox; Virus
VACCINIA, cultivation, smallpox vaccination with, 1402—E
VAGINA: See also Vulvovaginitis
approach to peritoneal cavity, [Babcock] 1888—ab
bacterial flora, 1626
calculus, [Kriss] 654—ab
celiotomy, 1627
double, dyspareunia in, 637
Fistula: See Fistula
Gonorrhea: See Gonorrhea
VAGINA—Continued
gynatresia (rare), cure of, [Rieck] 257—ab
prepuberal, normal flora, [Pettit] 570—ab
secretion, gas gangrene bacilli in, [von Khreninger-Guggenberger] 1447—ab
secretion, trichomonas in, effect on puerperium, [Schellenberg] 971—ab
specular examination, [Tucker] ★367
sperm and seminal fluid identification in, in case of rape, 478
sperm viability in, 866; 1253
VAGINITIS: See Vulvovaginitis
Gonorrheal: See Gonorrhea
Trichomonas vaginalis: See Trichomonas
VALLEY Bell Vitamin D Milk, 2186
Queen Brand Syrup, 693
VAN CAMP'S PURÉED Apricots, 769
Carrots with Puréed Tomatoes, Beef Broth and Barley, 843
Mixed Vegetables with Cereal and Beef Broth, 539
Peas, 842
Prunes, 606
Spinach, 768
Tomatoes, 692
VAN SLYKE Method: See Blood gas analysis
VAPEX, 1321—BI
VAPOR, inhalation, Arizon for, 1472
VARICOGRAPHY: See Varicose Veins
VARICOSE VEINS of broad ligament, operation for, [Hetherington] 248—ab
telangiectasia with, micro-injection technic for, [Biegeleisen] ★2092
treatment, injection, conservative, [Nobl] 1821—ab
treatment, injection of sodium morrhuate, [Cooper] 159—ab; [Biegeleisen] 726—ab; 864; 1104; (allergic reactions) [Zimmermann] ★1216
treatment of phlebitis not contraindication to injection, 1633
varicography with skiodan, [Pomeranz] 726—ab
venography of lower extremities in, [Khodkevich] 1114—ab
VAS DEFERENS ligation for inducing sterility, 480
VASECTOMY for inducing sterility, 480
castration and prostatic hypertrophy, 2133
persistence of spermatozoa after, 396
VASOMOTOR MECHANISM: See also Rhinitis, vasomotor
cobalt as vasodilator, [le Goff] 1263—ab
poison, benzene as, 461—E
producing vasodilatation in lower extremities, [Landis] 488—ab; 932—E
VASOMOTOR NEUROSIS: See Nipple
VEG-ALL, I. G. A., 1384
VEGETABLES: See also Beets; Carrots; Spinach; Tomatoes; etc.
Frozen: See Peas
I. G. A. Veg-All, 1384
Plee-Zing Mixed, 693
purée, Certifoods Certified Nursery Foods, 931
puréed mixed, Van Camp's, 539
Savoy Strained, for Infants, 2025
soup, Stokely's for Baby, 1851
VEINS: See also Blood Vessels; Phlebitis; Thrombophlebitis; etc.
anatomic types in thrombophlebitis, [Shevkunenko] 1348—ab
circulation of petrous bone, [Ruskin] 963—ab
Fistula: See Fistula
great vein of Galen and increased intracranial pressure syndrome, [Bedford] 2147—ab
Plexus: See Plexus
Pressure: See Blood Pressure, venous
stasis, claudication due to, [Löhr] 651—ab
stasis effect on bone repair, [McMaster] 1981—ab
subcutaneous, infra-red photography, [Haxthausen] 969—ab
Thrombosis: See Thrombosis
tumors of thyroid extending into, [Holt] ★1921
Varicose: See Varicose Veins
VENEREAL DISEASE: See also Gonorrhea; Syphilis
clinic, Colorado, 1768
Fourth: See Lymphogranuloma inguinale
lectures on, in C.C.C. camps, 378
moving pictures and the press, Germany, 1862
prevention after rape, 1782
status, Germany, 144
Venereal Disease Information, 1772
VENESECTION in cerebral hemorrhage, 316
partial exsanguination in typhoid [Lantin] 249—ab
VENIN: See Cobra
VENOGRAPHY: See Varicose Veins
VENTRICULAR Puncture: See Brain
VENTRICULIN, 500 Gm. Bottle, 537
VENTRICULOGRAPHY: See Brain
VERRUCA, plantar, 866
treatment, bismuth injections, [Lunsford] 965—ab
VERTEBRA; VERTEBRAL JOINT: See Spine
VERTIGO, aural, ossiculectomy for, [Dundas-Grant] 649—ab
VETA-RONI, 1300
VETERANS: See also Soldiers
care of war injured, Germany, 855
claims, review by 128 boards, U. S., 468
compensation restored, U. S., 1167
hospitals, 778; 1484
VETERANS—Continued
legislation, A. M. A. Committee on Legislative Activities report, 2112
number, receiving benefits, U. S., 778
Preston Hall (England) settlement treatment of tuberculosis, 1413
relief regulations modified, U. S., 303
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, annual report, 302
physicians specializing in radiology in, ★618
protests fee reduction, 223
VIAVI, 1868—BI
VICTOR Diathermy Apparatus, 2102
Model "B" Thermo-Spectral Lamp, 2023
VIM Wheat Breakfast Food, 843
VIN: Iodine Comp, 1321—BI
VINCENT'S Angina; Infection: See Angina
VINYL Chloride; Ether: See Anesthesia
VIOSTEROL: See also Halibut Liver Oil
calculi formation and, 1325
dosage in rickets, 716
overdosage, symptoms, [Reed] ★1745
Treatment: See Rickets; Tetany; Tuberculosis
VIPER bites, [Frey] 1345—ab
VIRILISM: See also Hirsutism
pseudohermaphroditism, [Finkler] ★924
suprarenal, in woman, [Kolodny] ★925
VIRUS: See also Chickenpox; Distemper; Herpes zoster; Poliomyelitis; Rabies; etc.
vaccine (potent bacteria-free) grown on chick embryo membranes, 543—E
VISCERA activity after hypnotics, [Quigley] 2063—ab
disease (chronic abdominal) and diabetes, [Cannavò] 253—ab
disease, pain in, [Libman] ★339
pain, nature, [Pottenger] ★341
pedicles, innervation, 56
VISCEROPTOSIS: See Splanchnoptosis
VISION: See also Amblyopia; Blindness
disorders in trypanosomiasis, [Van Den Branden] 2149—ab
efficiency, 20/100 equivalent to 48 per cent, 1251
loss, calculation, 1180; 1965
sensation produced by roentgen and radium rays, [Gifford] 1333—ab
VITAL SALVE, 1321—BI
VITAL STATISTICS: See also Population
birth rate, falling, England, 305; 1413; 1625
birth rate increasing, Germany, 1316
birth rates and illegitimate births, Germany, 308
death rate, Detroit, 220
death rate of Metropolitan policyholders, 1167
death rate, (record low), New Jersey, 1093
death rate, (record low), Rhode Island, 382; 1094
death rates for large cities in 1933, U. S., 626
morbidity, New Haven, 703
Mortality: See also Diphtheria; Infants; Maternal; Typhoid; Tuberculosis; etc.
mortality statistics, unreliable, France, 709; 1241
VITAMINS A: See also Cod Liver Oil; Halibut Liver Oil; Haliver Oil; Rickets
A and epithelial structures, 1272—ab
A and infection, [Fox] 571—ab
A and/or D, revision of N. N. R. articles on preparations with, Council discusses, 1299
A, B, C, suprarenals cortex relation to, [Lockwood] 78—ab
A deficiency, determining, [Jeans & Zentmire] ★892
A deficiency, night blindness, [Wilbur & Eusterman] ★364
A deficiency, signs, 442—ab
A deficiency, skin manifestations, [Loewenthal] 487—ab; 770—E; [Frazier] 1869—C
A free diet for rabbits, 1324
A, G, and B, Nuefud, 1566
A, micro-organisms and carotene, 1402—E
artificially prepared, inferior to fresh foods, 550
B: See also Beriberi
B and G, Yeast-Rich Artab, 1850
B deficiency in adults, clinical signs, [Elson] 648—ab
B, effect on diet of tuberculous children, [Crimm] 321—ab
B, pellagra, 979—ab
C: See also Scurvy
C, 898—ab
C, Bloch's or dopa reaction inhibited by, [Schroeder] 1992—ab
C, estimation, 1852—E
C, from sorrel, black current and pine wood, 1317
claims in food advertising, Committee on Foods decision, 1850
content of hypophysis, [Vogt] 652—ab
D and calculus formation, [Saiki] 805—ab
D Milk: See Milk; Rickets
D therapy of gallstone disease, [Saiki] 572—ab
deficiency (chronic), onychia due to, [White] ★2178
excessive administration, skin manifestation from, [Pfister] ★533
G active external factor in pernicious anemia? [Diehl] 498—ab

VITAMINS—Continued
H, [Peabody], 636—C
hemorrhagic avitaminosis in childhood, [Kugelmass] ★287
hormone interrelations to, 458—E
manufactured by animals, 268—ab
pigments (natural) and, 1944—E
requirements (total daily) per man, 2034
significance of, in practical experience, [Harris] 81—ab
standardization, U. S. Pharmacopeia, 1877; 1854—E
VITILIGO: See also Leukoderma
[Faber] 88—ab
treatment, Vilray Blair, 395
VOCAL CORDS, Paralysis: See Larynx paralysis
singer's nodes, 236
VOLTA Foundation: See Foundations
VOMITING, in spinal anesthesia, [Lilienthal] 231—C
of Blood: See Hematemesis
of Pregnancy: See Pregnancy
periodic, in childhood, [Siwe] 1542—ab
recurrent, [Krauss] 1190—ab
VOSS, WILLIAM J., 1857
VULVA Pruritus: See Pruritus
vulvoperineorrhaphy, [Robinson] 1814—ab
VULVOVAGINITIS, diphtheritic, [Cantrell] ★1295
Gonorrheal: See Gonorrhea
VYMOLA, CHARLES, 70th birthday, 1512

W

WAELSCH Urethritis: See Urethritis
WALKING: See also Crutches
peculiar gait, diagnosis of brain tumor, 1965
the way he walks as diagnostic sign, 353—ab
WANZER Vitamin D Milk, 2025
WAR: See also Army; Soldiers; etc.
Gas: See Gas
Injured: See Veterans
Spanish-American, contract surgeons of, 1485
WARD'S Milk Maid Bread, 212
WARM SPRINGS Foundation: See Foundations
WARTS: See Verruca
WASHINGTON Academy of Surgery organized, 703
State Public Health Association formed, 1859
WASSERMANN TEST Fast Syphilis: See Syphilis
on cerebrospinal fluid in dementia paralytica, [Sackett] 1720—ab
positive on spinal fluid but negative on blood, 1962
sensitiveness, [Fairbrother] 82—ab
umbilical and placental cord, [McKelvey & Turner] ★504; ★505
umbilical cord, [Roby] 322—ab
WATCH: See Radium dial painting
WATER: See also Baths; Dehydration; Drowning; Swimming; etc.
Disinfection: See Swimming pools
drinking, as cause of asthma, [Watson] 1435—ab
drinking, less iodine in, cause of goiter, Netherlands, 783
heavy, and tumor growth, [Woglom & Weber] ★1289
heavy, Gibbs Medal for discovery of, 940
WATER—Continued
retention, obesity with, 1965
Salt Water Therapy: See Uremia
stream pollution, Colorado, 378
supply, amebiasis outbreak in Chicago due to, [Bundesen & others] ★367; 375—E
supply, rivers contaminated by lead arsenate, France, 1097
Test: See Heart function
WATERMELON seed, inhalation, 1703
WATSON'S Crystal White Syrup, 1943
WAX-Gelatin Filling: See Lungs
WEATHER: See also Climate
health and, 385
WEIGHT: See Body weight; Infants, New-Born; Obesity
WEIL'S Disease: See Jaundice
WELCH'S Grape Juice, 292
WELCH, WILLIAM H., (2 anniversaries); 1158—E (death) 1513; (will) 2030
WELDING: See Oxyacetylene; Spot welding
WELTMANN'S Band: See Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
Coagulation Test: See Liver disease; Pleurisy
reaction in various diseases, [Pellegrini] 1264—ab
WENCKEBACH, KARL FRIEDRICH, seventieth birthday, 1865
WESTAVER, Edward C. and John E., cancer "specialists," 545
WHEALS, 1118—ab
WHEAT gluten, Nutro, 456
WHISKY, medicinal, U. S. statement on, 628
WHITE Pearl Macaroni, 131
Swan Brand Evaporated Milk, 1227
Villa Pineapple Juice, 1301
WHITE, ROBERT PROSSER, death, 469
WHITLA, WILLIAM, death, 223
WHOOPING COUGH antigen (new), [Frawley] 1641—ab
Haemophilus pertussis, extracts, antigenic potency, [Miller] 2230—ab
immunity, [Kairies] 85—ab
immunization, Bacillus pertussis vaccine (Sauer) for, (Council report), 692; [Sauer] ★1471
prophylaxis and treatment with Langer vaccine, [Krüger] 2238—ab
treatment, Cypress Oil, 1154
treatment, gold tribromide, [Epstein] 647—ab
WIENERS: See Sausage
WILLIAMSON, CHARLES S., memorial, 1310
WILLS: See under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
WILMER Institute of Ophthalmology, 51
WILSON, H. A., warning against, 1950
WINE, physiologic effects with meals, 638
consumption favor and aggravate gout, 235
consumption (greatest) corresponds with highest incidence of epilepsy, 2037
WINTER'S Purina 100% Whole Wheat Bread, 2025
WIRE, alloy steel, sutures and ligatures of, [Babcock] ★1756
bone sutures, research on, 2126
WOMAN'S Medical College of Philadelphia, premedical requirements raised, 1688
WOMEN, excess of, Germany, 2215
Physicians: See Physicians
WORDEN'S Vitamin D Milk, 1155
WORDS AND PHRASES: See Terminology; under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
WORK: See also under Industrial
effect of noise on, 2213
modern methods, Germany, 2214
Muscular: See Exercise
WORKERS: See Industrial
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS: See also under Medicolegal Abstracts at end of letter M
A. M. A. Bureau of Economics report, 1479
calculating loss of vision, 1180; 1965
Committee on Abuses report, New York, 380
heart disease and, England, 1509
industrial diseases and, Czechoslovakia, 307
right of injured to refuse operation, France, 1169
U. S. Employees Compensation Act, 133—E; 136; 218; (A. M. A. resolution on) 2118
WORMS: See also Ascaris lumbricoides; Onchocerciasis; Oxyuris vernicularis
in dogs, treatment, 1326
WOUNDS: See also Brain; Kidney
bullet, loss of beard after, 393
healing, action of saliva on, [Ersner] 1883—ab
healing, effect of roentgen irradiation, [Ritchie] 1188—ab
healing, some factors in, 1157—E
infected, use of sodium hypochlorite in, 1783
sutured with catgut and silk, [Howes] 163—ab
treatment, potassium and calcium salts, [Hilzensauer] 417—ab
treatment, protein (nutrient broth), [Speidel] 1811—ab
treatment, resin ointment, [Müller-Meernach] 1897—ab
WRYNECK: See Torticollis

X

XANTHOMA: See Pseudoxanthoma
XANTHOPROTEIN reaction in blood serum, [Kämmer] 334—ab

Y

YALE University, 774
YAWNING, allergic shock from pollen extract, [Waldbott & Ascher] ★127
YAWS: See Frambesia
YEAST, Ironized Yeast, 1697—BI
incubated with normal gastric juice for treatment of pernicious anemia, [Lassen] 2242—ab
Mead's Brewers Yeast Powder, Tablets, 2187
Nucleic Acid: See Heart beat
rich Artab, 1850
YELLOW FEVER, immunization, 942
lecture on, by Dr. F. L. Soper, Rio de Janeiro, 553
volunteer, A. W. C. Covington, dies, 1950

Z

ZACKEL Treatment: See Dementia Praecox
ZAPPACOSTA Test: See Liver function test
ZENAR Remedies, 1321—BI
ZONDEK-Aschheim Reaction: See Pregnancy diagnosis
ZO-RO-LO, 1321—BI

AUTHOR INDEX

In this Index are the names of the authors of articles which have appeared in THE JOURNAL, the names of those who have read papers before Societies as published in THE JOURNAL and those whose articles have been abstracted in the Current Medical Literature Department. The * preceding the page reference indicates that the article appeared in full in THE JOURNAL. For subject index see page 2245.

A

Abadie, J., 971
Abbott, H., 874
Abbott, W. O., 2227
Abel, A. L., 970
Abramson, D., 1812
dell'Acqua, G., 499
Adair, F. E., 1438
Adair, F. L., 962
Adams, F. M., 878
Adams, W. E., 1260, 2144
Adler, J., 1111
Adolph, W. H., 2063
Adson, A. W., *986, *1115
Agduhr, E., 810
Aitkenhead, A. C., 1986
Albano, G., 2074
Albee, F. H., 247
Albers, H., 1817
Albot, G., 330
Albright, F., *1276
Alden, C. R., 1189
Alden, H. S., 244
Alechinsky, A., 1989
D'Alessandro, R., 1893
Alexander, H. L., 2227
Alexander, J., 1109, 1527, *1552, 1805
Allen, A. W., 402
Allen, J. H., 1813
Allen, M. L., 2142
Almansi, R., 572
Almour, R., 490
Alper, J. M., 488
Alpers, B. J., 403
Alsted, G., 418, 1448
Altman, W. S., 802
Altmann, F., 652
Alvarez, W. C., 323, *1351
Ambard, L., 1988
Amberson, J. B., Jr., 963
Ambler, J. V., *1553
Amesse, J. W., 967
Amstutz, O. C., *1562
Andersen, D. H., 1188
Andersen, M. S., 1822
Andersen, P. V., 1650
Anderson, A. B., 804
Anderson, B. W., 1646
Anderson, D. F., 2148
Anderson, H. E., 1886
Anderson, H. M., 1722
Anderson, R., 1813
Andersson, H., 810
Andrews, G. C., 1978
Angerer, H., 731
Anisimova, M. N., 1114
Annamalai, D. R., 1343
Anrep, G. V., 410
Anselmino, K. J., 808, 808
Anslinger, H. J., 1306
Antenucci, A. J., *690
de Antoni, V., 1112
Antopol, W., 77
Anwyl-Davies, T., 164
Appelbaum, E., *513, *1664
Appelmans, M., 2149
Araoz, J. L., 651
Archer, B. H., *1449
Archer, V. W., 244
Armitage, G., 881
Armstrong, C., 492
Arnell, N., 810
Arnold, W., 806
Arnulf, G., 2150
Aronovich, G. D., 1196
Aronson, J. D., 1188
Aronson, L., 79
Arzt, L., 973
Ascher, M. S., *127
Aschner, B., *2017
Asherson, N., 251
Ashworth, H. K., 164
de Assis, A., 496
Aub, J. C., *1276
Ausch, R., 2072
Averbuck, S. H., 1803
Aycock, T. B., 567
Ayman, D., 1869

B

Babcock, W. W., *1756, 1888
Bacal, H. L., 722
Back, I., 330
Backer-Gröndahl, N., 888
Backus, G. R., *839
Bacon, H. E., *455
Bader, G. B., 1437
Badham, C., 1192
Baehr, G., *1305
Baer, H. L., 245
Bahl, E., 1539
Bahr, M. A., 2144
Bailey, H., 328
Bakács, G., 1821
Baker, D. M., 1537
Baker, H., 489
Baker, H. S., 251
Baker, J. N., 1405
Baker, J. P., 161
Bakst, H. J., *1208
Ballenger, E. G., 648
Balló, B., 573
Balthazard, 252
Bancroft, P., *36
Bankoff, G., 1815, 1818
Bannick, E. G., *172
Banyai, A. L., 402
Barach, A. L., 1338
Barbour, C. S., 165
Bargen, J. A., 65
Barker, P. S., 1527
Barker, W. A., 244
Barkhash, P. A., 87
Barlow, O. W., 2063
Baron, C., *1675
Baroni, E., 2071
Barr, J. S., 1335
Barreda, P., 1540
Barrett, C. C., 1804
Barrett, N. R., 411
Barringer, B. S., 1880
Barrow, W. H., 1882
Barsini, G., 1264
Barth, E. E., 1333
Barth, K., 333
Bartholomew, R. A., *676
Bartlett, W., 1984
Bartlett, W., Jr., 1881, 1984
Bartsch, G. H., 731
Bassi, U., 2151
Bassler, A., 786
Bateman, G. H., 1890
Bauer, J., 499
Bauer, R., 1446
Bauer, W., *1276
Bauer, W. W., 1233
Bauke, E. E., 1194
Bayer, L. M., *1934
Bazett, H. C., 403
Beard, H. H., 1176
Beardwood, J. T., Jr., *765
Beattie, C. P., *1670
Beaver, D. C., 75, 2060
Beck, A. (Leipzig), 1445
Beck, A. (Marburg), 167
Beck, A. C., 962
Beck, A. L., 77
Beck, C. S., *1543
Beck, H., 1993
Becker, S. W., 1258
Becker, T., 2073
Bedell, C. C., *820
Bedford, T. H. B., 2147
Behrend, A., *1907
Beilin, L. M., 724
Bell, G. H., 726
Bell, M., 2151
Belozerkovsky, 1728
Benatt, A., 733
Bence, J., 502
Benczúr, G., 2072
Bender, L., 1531
Bender, W., 1994
Bendove, R. A., 1880
Benedict, E. B., 402
Benedict, S. R., 2141
Benjamin, E. L., 1809
Benjamin, L. C., 161
Benn, V. A., 1720
Benson, R. L., 75, 1435
Bereskin, P. K., 1898
Beretervide, E. A., 806
Berg, H. M., 243
Berger, W., 1195
Bergey, D. H., 570
Berggren, R. E. L., 968
von Bergmann, G., 1193
Berkley, H. K., *202
Berkson, J., 323
Berlin, D. D., 1983
Berner, O., 574
Bernheim, F., 405
Bernheim-Karrer, J., 653
Bernstein, C., 2062
Berry, J. A., 799
Best, R. R., 1259
Bethune, N., 406
Bezecny, R., 1113
Bickenbach, W., 2238
Bie, V., 1350
Biedermann, G., 2073
Biedermann, H., 1819
Biegeleisen, H. I., 726, 1978, *2092
Bierman, W., 965, 1976
Bierring, W. L., *1995, *2111
Biggam, A. G., 882
Bigger, I. A., *688
Billman, B., 403
Bing, I., 418
Bingold, K., 733
Binkley, G. W., 965
Birch-Hirschfeld, L., 1726
Birkman, F. W., 1978
Birnbaum, W., 1884
Bisgard, J. D., 406, 647
Bishop, C. C., 409
Biskind, L. H., 80
Björkenheim, G. A., 976, 1542
Black, L. T., 645
Black, M. H., 967
Black, W. C., 646
Blacklock, D. B., 2043
Blackman, N., 798
Blair, H., 2234
Blair, J. E., 1332
Blair, V. P., 402
Blaisdell, J. L., 2056
Blakely, A. P. L., 327
Blanco, R. P., 1892
Blankenstein, A., 1725
Bloodgood, J. C., 965
Bloom, A. R., 486
Bloom, D., 2146
Blotner, H., 1332
Bloxsom, A., 408
Blümel, P., 1724
Blum, D. M., 1257
Blum, H. N., 1176
Blumer, G., 1177
Blumgart, H. L., *17, 1983
Bochner, M. K., 1187
Böhler, L., 254
Boerema, I., 651
Boggs, R., *1292
Bogin, M., 1333
Bohning, A., 2141
Boland, E. R., 1815
Boling, T. R., 163
Bolker, H., 1333
Bollag, L., 2238
Bolliger, A., 2067
Bond, L. T., 411
Bonne, G., 1897
Bonorino Udaondo, C., 1113
von Bonsdorff, B., 1542
Boothby, W. M., *259, 1332
Boppe, M., 1112
Bornstein, S., 2073
Bossard, J. S., *697
Bourgeois, P., 496
Boveri, R., 256
Bowen, J. A., 1642
Bower, J. O., *813
Bowman, R. O., *1380
Boyce, F. F., 79
Boynton, R. E., 1529
Bozsan, E. J., 1980
Braasch, W. F., 408
Brackertz, W., 807
Bradford, B., 163
Brady, L., 248
Braeucker, W., 255
Bragard, K., 974
Brahdy, M. B., 321, *1358
Bramwell, C., 1443
Branch, J. R. B., 1434
Brand, E., 1338
Brandes, D., 167
Brandes, W. W., 646, *1204
Brandon, W. R., 77
Brandstrup, E., 2074
Brandt, A. D., 161
Bray, G. W., 2234
Brazier, M. A. B., 329
von Brehmer, W., 415
Breitner, B., 2071
Brem, J., *200
Brett, A. L., 247
Brewer, E. D., 2061
Brier, A. J., *1379
Brist, F. M., *1308
Bristol, L. D., *990
Brock, J. F., 2144
Brock, R. C., 1988
Broders, A. C., 1257
Brokman, H., 1648
Brookfield, R. W., 1722
Brookner, A., 1809
Brooks, E. B., 797
Brophy, D., 1336
Brown, A., *2096
Brown, C. L., 875
Brown, E. W., 1801
Brown, G. E., *1115, 1884
Brown, H., 1639
Brown, J., *1293
Brown, J. B., 402
Brown, J. W., 1722
Brown, S., *193
Brown, W. H., 1341
Browne, F. J., 1262
Brüll, Z., 2153
Brüning, H., 84
Bruger, M., 1719
Brunn, H., 726
Brust, R. W., *2172
Buchholz, B., 1820
Buchman, E. F., 873
Budlovsky, G., 417
Bufano, M., 1820
Buie, L. A., 65
Bullock, W. O., 2228
Bullowa, J. G. M., *1560
Bundesen, H. N., *367
Bundsen, C. A., 324
Bunta, E., 1881
Burckhardt, J. L., 1539
Burger, G. N., 494, 877
Burger, H., 1342
Burke, E. M., 1429, 1527
Burke, G. T., *1549
Burke, W. F., 968
Burn, V. E., *1845
Burrows, H. J., 1440
Busch, H., 1989
Busher, H., *1152
Busson, A., 1263
Butler, C. P., 2058
Butler, C. S., 148
Butler, R. W., 1440
Butler, V. W., 1340
Butman, H. A., 1811
Butt, E. M., *1213
Butterworth, T., *739
Byrne, H. V., 801
Byrom, F. B., 1986

C

Caffier, P., 2073
Cahill, H. P., *273
Calzolari, T., 1990
Cameron, J. D. S., 1342
Cameron, P., 1976
Cammarella, C., 883
Cammidge, P. J., 1441, 1891
Campani, A., 1538
Campbell, D., 1188
Cannavò, L., 253
Cannon, A. B., *268
Cannon, P. R., 1436
Cantrell, R. H., *1295
Capdehourat, E. L., 651, 1444
Carbonel, J., 2070
Carden, J. J., *835
Carey, E. J., *1707
Carez, C., 330
Carnett, J. B., *345
Caro, M. R., *197
Carr, W. L., 962
Carrión, J., 412
Carter, H. S., 728
de Carvalho, A., 887
Cary, H. A., 1880
Cary, M. K., 647
Cary, W. H., *587
Casey, R. B., *604
Castex, M. R., 651, 1444
Cataliotti, F., 971
Caulk, J. R., *117
Cavanaugh, L. A., 2055
Chabanier, H., 1345
Chabrol, E., 1263
Chaignot, A., 1816
Chaikoff, I. L., 1336
Challis, F. E., 490
Chamberlain, L. P. B., 1987
Chandler, F. A., 246
Chandler, W. L., 1437
Chang, I., 322
Chaoul, H., 1540
Chavany, J. A., 1816
Cheetham, J. W., 649
Chew, W. B., *1122
Chiray, M., 330
Chopra, R. N., 881
Chornyak, J., 1800
Choun, C. K., 412
Christian, H. A., *169
Christoffersen, N. R., 734
Chung, H. L., 1891
Churchill, E. D., 1643
Cibils Aguirre, R., 651
Claessen, G., 2242
Clark, D. M., *107
Clark, J. H., *261, 1885
Clark, W. A., 1435
Clawson, B. J., 325
Clein, N. W., 1190
Clemmesen, C., 734, 888
Clerc, A., 252
Clerf, L. H., *2008
Clow, A. D., 247
Coblentz, W. W., *1223
Cohen, H. (Liverpool), 2147
Cohen, H. (New York), 1528
Cohen, I., 801
Cohen, M. B., *900
Cohen, M. H., *283
Cohen, V. L., 489
Cohn, B. N. E., *533
Cole, H. N., *1267
Cole, W. H., *357
Colebrook, L., 1891
Colella, R., 2237
Coleman, M. B., 877
Coley, W. B., 407, 1108, 1257
Collings, C. W., *123
Collip, J. B., 1882
Colp, R., 324
Compere, C. L., 2144
Compton, A., 82
Cone, W., 1530
Conlin, J. H., 1975
Conner, L. A., *575
Connor, C. L., 1436, 1884
Constans, G. M., 243
Conway, F. M., 1530, 1883
Conwell, D. V., 1189
Cook, L. C., 411
Cooke, R. A., *664
Cooney, C. J., *997
Cooper, G. A., 1720
Cooper, M. J., *917
Cooper, W. M., 159
Coopernail, G. P., 568
Cope, O., 1643
Copher, G. H., 568
Corbett, H. V., 1722
Cordier, D., 2070
Corelli, F., 496
Corkill, A. B., 1111
Cornbleet, T., 1780
Cornell, V. H., *1660
Coryllos, P. N., 1795
Costello, M. J., *1287
Costolow, W. E., 2142
Cothran, R. M., *2180
Cottam, G., 1960
Co-Tui, F. W., 1533
Couch, J. H., 2229
Coulter, J. S., *1848
Courville, C. B., 1189, 2059
Cowan, S. T., 1343
Cowper, R. B. G., *1997
Cox, L. B., 962
Cox, W. C., 162
Craig, W. M., *5
Craighead, A. C., 1890
Craps, 1989
Craven, E. B., Jr., *823
Crawford, A. M., 1646
Cribbin, J., 1344
Crimm, P. D., 321
de Crinis, M., 1195
Cromie, D., 969
Crowell, L. A., Jr., *927
Cruden, W. V., 252
Cuboni, E., 1540
Cullinan, E. R., 1986
Cullman, H. S., 1159
Cumming, H. S., 148
Cummings, M., 968
Cummins, S. L., 883
Currier, F. P., *2173
Curry, G. J., *839

Curschmann, H., 84, 1896
Curtis, A. H., 242
Curtis, F. E., 1335
Curtius, F., 974
Cushing, E. H., ★1543
Cushing, H., 2056
Custer, R. P., ★261
Cuthbertson, D. P., 1646, 1722
Cutler, E. C., 249
Cutler, J. W., 323
Cutter, I. S., ★1848
Cutter, W. D., 1406
Cutting, W. C., 405

D

d'Abreu, F., 1344
Daggett, W. I., 1890
Dahr, P., 1113
Dalldorf, G., 321
Dameshek, W., 950, 1886, 1983
Dandy, W. E., 1806; (correction) 2154, 1979
Daniel, J., 1988
Danzis, M., 160, ★1926
Da Rin, O., 1990
Darley, W., ★677
Darrow, D. C., 647
Davidson, H. S., ★2000
Davidson, L. S. P., 650
Davis, D. B., ★2173
Davis, M., 1529, 1721
Davis, M. E., 879, 962
Davis, M. M., ★698
Davis, O. C. M., 495
Davison, C., 798, 2144
Davy, L., 1531
Day, P. W., ★448
Day, T. D., 1986
De, M. N., 1645
Dean, A. L., Jr., 1880
Dean, H. T., 800
Dearing, W. P., ★1998
DeAsis, C., 1431
DeCourcy, C., ★1118
DeCourcy, J. L., 159, ★1118, 1869, 1881
Deicke, H., 332
Dejardin, L., 1816
Delaney, W. E., Jr., 567
Delcourt-Bernard, E., 1724
Demianoff, G. S., 83
Denk, W., 1992
Dennie, C. C., 2232
Derby, I. M., ★1126
Derichsweiler, H., 1818
De Santo, D. A., 1434
de Savitsch, E. C., 646, 2058
des Ligneris, M. J. A., 251
de Takáts, G., 244
Deutelmoser, K., 1728
Deutsch, F., 2241
Devereux, F. L., 1798
Dial, D. L., 78, 963
Diamond, L. K., 2144
Dickle, L. F. N., 323, 488
Diehl, F., 498
Diehl, H. S., ★2086
Dieker, W., 974
Dietel, F., 1650
Dieterich, H., 573
Dillon, E. E., 569
Dillon, E. S., 1338
Dillon, J. R., 648
Dimitrowa, A., 331
Dimitry, T. J., ★2180
Dimmel, H., 256
Dintenfass, H., ★838
Dissmann, E., 1819
Dixon, H. M., 1803
Dockeray, G. C., 1723
Dodd, K., 1977
Dodds, E. C., 882, 2233
Dodge, K. G., 966
Döderlein, G., 730
Dörffel, J., 497
Doerfler, H., 1346
Dolman, C. E., 1699
Doob, E. F., 1188
Dorough, W. S., 1191
Doughty, R. G., 1888
Downie, A. W., 1441
Downing, J. G., 311, ★829, ★2088
Downing, L. M., 245
Drake, A. A., 2232
Drake, C. B., ★759
Draper, W. B., ★677
Drastich, L., 2144
Dresbach, M., 1527
Dreving, T. F., 975
Drinker, C. K., 2063
Driver, J. R. (correction), 141
Drüner, L., 887
Druss, J. G., 2059
Duffy, J. J., 1880
Duméry, R., 412
Duncan, A. G., 1261
Duncan, D. H., 1641
Duncan, G. R., 1187
Dundas-Grant, J., 649
Dunn, E. G., 1717
Durie, E. B., 2235
Dutton, L. O., 725
Duvall, A. I., ★1844
Dworzak, H., 331
Dyke, C. G., 2061, 2061

E

Easton, E. R., 646
Ebaugh, F. G., ★982
Ebhardt, K., 1649
Echlin, F., 1718
Eckardt, F., 885
Ecker, E. E., 1885
Edelmann, A., 1265, 1446
Edmunds, C. W., 1246
Edwards, C., 411
Egedy, E., 86
Ehlers, H., 258
Ehrenfeld, E., 2241
Ehrenfeld, I., 1887
Eichhorn, A., ★2082
Eiken, T., 334
Eikenbary, C. F., 322
Eisendrath, D. N., 1889
Eisler, M., 1897
Eitel, H., 1725
Elder, O. F., 648
Eldridge, W. W., 1812
Elenevskiy, K. F., 887
Eliason, E. L., 1340
Eliot, M. M., ★1823
Elkeles, A., 1192, 2234
Elkin, C. W. W., ★2182
Ellermann, M., 810
Ellis, A., 2235
Ellis, R. W. B., 327
Eloesser, L., 1334
Elsberg, C. A., 2061, 2061
Elsom, K. O., 648
Ely, L. W., 80
Emery, C. K., 2142
Emmett, J. L., ★425
Emslie, A. G., 1890
Enderlen, E., 332
Engelbreth-Holm, J., 2242
Engelhardt, W., 166
Eppinger, E. C., 249, ★2076
Epstein, J., 647
Erb, W. H., 403
Erben, F., 653
d'Erchia, F., 886
Ernst, G., 256
Ersner, M. S., 1883
Ersner, W., 1883
Esellius, E., 1720
Esiaschwili, I., 258
Etherington-Wilson, W.: See Wilson, W. E.
Etris, S., 570
Etzold, F., 653
Eusterman, G. B., 323, ★364
Evans, H. M., 2055
Evans, W., 1646
Evarts, H. W., 1717
Eve, F. C., 329
Ewald, P., 501
Ewing, R. E., 1536
Exner, F. B., ★1750

F

Faber, K., 88
Fabisch, W., 653
Fabricant, N. D., 160
Faenza, M., 1893
Fagge, C. H., 494
Fairbrother, R. W., 82, 1441
Falls, F. H., 1257
Fanconi, G., 1649
Fansler, W. A., 2231
Fantus, B., ★1846, ★1940, ★2021, ★2100, ★2165
Farber, S., 485
von Farkas, G., 1727
Farrington, P. R., ★454
Fauvet, E., 730
Favre, 1724
Faxen, N., 1892
Fay, O. J., 476
Feaster, O. O., ★598
Feer, W., 1648
Feijóo, A., 1990
Feil, L., 2153
Feinberg, S. M., ★1557
Feldman, M., 159
Feldman, W. H., 1883
Feldweg, P., 809
Fellner, M., 413
Fellner, O., 417
Felsen, J., ★683, ★2170
Felsenreich, F., 2151
Fenger, E. P. K., 1187
Fenn, G. K., 244
Fennel, E. A., ★1135
Ferguson, A. B., 1981
Ferguson, L. K., 1340
Fergusson, J. N., 1440
Fervers, C., 732
Field, H., Jr., 1527
Field, M. E., 2063
Fikentscher, R., 1348, 1540
Finder, J. G., ★1373
Findlay, H. V., 1248
Findley, P., 1879
Finkelman, I., 1432
Finkelstein, H., 2073
Finkler, R. S., ★924
Finland, M., 1534
Fischel, K., 322
Fischer, A. E., 797
Fischer, O., 1989
Fishbein, J. N., 1339
Fishbein, M., ★698
Fisher, H. J., 311
Fisher, L. W., 877
Fist, H. S., 1434
Fitch, R. R., 148
Fitz-Hugh, T., Jr., ★2094
Fleischner, F., 418
Fleming, G., ★697
Fletcher, G. B., 799
Flocks, R. H., 967
Flörcken, H., 574
Flothow, P. G., 159
Floyd, E., 1641
Foggie, W. E., 1442
Foix, J., 805
Foley, F. E. B., 647
Foley, J. A., ★1208
Follmann, J., 573
Forbes, H. H., 1795
Forkner, C. E., ★1122
Forster, N. K., 1529
Foshay, L., 1715
Foster, W. T., ★701
Fouts, P. J., 1430, 1537
Fowler, E. B., 1334
Fowler, E. P., Jr., ★1651
Fox, D. S., 965
Fox, F. W., 571
Fox, L. A., 1801
Fradkin, W. Z., ★1381
Fralick, F. B., 1187
Francis, E., 162
Frankau, C., 330
Franke, K., 972, 1540
Franklin, J. L., 1645
Fraser, F. C., 82, 1985
Frawley, J. M., 1641
Frazier, C. N., 1869
Freedman, N., 1984
Freeman, E. B., 1643
Freeman, H., 723
Freeman, W., 1109, 1812
Freiberg, J. A., ★89
Freilich, E. B., 1883
Fremont-Smith, F., 1431, ★1468
Freund, E., 1896
Freund, H. A., ★1550
Freund, R., 730
Frey, S., 1345
Fridenberg, P., 951
Fried, B. M., 231
Friedemann, M., 1541
Friedemann, U., 1192, 2234
Friedenwald, J. S., 2062
Friedman, G., 1803
Friedman, H. F., ★17
Friedman-Buchman, E.: See Buchman, E. F.
Friedmann, R., 415
Friedrich, H., 2154
Friedrich, R., 1649
Frieh, P., 2150
Frimann-Dahl, J., 1822
Frisch, A. W., 1719
Fritsch, F., 501
Froehlich, W., 1539
Frontz, W. A., 1984
Frostad, S., 1196
Frumess, G. M., ★1219
Fujibayashi, M., 2069
Fukushima, K., 257
Fullarton, R., 1809
Fullerton, H. W., 650, 1890
Fulst, K., 413
Furlan, T., 807

G

Gajdos, A., 2150
Galant, J. S., 2240
Galasso, A., ★1845
Gale, J. W., 2144
Gallardo, E., 1892
Galli, R., 1817
Gally, L., 1989
Ganner, H., 498
Garay, A., 806
Gardiner, J. P., ★277
Gardiner-Hill, H., 1443
Gardner, L. U., 1529
Gargill, S. L., 967
Garland, H. G., 881
Garner, R. L., 248
Garrison, H. F., 1439
Gasul, B. M., ★2005
Gatewood, W. L., 875
Gauss, C. J., 887
Gauss, H., 645
Gavit, B. C., 1403
Gayid, I. K., 495
Gebhardt, L. P., 1532
Geft, B. B., 1448
Gehlen, H., 1725
Geiger, A. J., ★1000
Geill, T., 2242
Geist, S. H., 242
Geldrich, J., 1894
Gelfand, B. B., ★1664
Gershwin, B. S., 1880
Geschickter, C. F., 1434, 2228
Gettler, A. O., 2060
Getzowa, S., 882
Gey, G. O., 2067
Geyman, M. J., ★107
Ghaliounqui, P., 882
Ghormley, R. K., 1639, 2061
Ghosh, K. C., 571
Gibbon, J. H., Jr., 488
Gibson, C. B., 2058
Giddings, G., ★525
Gifford, S. R., 1333
Gilbert, R., 877
Gilchrist, A. R., 650, 650, 1342, 1809, 2148
Gilchrist, J. A., 1979
Gilman, L. H., 798
Gindin-Finkinshteyn, E. M., 976
Ginsburg, S. W., 798
Gipson, A. C., 1879
Giraud, P., 1345
Girdin-Finkinshteyn, E. M.: See Gindin-Finkinshteyn, E. M.
Gittleman, I. F., 725
Giudiceandrea, V., 165
Glaessner, K., 2072
Glassman, O., ★1748
Globus, J. H., 798
Goddard, H. M., 1987
Göbel, W., 887
Goerner, A., ★1001
Goetze, O., 807
Goetze, S., 85
Gohar, H. A. F., 1343
Gohrbandt, E., 254
Goia, I., 166
Goitia, 1990
Gold, D., ★817
Gold, H., ★817, 961
Goldberg, M. M., 1885
Goldbloom, A. A., 2059
Goldemberg, L., 497, 1539
Golden, C. H., ★1926
Golden, R., 874
Goldfeder, A., 654
Goldman, A., 406
Goldman, L., 487
Goldschmidt, S., ★21
Goldsmith, H., ★523
Goldstein, H. I., 1420
Goldstein, J. D., 1807
Goldzieher, M. A., 78
Goñalons, G. P., 1113
Gonshorek, M. F., 800
González Bosch, R., 2151
Goodale, M. L., 489
Goodall, H. W., 2059
Goodall, J. R., 410
Goodman, M. J., ★669
Goodstone, S. B., 163
Gordon, J. S., 1341
Gordon, M. B., 78
Gorham, L. W., 1527
Gorinevskaya, V., 975
Gottlieb, R., 1805
Gottron, H., 1727
Gower, W. E., 405
Goyle, A. N., 1986
Grace, A. W., 2229
Gradwohl, R. B. H., 65
Graeser, J. B., 1530
Graham, C. F., ★1471
Graham, D., 875
Graham, G., 1986
Graham, R. R., 722
Graham, S., 1111
Grandgérard, R., 1892
Grant, F. C., 491
Grasmann, M., 2153
Graves, A. M., 1108
Gray, G. A., 409
Gray, G. R., 1333
Grayzel, H. G., 1333
Greeley, P. W., ★1835, ★2078
Green, R., ★360
Green, H. N., 1814
Greene, A. B., 1187
Greene, C. H., ★2015
Greene, E. I., 568
Greene, J. M., 568
Greenfield, J. G., 164, 1343
Greengard, J., 1809
Greenhill, J. P., ★28
Greenwood, A. M., 1978
Greer, C., 569
Greeves, R. A., 969
Grégoire, R., 1112
Greisheimer, E. M., 1715
Greulich, W. W., 1977
Grieshaber, H., 1728
Griffin, M. A., 2233
Griffith, A. S., 883
Griffiths, H. F., 2066
Griggs, L. H., 2228
Grisinger, G. F., 163
Grob, M., 1895
Gross, R. E., 724
Grüneberg, T., 333, 416, 573
Grunwald, E, 805
Gruskin, B. J., 649
Gudjonsson, S. V., 1898, 2242
Guerrero, F., 249
Guido, R., ★2176
Guillaume, 2069
Gundel, M., 1348
Gunewardene, H. O., 1192
von Gunten, P., 2237
Guthmann, H., 331
Gutierrez, R., 1810
Guttman, P. H., 1641
Guy, W. H., ★840
György, P., 1541

H

Haave, O., 1822
von Haberer, H., 807, 1993
Hadfield, G., 2234
Hämel, J., 1726
Haguenau, J., 1989
Haight, C., 1109
Haines, S. F., 1880
Haining, R. B., 965, ★1141
Hald, J., 88
Hall, G. W., ★510
Hall, R. W., 1812
Hallman, F. A., 1332
Halpert, B., 78, 327, 963
Halprin, H., 1534
Hamann, E. E., 75
Hamer, H. G., ★32, 1437
Hanke, H., 574, 884
Hansen, K., 1345
Hanser, R., 2071
Hansman, F. S., 1538
Hanzlik, P. J., 490, ★1740, 2218
Harbin, R. M., 1321
Harbitz, F., 1196
Harding, V. J., 1435
Hardwick, R. S., ★1558
Hardy, T. G., 493
Hare, C. C., 2061
Hare, R., 1891
Harington, C. R., 804
Harper, P., 327
Harpøth, H., 2074
Harris, F. I., 726
Harris, L. J., 81
Harris, M. M., 1338
Harris, S., Jr., ★2163
Harrison, W. T., 1983
Harrop, G. A., ★2003
Harrower, G., 571
Hartfall, S. J., 494, 881
Hartley, E. C., 1529
Hartman, F. A., 78
Hartog, H. A. P., 2242
Harwood, R. U., 1336, 1530
Haselhorst, G., 654
Haskell, B., 1813
Hastings, A. B., 2144
Haughey, I. W., 1631
Haumeder, E., 653
Haury, V. G., ★1138
Hauser, E. D. W., 163, ★1465
Hauser, H., 1639
Hausner, E., 86
Hawksley, J. C., 2235
Hawley, E. E., 878
Haxthausen, H., 969, 1994
Hayashi, A., 2236
Hayazu, S., 500
Hayden, R., 1439
Hays, P. L., 878
Hazard, J. B., ★1208
Healy, J. C., 489
Hearle, E., 2229
Hebel, G., 1195
Hecht, H., 973
Hedrick, D. W., 486
Heimbeck, J., 652
Hejman, W., 1112
Hektoen, L., ★41
Held, 807
Held, I. W., 2059
Helfand, M., 325
Helmer, O. M., 1430, 1537
Helmholz, H. F., ★1831
Helmy, M. M., 728
Hempel, C., 1895
Hemphill, R. B., ★1290
Hemsath, F. A., 1528
Hench, P. S., 2059
Henderson, R. G., 2067
Henline, R. B., ★182
Henning, N., 1445, 1894
Henthorne, J. C., 2060
Hepler, A. B., 322, 2064
Heppner, G. J., ★1294
Herbst, R. H., ★188
Herendeen, R. E., 1880
Herold, L., 808, 2238
Hertz, W., 86, 1819, 2073, 2073
Hertzler, A. E., 1718
Hess, L. R., 404

Hesseltine, H. C., 1257
Hetherington, E. M., 248
Hettche, O., 1994
Heupke, W., 1820
Hicken, N. F., 646
Hickey, N. G., ★1213
Higgins, C. C., 163, 486, 646
Highstone, W. H., ★1102
Higinbotham, N. L., 1108
Higley, C. S., ★1380
Hildreth, E. R., ★604
Hill, L. W., ★921
Hilton, G., 1537
Hilton, R., 1890
Hilzensauer, K., 417
Himmelsbach, C. K., 2063
Himsworth, H. P., 803, 2066
Hinman, E. H., 1888
Hinsie, L. E., 1338
Hinton, J. W., 1332, 1881
Hirsch, S., 950
Hirschberg, N., 647, 1533
Hirschfelder, A. D., ★1138
Hirschman, L. J., ★348
Hirszfeld, H., 1648
Hirszfeld, L., 1648
Hitchcock, C. H., 570
Hitzrot, L. H., 1338
Hodges, F. M., 1639
Hoechstetter, S., 1534
Höcker, H., 2240
Hönighaus, L., 733
Hofbauer, J. I., 1246
Hoff, F., 415
Hoff, H., 86
Hoffman, A. M., ★1213
Hoffman, F. L., 862
Hoffman, M. H., 499
Hoffman, W. A., 2233
Hoffmann, F., 808, 808
Hoffmann, W., 88
Hoffmann, W. H., 2067
Hofman-Bang, A., 334
Hofmann, J. C., ★1379
Hofstätter, R., 502
Hogenauer, F., 809
Holcomb, R., 2064
Holcomb, R. C., 786
Holder, H. G., 1531
Hollander, L., 66, ★1151
Hollingworth, C. J., ★126
Holmberg, E., 502
Holst, J. E., 976
Holt, W. L., Jr., ★1921
Holten, C., 1350
Holter, H. V., 79
Holtz, E., 1803
Honess, R. F., ★913
Hopkins, R., 1804
Hopper, K. B., 1331
Horan, T. N., ★836
Horlick, S. S., 1780
Horn, B., ★1924
Horn, L., 1346
Horsch, K., 1895
Horton, B. T., 1884, 2227
Hoskins, R. G., 723, 1259
Hosoya, S., 729
Hotchkiss, R. S., ★587
Houghton, H. S., 1159
Houser, K. M., 876
Hoverson, E. T., 2057
Howard, N. J., 1334
Howes, E. L., 163
Hoyle, C., 1646
Hoyt, L. H., 2059
Hradistè, U., 1263
Hruszek, H., 1649
Hubbard, J., 485
Huddleson, I. F., 75, 75
Hudson, H. W., Jr., 2064
Hug, E., 2150
Huggett, A. St. G., 728
Hugonot, G., 2150
Hulst, L. A., 2242
Hunter, W. C., 75
Hurst, A. F., ★582
Hurst, R. H., 411
Hurxthal, L. M., 2228
Husfeldt, E., 1807
Husted, E., 1542
Hyman, A. S., 230

I

Iacobovici, J., 1647
Imperatori, C. J., 725
Ingebrigtsen, R., 1196
Ingman, A., 502
Iriarte, I., 884
Irsigler, F. J., 2239
Isaac, L., 2056
Isaacs, B. L., 2218
Iseki, K., 2069
Iselin, M., 1259
Israel, J. E., 805
Israëls, M. C. G., 1987
von Issekutz, B., 1265
Ito, M., 500
Iversen, P., 418
Ivy, A. C., 76
Iwanow, N. S., 1991

J

Jackson, H., ★1844
Jackson, H. W., ★513
Jackson, J. L., 2058
Jackson, R. H., 1813
Jacob, F. M., ★840
Jacobi, M., 1333
Jacobsen, E., 418
Jacobsen, N. S., 1898
Jacobson, C. J., 2242
Jacobson, E., 417
Jacoby, M. W., 2229
Jacquet, P., 2070
Jaffe, H. L., 1188
Jaffé, R. H., 646
Jahnel, F., 1992
Jakobsen, J., 810
James, L. H. (correction), 502
James, W. M., 1175
Jamieson, H. C., 1806
Janer, J. L., 2233
Janes, S. M., 787
Janet, J., 1724
Jankelson, I. R., 802
Janse, H. M., 964
Jansson, G., 810, 976
Janz, G., 806
Jasieński, J., 87
Jauerneck, A., 413
Jeans, P. C., ★892
Jenkins, C. E., 1645
Jenkinson, E. L., ★354
Jennings, F. B., Jr., 245
Jennings, W. K., 1247
Jessen, W., 256
Jezer, A., 961
Jiménez García, F., 1345
Jirásek, A., 1725
Joannides, M., 1810
Joepchen, E. E., 413
Jørgensen, J. V., 88
Johansen, A. H., 258
John, H. J., 78
Johnen, K., 2240
Johnson, C., ★41
Johnson, C. W., 878
Johnson, H. W., 75, 75
Johnson, J. E., 2146
Johnson, W., ★826
Johnston, C. G., ★21
Jones, C. R., 2141
Jones, E. G. M., 880
Jones, J. W., 244
Jones, R. W., 246
Joppich, G., 2239
Jordan, S. M., 1337
Jores, A., 973
Josewich, A., 1533
Just, E., 1818
Juželevskij, A., 1194

K

Kaboth, G., 1195
Kaden, E., 166
Kämmer, L., 334
Kahan, A., 1446
Kairies, A., 85
Kajiyama, N., 2069
Kalk, H., 2152
Kaminer, G., 733
Kamizawa, K., 321
Kamlet, J., 2231
Kampmeier, R. H., 1248, 1888
Kapeller-Adler, R., 1265
Kaplan, A., 1336
Kaplan, I. L., ★595
Kaplun, E. M., 258
Karády, S., 2241
Karitzky, B., 574
Kasabach, H., 324
Kato, S., 321
Katzen, P., ★832
Katzenelbogen, S., 873
Katzenstein, L., ★2098
Kay, W. W., 410
Kazakevich, M. A., 1266
Keefer, C. S., ★811, 1336
Kegaries, D. L., 1340
Keil, H., ★908
Keis, J., 2153
Keller, A. E., ★2163
Kellogg, F., 485, 1527
Kelly, H. M., 1720
Kelly, R. J., 1978
von Kémeri, D., 1445
Kemp, T., 418, 1650
Kempf, G. F., 798
Kennedy, A. M., 2233
Kennedy, W. R., 722
Kernohan, J. W., ★5
Kershaw, J. D., 880
Kersley, G. D., 1889
Keschner, M., 798
Kessler, 1817
Keyes, E. L., ★1458
Keyser, L. D., 1642
Khodkevich, S. P., 1114
von Khreninger-Guggenberger, J., 1447
Kibler, C. S., 1435
Kilbourne, N. J., 1978
Kilduffe, R. A., 873
Killick, E. M., 329
Kimball, T. S., 965
Kindel, D. J., ★1287
King, W. E., 1975
Kingo, S., 2068
Kingsley, G. R., ★261
Kintner, A. R., ★889
Kirklin, B. R., 1639, 1643
Kirschner, M., 808
Kissin, M., 1336
Kissling, N., 1647
Kite, J. H., 493
Kittner, H., 886
Kittredge, H. E., 80
Klaften, E., 975
Klauder, J. V., ★739
Kleiber, N., 1989
Klein, H. M., 570
Klein, L., 250
Klein, O., 1894
Kleinert, M. N., 403
Kling, D. H., 1977
Klingensmith, W. R., ★2182
Knepper, R., 499
Knott, F. A., 1723
Kobel, E., 574
Kobro, M., 888
Koch, E., 1728
Köck-Molnar, K., 1436
Köhler, A., 1193
Koehler, G. D., 1445
König, W., 2238
Köppe, B., 1195
Koeppen, S., 333
Kofler, K., 1727
Kogon, A. I., 1821
Kojis, F. G., 797
Kolbasov, V. G., 1114
Kolle, W., 973, 1650, 1725
Koller, T., 2150, 2238
Kolmer, E., 1896
Kolmer, J. A., 1639
Kolodny, A., ★925
Kolrep, M., 85
Komiya, S., 2069
Konikov, W., 1529
Kopeloff, N., 798
Korganova-Muller, F. S., 1349
Kornblum, D., ★38
Korol, E., 148
Kountz, W. B., 2227
Kovacs, F., 975
Kovacs, R., ★1296
Kowarschik, J., 167
Kracaw, F. C., 2061
Kracke, R. R., 1960, 2230
Kramer, B., 725
Krause, G. L., ★1153
Krauss, F. I., 1190
Kreidel, K. V., 1530
Kriebel, R. M., 1980
Krikorian, K. S., 882
Krishnan, K. V., 494
Krishnaswamy, K. G., 1986
Kriss, B., 418, 654
Kritschewski, J. L., 1445
Krogh, A., 391
Krohn, 1725
Kroll, F. W., 2152
Kronfeld, P. C., 568
Kropp, L., 1346
Krüger, E., 2238
Krüger, R., 413
Krug, K., 412
Kudrin, Y. A., 87
Kühnau, J., 498
Kühnau, W., 85
Küster, E., 1725
Küstner, H., 972
Kugel, M. A., 1533
Kugelmass, I. N., ★204, ★287, 968
Kuhlmann, D., 1988
Kulcsár, F., 1650
Kulowski, J., 1716
Kumer, L., 1726
Kuroiwa, K., 2068
Kuttner, A. G., 1975
Kylin, E., 1194

L

LaField, W. A., 1338
Lahey, F. H., 80, 1337, 2228
Lahiri, B. N., 1645
Laird, D. A., 951
Lamb, A. E., 1715
Lamb, E. B., 324
Lambert, G., 729
Lampert, R., 79
Landau, A., 1112
Landis, E. M., 488
de Lange, C., 496
Lange, J., 888
Langelüddeke, A., 1819
Langenbach, A. M., ★1376
Lantin, P. T., 249
Laplace, L. B., 803
de la Puerta, R., 412
Larrabee, R. C., ★1936
Larson, L. M., 1332, ★1470
Laskarev, A. A., 1114
Lassen, H. C. A., 1542, 1807, 2074, 2242
Lassen, H. K., 810, 2242
Latimer, E. O., ★751
Lattman, I., 2147
Lausecker, H., 1346
de la Vega, J. F., 502
Laviano, A. B., 877
Lawler, P. E., 861
Lawson, G. B., 1110
Lazard, E. M., 645
Lazarus, J. A., 2142
Lazarus-Barlow, P., 1987
Lazzaro, G., 1648
Leadbetter, G. W., 246
Leake, C. D., ★1
Leaman, W. G., ★1660
Lecloux, J., 330
von Lederer, E., 1896
Lederer, F. L., 160
Lee, C. U., 1891
Lee, F. C., 2143
Lee, H. P., ★102
Lee, R. I., ★697
Lees, H. D., ★2086
le Goff, J. M., 1263
Lehmann, C. F., 1718
Lehndorff, H., 1993
Leiner, W., 2152
Leipold, W., 973
Lelourdy, J., 330
Lembcke, P. A., 322
Lemoine, A. N., 2232
LeMoine, M., 1536
Lemon, W. S., 1883
Lempert, A. A., 1434
Lenarsky, M., 321, ★1358
Lendrum, F. C., ★658
Leonard, S. L., 1882, 1882
Leopold, H. N., 1536
Leopold, J. S., ★200
Leusden, F. P.: See Pels Leusden, F.
Levin, I., 1887
Levin, M., 874
Levin, W., 1880
Levine, H. D., ★898
Levine, P., 1719
Levine, S. A., 249, ★2076
Levinthal, D. H., 879
Lévy, P. P., 253
Levy, R. L., 862, 961, 1247
LeWald, L. T., 963
Lewin, P., ★2099
Lewis, D., ★977, 1434, ★2110, 2228
Lewis, L. G., 1984
Lewis, M. S., 326
Lewis, R. C., 161, 646
Lewis, R. M., 242
Lewis, T., 970
Lewison, M., 1883
Lhermitte, J., 1538
Lian, C., 412
Libman, E., ★335
Lichtenberg, D., 1989
Lichtenstein, A., 1822
Lieber, M. M., 1884
Lieberthal, D., 1803
Lieberthal, E. P., 1803
Liebmann, G., 333
Lierle, D. M., 1433
Lightwood, R., 2235
Lilienthal, H., 231, ★1197
Lillie, R. D., 162
Linder, F. E., 723
Lindner, K., 1333
Linser, P., 333
Lippens, A., 1816
Ljachowsky, W., 807
Lobo-Onell, C., 1345
Lockwood, J. E., 78
Löhr, W., 497, 651, 1991
Loeser, A. (Berlin), 972
Loeser, A. (Freiburg), 1814
Loewenstein, E., 167
Loewenthal, L. J. A., 487
Loewy, F. E., 2234
Löwy, J., 2239
Logan, R. E., 1176
Lomholt, S., 1542
López Albo, W., 412, 1990
Loré, J. M., 964
Lorenzo, R., 1894
Lotheissen, G., 974
Loudon, M. E. R., 165
Lovelock-Jones, W. D., 165
Loveman, A. B., ★97
Lowe, J., 1442
Lowsley, O. S., 409, 1812
Lucchi, G., 330
Lucke, B., ★21
Ludloff, K., 1895
Ludwig, W., 498
Lundy, C. J., 1432
Lunsford, C. J., ★448, 965
Lustig, B., 733
Luten, D., 2141
Lyall, A., 650
Lyman, R. S., 1434
Lyon, D. M., 804
Lyon-Caen, L., 412
Lysander, A., 1821

M

Mabalay, E., 407
McAndrews, L. F., 2229
McCarthy, E. R., ★766
McCarthy, M. F., 558
McCartney, J. L., 1700
M'Clure, A., 250
McConnell, J. W., ★261
McCordock, H. A., 492
McDonagh, J. E. R., 1780
McDonald, H. P., 648
McFarland, R. A., 1338
McFetridge, E. M., 79
McGarrahan, J. C., ★680
McGavack, T. H., 1336
McGibbon, J. E. G., 330
McGibbon, J. P., 1344, 1723
McGregor, A. L., 1815
McGregor, G., 250
McGuigan, H. A., 1247
McGuire, J. P., 1890
McHeffey, G. J., ★521
Macht, D. I., 557
McIlroy, L., 1262
Mackay, R. P., ★510
McKelvey, J. L., ★503
McKenna, C. M., ★599
McKenzie, D., 970
McKenzie, K. G., 722
Mackh, E., 414
Mackie, T. T., 874
McKittrick, L. S., 801
McLachlan, A. D., 1341
McLanahan, S., ★735
McLaughlin, N., 1717
McLean, J. H., 2066
McLellan, L. L., 1432
McMaster, P. E., 1981
Macnab, D. S., 1806
McNeer, G., 1530
McTiernan, C., 1429
Macy, J. W., 2060
Madden, J. F., ★442
Maddox, K., 2235
Madigan, J. P., 968
Madison, F. W., ★755
Madsen, E., 1114
Maegraith, B. G., 1443
Magalhães, M., 331
Magath, T. B., 1884
Mage, S., 324
Magee, V., 2234
Magnus, A. B., 1808
Magnus, G., 253
Magnuson, P. B., ★1835
Magnusson, R., 888
Maher, C. C., 1429
Mahler, P., 1894
Mahlo, 1819
Mahorner, H. R., 160
Makepeace, F. C., 800
Makitra, A., 1818
Malamud, W., 1533
Malan, E., 2070
Maliphant, R. G., 410
Mallet, L., 165
Mallory, W. J., 880
Malone, R. H., 1890
Maltby, E. J., 1807
Mandel, L., 2152
Mandelshtam, A. E., 258
Mandruzzato, F. A., 486
Manges, W. F., ★2008
Mangeym, A. E., 1114
Mankin, Z. W., 652
Manly, L. S., 490
Maplestone, P. A., 880
Marchal, G., 165
Margolies, A., 401
Margottini, M., 1990
Marietta, S. V., ★1363
Marino, A. W. M., ★203
Markovits, F., 168
Marks, H. P., 1911
Markson, D. E., ★826
Markus, H., 1992
Markus, L. M., 1448
Marples, E., 1528
Martin, L. W., 1891
Martin, W., 160
Martindale, L., 727
Martius, H., 809
Martland, H. S., 1797
Marx, J., 731
Mascher, W., 734
Mason, V. R., 1189
Masserman, J. H., ★523; ★2084
Massobrio, E., 1263
Masson, C. B., 1805
Masson, J. C., ★986
Mateeff, D., 1264
Mathé, C. P., 409
Mathews, S. S., 161
Matsumura, T., 2069
Matthew, E., 1342
Maxwell, E. S., 1804
Maybaum, J. L., 2059
Mayer, A., 168
Mayer, L., 1335
Mayerhofer, E., 1542
Mead, C. H., 408

Means, J. H., 244
Mechling, C. C., ★367
Medelman, J. P., ★1378
Medes, G., 797
Mehrtens, H. G., 488, 490
Meidinger, R., 1259
Meienberg, L. J., 875
Meland, O. M., 2142
Melissinos, 252
Melli, G., 883
Member, S., 1719
Mendelson, R. W., ★604
Mengert, W. F., ★102
Menkin, V., 1887
Menon, T. B., 1343
Mensor, M. C., 80
von Mentzingen, A., 972
Meredith, F. L., ★2099
Merritt, H. H., 2147
Mertz, H. O., ★32, 1437
Mester, E., 2072
Mettier, S. R., 485, 1430, 1436
Meulengracht, E., 334, 1350, 1350
Meyer, A. E., 76
Meyer, J., 245
Meyer, O. O., 1429
Meyerding, H. W., ★1658
Michaïloff, A., 572
Michel, P., 1724
Michelazzi, A. M., 1192
de Michelis, U., 1263
Michelsson, F., 1819
Miescher, G., 414
von Mikulicz-Radecki, F., 809
Mikułowski, W., 168, 1892
Milbradt, W., 1539
Milew, A., 499
Miller, J., 1088
Miller, J. A., ★1737
Miller, J. J., Jr., 2230
Miller, L. F., 1528
Miller, T. G., 2227
Miller, W. R., 1533
Milles, G., 160
Mimpriss, T. W., 1440
Minchin, R. L. H., 1262
Mirsky, I. A., 1719
Misske, B., 86
Mitchell, G. A. G., 164
Möllerström, J., 488
Moene, I., 1822
Moersch, F. P., ★658
Moffat, W. M., 873
Moffatt, W., 406
Mogena, H. G., 2071
Molinis, G., 1817
Molitch, M., ★2021
Mollard, H., 1724
Monkhouse, J. P., 804
Monnier, 1647
Monson, L. P., 1433
Montagna, C. P., 573
Montgomery, A. H., 797
Montgomery, G. L., 1442
Montgomery, H., 1258
Montgomery, L. C., 404
Montgomery, S. K., 804
Moore, G. E., 1881
Moore, J. E., ★1267
Moore, P. M., 1433
Moorehead, F. B., ★1655
Moorhead, J. J., 162
Mora, D., 2149
Moran, C. T., ★286
Moran, H. M., 495
Morgan, H., ★995
Morgan, T. N., 1188
Moro, N., 417
Morris, N., 1111
Morse, P. F., 2042
Morton, P. C., 1332
Moschcowitz, A. V., 721
Moshkovskiy, I. I., 1448
Mosinger, M., 1647
Mossberg, O., 654
Mosteller, R., ★1220
Moulonguet, P., 1989
Muckenfuss, R. S., 492
Mudaliar, A. L., 1814
Mudd, S. G., 2142
Müller, H. (Munich), 501
Müller, H. (Schömberg), 1819
Müller, H. P., 416
Müller, R., 85
Müller-Meernach, 1897
Muir, D. C., 1722
Muir, J. B. G., 1988
Muir, K. B., 1258
Muir, R., 1986
Mukerji, A. K., 880
Mukherjee, B., 881
Muller, G. P., ★21
Mullins, B. M., 1533
Munch, J. C., ★1929
Munch-Petersen, C. J., 2242
Muniz Aragão, R., 331
Munro, D., ★1468
Muntsch, O., 1895
Murlin, J. R., 878
Muro, F., 1335
Murphy, D. P., 1799
Murray-Lyon, R M., 1342
Mussen, A. T., 1432
Mussey, R. D., 1880
Musychenko, P. I., 887
Myatt, L. E., 2145
Myers, D., 1883
Myers, J. A., ★2086
Myers, W. K., ★811, 1336

N

Nagayama, C., 2149
Naka, S., 2068
Nauss, R. W., 874
Neal, J. B., ★513
Neal, J. R., 1405
Necheles, H., 245
Neckermann, E. F., 1436
Nedelkovitch, Y., 2236
Nedzel, A. J., 2231
Needles, R. J., 241
Neild, H. W., 1887
Nelson, H. P., 328, 1441
Nelson, M. O., 1721
Neter, E., 1726
Neuber, E., 809, 1444
Newman, H. W., 488
Newton, L. A., 1259
Neymann, C. A., 2231
Nichamin, S. J., 1809
Nichol, A. D., 241
Nicholas, H. O., 408
Nicholas, R. V., 1188
Nicholls, E. E., 569
Nichols, V. C., 1641
Nicoll, A., 1536
Nielsen, H. E., 258, 1350
Nielsen, J. M., 2059, 2143
Nightingale, L. M., ★761
Nissen, N. I., 1898
Nitzescu, I. I., 1647
Nobl, G., 1821
Noel, 1724
Nonnenbruch, W., 1446
Nordenson, N. G., 2154
Nordland, M., 1332, ★1470
Norman, G. F., ★529
Norpoth, L., 1894
Norris, C., 1796
Notkin, J., 1978
Novak, E., ★452, 861, 1323, 2227
Nowak, H., 1896

O

Obadalek, W., 1444
O'Brien, G. G., ★681
Ochsner, A., 160, 1108, 1322
Oehler, J., 1728
Ørskov, J., 418
Ogilvie, R. F., ★1842
Ohlsen, A. S., 418
Okada, K., 2149
O'Kane, T. J., 1980
Olcott, C. T., 324
O'Leary, J. L., 1884
O'Leary, P. A., 1258, ★1267
Olesen, M., 1350
Olivera, C., 884
Olivetti, R., 2070
Olmer, J., 2070
Olsen, A., 418
Omodei-Zorini, A., 83
O'Neill, D. B., 968
Oppenheimer, B. S., 241, 961
Ormond, J. K., ★2180
Orr, T. G., 721, ★2081
Orticoni, A., 883
Osborne, S. L., 2231
Osofsky, A. G., ★2170
Osterberg, A. E., ★1831
Otell, L. S., 76
Otto, H., 734
Otto, H. L., 961
Ovcharenko, E., 886, 1349
Overholt, R. H., 1260
Owen, W. B., ★913
Owings, J. C., 2067
Owtscharenko, E. P.: See Ovcharenko, E.
Ozawa, E., 729

P

Pack, G. T., ★1838
Paddle, K. C. L., 1110
Page, I. H., ★1131
Pagnini, U., 1893
Paljtschewsky, E., 653
Pardee, I. H., 2143
Pareja Coronel, A., 1444
Paris, R., 252
Parker, F. P., 2230
Parkes, A. S., 82
Parkins, L. E., ★2155
Parlato, S. J., ★910
Parran, T., Jr., ★698, ★1267
Patek, A. J., 787
Patiño Mayer, C., 805
Patterson, J., 1111
Patton, H., 1532
Patton, J. F., ★117
Paul, J. R., 800
Paulson, M., 636
Pavlosky, A. J., 1193
Peabody, W. A., 636
Peers, J. H., ★1936
Pellegrini, M., 1264
Pels Leusden, F., 1992
Pendergrass, E. P., 2142
Perlow, S., 487
Perry, C. B., 495, 2234, 2235
Perutz, A., 733
Peshkin, M. M., ★1737
Peterman, M. G., ★1729
Peters, H. L., ★1924
Peters, K. O., 884
Petersen, S., 1898
Peterson, R. F., ★521
Peterson, S. C., 965
Petrányi, G., 401
Petrén, G., 1266
Petroff, C., 1264
Pette, H., 808
Petter, C. K., ★1378
Pettit, H., 570
Pfahler, G. E., 1432, 1535
Pfeiffer, C. C., 1720
Pfister, F. F., ★533
Philipowicz, I., 257
Phillips, R. B., 2148
Phillips, W. C., 1798
Pickering, G. W., 1191
Piersol, G. M., 76
Pincherle, B., 1444
Pinelli, L., 1990
Pines, A. I., 1445
Pinner, M., 2142
Piotet, 2070
Piskarew, D., 807
Pittman, J. L., 1641
Pizzillo, G., 2237
Platonov, K. I., 1349
Plaut, J., 2141
Plum, P., 1350
Plummer, W. A., 1257
Podleschka, K., 331
Poe, J. G., 1984
Pohl, A., 887
Poindexter, C. A., ★2015
Poinso, R., 1345
Polayes, S. H., ★1126
Pollack, B., 1322
Polsky, M., 2232
Pomeranz, M. M., 726
Poncher, H. G., ★1132
Pons, J. A., 2233
Poole, A. K., ★745
Poole, F. E., ★1141
Popoff, M., 331
Popov, N. A., 1196
Popova, N. A., 886, 1349, 1349
Popper, H. L., 1727
Porter, H. K., 728
Portmann, U. V., ★178
Pottenger, F. M., ★341
Potter, H. W., 249
Potter, R. G., 1717
Powers, G. F., ★1823
Price, A. E., 2058
Price, R. M., 1259
Prigge, R., 973, 1650
Prinzmetal, M., 1527, 1884
Pund, E. R., ★1220
Purves-Stewart, J., 1442
Putti, V., 1644
Pyle, N. J., ★2082

Q

Quarella, B., 1192
Quick, A. J., 1419
Quigley, J. P., ★1002, 2063
Quigley, T. B., ★752

R

Rabboni, F., 1893
Rachid, K., 2236
Rachmilewitz, M., 1698
Rackemann, F. M., ★127
Ragins, O. B., 1883
Randall, C. L., ★1137
Randall, H. E., 1642
Randall, L. M., ★1558
Randall, O. S., 961
Randles, F. S., 1527
Raphael, I. J., 321
Rappaport, B. Z., 489
Rappaport, F., 1436
Raschewskaja, A., 807
Rathcke, 808
Ratnagiriswaran, A. N., 1814
Rattner, H., 1780
Ravdin, I. S., ★21
Ravens, C., 414
Ravich, A., ★832
Ravn, J., 418
Rawlings, I. D., ★367
Rawls, W. B., 649
Ray, G. B., 569
Ray, T. R., 326
Raymond, R. L., 1537
Re, C., 2071
Recordier, M., 971
Reed, C. I., ★1745
Reeves, J. R., 1805
Rehn, E., 253, 1895
Reich, C., 1430
Reich, E., 1430
Reimann, F., 501, 501
Reinhold, J. G., ★261
Reisch, O., 256
Reitz, H., 879
Rentschler, C. B., ★686
Repetto, R. L., 651
Ressa, A. A., 649
Rettger, L. F., 1176
Reveno, W. S., 1717
Reyn, A., 88
Reynolds, K. E., ★1460
Reznikoff, P., 1809
Reznitskaya, E. Y., 887
Rhoads, P. S., ★2005
Ribadeau-Dumas, C., 330
Ribadeau-Dumas, L., 2069
Rice, C. E., 2232
Rice, R. M., ★1222, ★1670
Rich, A. R., 245
Rich, M. L., ★1122
Richards, G., ★1214
Richardson, A. P., ★1740
Richardson, F. S., 1982
Richardson, R., 569
Richter, A. B., ★898, ★2012
Richter, H. M., 1532
Richter, O., 76
Richter, W., 2072
Richter, W. E., 1993
Rieck, A., 257
Rieder, W., 254, 1897
Rienhoff, W. F., Jr., 876
Riesman, D., ★673, ★2000
Riggins, H. M., 963
Rigler, L. G., ★1750
Riley, W. A., ★1217
Rinehart, J. F., 485, 1430, 1436
Ring, H. B., ★2181
Ringsted, A., 976
Ripley, H. S., ★1917
Ripps, M. L., 1190
Ritchie, G., 1188
Rittenberg, B. B., ★1674
Rivers, A. B., 1337
Rivers, T. M., 800, 1807, 2230
Robb, D. C., 1341
Roberts, C. W., 1339
Roberts, Carl G., ★1149
Roberts, Cecil G., 1537
Roberts, J. E. H., 328
Roberts, S. M., 1716, 1812
Robertson, D. E., 722
Robertson, E. G., 164
Robertson, H. E., 721
Robertson, J. D., 882, 2233
Robertson, O. H., 1530
Robinson, A. L., 1814
Robinson, W., 1981
Robinson, W. J., 391
Roby, J., 322
Roche, H. J., 2233
Rockwood, E. M., 1978
Rodecurt, M., 1447
Rodriguez, J., 407
Rodway, H. E., 1262
Roemer, J., 1983
Roger, H., 971
Rogers, F. L., 491
Rohdenburg, G. L., 1982
Roholm, K., 888
Rollin, J. L., 257
Ronchese, F., 487
Ronka, E. K. F., 1886
Roome, N. W., 1981
Root, H. F., 1260, 1438
Rosenau, M. J., ★1998
Rosenblatt, J., 2144
Rosenthal, N., 1533
Rosenthal, S. M., ★1273
Ross, L. I., 1718
Ross, P. S., 1338
Rossi, C., 1345
Rost, F., 500
Rothholz, A., 1975
Rothschild, H., 2062
Rousselot, L. M., 961
Rousset, J., 1989
Roussy, G., 1647
Rowe, F. M., 728
Rowntree, L. G., ★889, 1885
Rozenboym, A. I., 1196
Rubell, I., 1528
de Rudder, B., 1193
Rudolf, G. de M., 1815
Rudolph, J. A., ★900
Ruete, A. E., 1649
Rugh, J. T., 1335
Ruigh, W. L., ★21
Ruin, E., 976
Ruiz Castaneda, M., 2063
Rupp, H., 2238
Ruskin, S. L., 963
Russel, C., 1530
Russell, A. W., 2068
Russell, D. S., 327
Ruth, H. S., ★419
Ryan, M., 1715

S

von Saalfeld, E., 410
Sabadini, L., 1538
Sackett, De L., 1720
Säker, G., 2239
Saelhof, C. C., 490
Säuferlin, H., 1445
Sagher, F., 417, 2238
Said, I. A., 82
Saiki, S., 572, 805
Sailer, S., ★690
Saito, M., 321
Salisbury, W., 803
Salminen, Y. V., 502
Salom, G., 1444
Sampson, J. A., 1430
Samuels, S. S., ★436
Samuelsen, G., ★1001
Sanes, S., ★1206
Santi, E., 1898
Santi, R., 805
Santonè, M., 1893
Saphir, W., 647
Satchwell, H., 961
Sattler, A., 731
Sattler, E., 1818
Sauer, L. W., ★1471
Saunders, J. C., 804
Sayers, R. R., 1800
Scarf, M., ★2159
Schacht, F. W., 408
Schaferstein, S. J., 886
Schaller, W. F., 571
Schamberg, J. F., 1639, 2228
Scharnagel, I. M., ★1838
Schauffler, G. C., ★839
Scheer, M., ★908
Scheifley, C. H., ★1217
Scheinker, J., 415
von Scheitz, L., 2153
Schellenberg, W., 971
Scheribel, C. P., 1429
Schetelig, G., 1994
Scheuermann, H., 1448
Schindel, L., 1264
Schiødt, E., 1350
Schlageter, E. A., ★915
Schlesinger, B., 495
Schleussner, R., 1982
Schliephake, E., 499
Schmechel, A., 1821
Schmid, H. H., 730
Schmid, J., 2237
Schmidt, H. R., 2238
Schmidt, P., 333
Schmidt, P. G., 1991
Schmitt, E. O. G., 1717
Schneider, C. C., 247
Schneider, H., 1347
Schnetz, J., 1195
Schnitker, M. T., 1804
Schnohr, E., 976
Schnute, L. F., 321
Schoeller, W., 885
Schöne, G., 86
Schoenfeld, H. H., 1109
Schoenfeld, J. B., 2058
Schønheyder, F., 734
Scholz, T., 1339
Scholz, U., 1649
Schreus, H. T., 84, 166
Schroeder, H., 1992
Schubb, T., 163
Schube, P. G., 800, 2057
Schubert, M., 167
Schürch, O., 414
Schulemann, W., 885
Schullinger, R. N., 1804
Schulte, A., 168
Schultz, E. W., 1532
Schultz, L. J., 1811
Schultz, W., 500
Schultze, G. K. F., 975
Schultze, K. W., 1817
Schultzer, P., 82
Schulz, E., 333
Schulz, H., 972
Schulze, M., 645
Schulze, W., 254
Schur, H., 2072
Schutz, C. B., ★1733
Schwartz, H. J., 2229
Schwartz, L., 800
Schwartz, S. P., 241, 961
Schwensen, C., 334
Schwentker, F. F., 1807, 2230
Scollo, G., 971
Scotson, F. H., 410
Scudder, S. A., 1190
Secher, K., 976
Seckel, H., 732
Seemann, H., 1822
Seemayer, H., 1195
Sehestedt, H., 255
Seidmon, E. E., 245
Selig, S., 1879
Selye, H., 1882
Sergent, E., 1259
Settel, N., 875
Settergren, F., 258
Severi, L., 1816
Sewall, H., 2058

Sexton, D. L., 1531
Shaffer, L. W., 1718
Shambaugh, P., ★1292
Shannon, C. E. G., 2229
Shapiro, P., 1810
Sharber, T., ★655
Sharp, G. S., 485
Sharp, W. L., 2144
Sharpe, J. C., ★1462
Sharpe, J. S., 2066
Shaw, C. C., 248
Shaw, F. W., ★688, 1439
Shaw, H. N., 1341
Shaw, R. C., 1258
Shaw, W., 1441, 1961
Shaw, W. F., 645
Sheehan, H. L., 410
Shelburne, S. A., ★285, 1640
Shelling, D. H., ★669, 1331
Shelton, E. K., 2055
Sherman, B. G., ★1845
Shevkunenko, V. N., 1348
Shivers, C. H. deT., ★997
Shore, B. R., 1530
Shortt, H. E., 1645, 1890
Shute, E., 879
Sieder, B., 1446
Siegel, H., 2060
Siegl, J., 1347
Siegmund, H., 2241
Siemens, W., 255
Sigerist, ★697
Simmons, S. W., 1981
Simon, F. A., ★127
Simon, J. R., ★913
Simon, O., 498
Simpson-Smith, A., 969
Simson, F. W., 2235
Sinek, F., 501, 1896
Singer, H. A., ★112
Singer, K., 886
Singerman, I., 645
Singleton, A. C., 876
Sippe, C., 83
Sirota, L. S., 972
Siwe, S. A., 1542, 1728
Sjöström, P. M., 1266
Skalak, V., 1263
Slater, S. R., ★38
Slaughter, R. F., ★1468
Smart, E. P., ★41
Smillie, W. G., 1232
Smith, A. E., 2141
Smith, C., ★532
Smith, E. M., ★593
Smith, F. M., ★660
Smith, F. R., Jr., 799
Smith, G. V., 1331
Smith, J. E., 2232
Smith, O. W., 1331
Smith, P. E., 1882, 1882
Smith, S. W., 2234
Smith, W., 1644
Smith, W. S., ★1206
Snapper, I., 2148, 2154
Sneath, P. A. T., ★1288
Snyers, J., 729
Soglia, C., 729
Sohier, R., 2150
Solis-Cohen, M., ★1128
Sommer, S., 1348
Sophian, L., 1322
Sosman, M. C., 243, ★591
Soule, S. D., 1810
Spârchez, T., 166
Spaulding, J. B., 490
Spear, W. M., 1257
Spector, H. I., 405
Speidel, W. C., 1811
Spence, J. C., 495
Spicer, E. L., 800
Spicer, S., 800
Spiegel, L., 1640
Spiegler, R., 332
Spies, T. D., 875
Spiro, P., 1539
Spoljanskij, G., 1194
Sproul, R. G., 1089
Squier, T. L., ★755
Stahl, J., 1988
Stainsby, W. J., 569
Stalder, H., 1112
Stallings, M., 1641
Stalnaker, P. R., 409
Stanbury, W. S., 2068
Stanton, E. M., ★1214
Starr, I., Jr., 1976
Starr, L. E., ★902
Starr, P., 1532
Starr, S., ★761
Statham, R. S., 2147
Steel, D., ★432
Steffensen, J., 1898
Stehle, R. L., 404
Stein, A. A., 1822
Stein, H. B., 161
Steinberg, B., 1975
Steinberg, C. L., 1109
Steinberg, M. E., 1258
Steiner, K., 497
Stell, J. S., 799
Stelle, C. W., 1433
Steperin, M. I., 1822
Stern, A., 406
Sternberg, B., 487
Sterne, J., 252
Stetson, D. D., ★1369
Stetson, R. P., ★1122
Stewart, C. P., 250
Stewart, F. W., 721
Stewart, H. E., 1440
Stewart, H. H., 1537
Stewart, H. L., 1884
Stewart, J. P., 329
Stewart, M. A., 1535
Stewart, M. J., 881
Stinnett, M. S., 1110
Stitt, H. L., 77
Stöhr, P., Jr., 885
Stöhr, R., 1194
Stokes, J. H., ★1267
Stone, H. B., 2067
Stone, W. J., ★1549
Stopford, J. S. B., 571
Storts, B. P., Jr., 326
Stott, H., 81
Stout, A. P., 1804
Straka, (correction) 502
Stratton, E. K., 322
Strauss, L., 1347
Strauss, M. B., ★281
Strauss, W., 499
Strickler, A., 964
Stringer, S. W., 1889
Ström-Olsen, R., 1261
Strong, J. E., 569
Strong, R. P., 801
in der Stroth, H., 2240
Strumia, M. M., 1976
Struthers, R. R., 722
Stuart, G., 882
Stuck, W. G., ★1658, 2061
Sturtevant, M., 1887
Süssbrich, F., 1348
Sugg, E. S., ★1369
Sugiura, K., 2141
Suker, G. F., 1715
Sullivan, C. P., 1429
Sullivan, F. L., 1436
Sullivan, M., 1976
Sulzberger, M. B., ★11
Sumerlin, H. S., ★363
Sunder-Plassmann, P., 1820
Susani, O., 2152
Susman, W., 1987
Sutliff, W. D., 1534
Sutton, C., 325
Sutton, L. P., 966
Svensgaard, E., 1542
Swift, G. W., 159
Sydenstricker, E., ★697
Szilvási, J., 732

T

Tachibana, S., 2069
Tainter, M. L., 405, ★1147
Talamo, H., 1528
Tammann, H., 1728
Tanaka, T., 729
Tatum, A. L., 1720
Taylor, F. W., ★895
Taylor, H. C., Jr., 726, 1261
Teilum, G., 1448
Teitler, M. H., 2055
Telford, E. D., 571
Tennant, R., 327
Terebinskiy, N. N., 1349
Thaysen, T. E. H., 810
Theobald, G. D., 567
Theobald, G. W., 81
Therkelsen, F., 1350
Thibaudeau, A. A., 1527
Thierfelder, W., 1194
Thoenes, F., 2239
Thomas, A. E., 1429
Thomas, C. I., 569
Thomas, W. A., ★766
Thomason, T. H., 1339
Thompson, G. D. C., 1885
Thompson, L., 75
Thompson, P. K., 323, 488
Thompson, S. A., 407
Thompson, W. O., 323,488
Thoms, H., ★602, ★2075
Thomsen, O., 88, 1448
Thomsen, V., 2242
Thomson, A. P., 882
Thomson, D. L., 1882
Thomson, J. E. M., 1419
Thomson, R. R., 965
Thorek, M., 723
Thurston, H. F., 324
Thuss, O., ★1118
Tietze, K., 1991
Tillett, W. S., 248
Titone, M., 334
Titus, P., ★1676
Tobias, N., ★1295
Tolentino, J. C., 407
Tomasch, J. M., 1718
Tomb, J. W., 728
Tomlinson, C. C., ★36
Tompkins, E. H., 1977
Tonney, F. O., ★367
Toomey, J. A., 1337
Toscani, V., 1809
Tosi, G., 729
Towey, J. W., 727
Townsend, W. C., 714
Traisman, A. S., 401
Transbøl, K., 1350
Trask, J. D., 800
Traut, E. F., ★1290
Travis, L. E., 1433
Travis, R. C., ★686
Trelles, J. O., 1538
Treloar, A. E., 1715
Trevorrow, V. E., 646
Tripp, H. D., 489
Trocmé, C., 1647
Trusler, H. M., 1805
Tsekhnovitser, M. M., 1349
Tsuchiya, H., 1720
Tucker, B. E., ★367
Tumen, H. J., 76
Tunick, I. S., 726
Turley, H. K., 493
Turnbull, F. A., 164
Turner, E. L., 723
Turner, T. B., ★503
Turunen, A. O. I., 2074
Tuxen, A., 1196
Twining, E. W., 880
Tyndel, M., 1818

U

Uhlenhuth, P., 1992
Ulrich, K., 2237
Upham, J. H. J., ★980
Urbach, E., 416
Urbanek, J., 2073
Urioste, J., 1892
Usher, B., 244
Usilton, L. J., ★1267

V

Værnet, C., 1114
Van Allen, C. M., 1338, 1809
Van Alyea, O. E., 1640
Van Antwerp, L. D., 1717
Van Cleve, J. V., ★1553
Van de Erve, J., 405
Van Den Branden, F., 2149
Vander Kolk, B., ★1757
Van Etten, N. B., ★697, 1160
Van Kleeck, L. A., 1811
van Rooyen, C. E., ★1842
Van Sant, H. M., ★1917
Van Studdiford, M. T., 1804
Van Wagenen, W. P., ★1454
Van Wyck, H. B., 1435
Vanzant, F. R., 323
Vastine, J. H., 1535
Vasudevan, A., 1986
Vaughan, J. M., 1987
Venkatachalam, K., 1814
Verbrugge, J., 1816
Verder, E., 325
Vernick, S. W., 1699
Vernon, S., 966
Vietor, A. C., 2060
Vignati, J., 1263
Vinson, P. P., 323
Visscher, M. B., ★1132
Voegeli, A., 1819
Voelcker, L., 331
Vogt, E., 84, 652
Voigtländer, W., 1541
Vonderlehr, R. A., ★1267
Vonkennel, I., 1114
Vuletić, A., 497

W

Wachsberger, A., 1979
Wätjen, J., 1264
Waldbott, G. L., ★127, 1631
Waldenström, H., 1994
Walker, E. M., 1529
Walker, S., Jr., ★1561
Walsh, J. J., 1795
Walters, O. S., ★1936
Walters, W., ★93
Wang, T. T., 1809
Ward, G. G., 1340
Ward, H. K., 2063
Ward, S. M., 800
Ware, H. H., Jr., ★1833
Warner, W. P., 250, 875, 876
Warnshuis, F. C., ★1757, ★2109
Warren, S. R., Jr., 968
Warschawsky, T., 258
Warshall, H. B., 1333
Warshaw, D., 1883
Warthen, H. J., 884
Wassermann, S., 1447
Waterfield, R. L., 494
Waters, C. A., 1984
Watkins, A. B. K., 803
Watson, S. H., 1435
Watson, T. M., ★2179
Watson-Williams, E., 83
Wayne, E. J., 803
Webb, C. H., 1641
Weber, L. A., ★1289
Weber, P., 1892
Webster, L. T., 247
Wechsler, H. F., ★764
Wechsler, L., 886
Weeks, C., 1332
Wehger, R. T., ★745
Weidlinger, E., 166
Weil, A., 403
Weil, M. P., 1263
Wein, M. A., 1445
Weinberg, M. H., 1808
Weinberger, H. L., ★916
Weinbren, M., 1815
Weinstein, M., ★928
Weir, J. F., ★93
Weiser, H. B., 1333
Weisman, J. C., 714
Weiss, E., 2241
Weiss, S., 161
Weissenberg, E., 1727
Wells, J. J., ★683
Welsch, K., 1196
Weltmann, O., 1446
Wendt, H., 1265
Wermer, P., 2153
Werner, A., 2237
Wescott, H. H., 1981, 1985
Wesson, M. B., 1716
Westenrijk, N., 412
Wetherell, F. S., ★1754
Weyl, C., 968
Whillis, J., 1538
Whitby, M., 1443
White, C., ★1290, ★2178
White, C. E., 492
White, J. L., ★915
White, P. D., ★655
White, W. E., 82, 1111
Whitehouse, H. B., 1643
Whitman, A., 1335
Wice, L. E., ★2098
Wieck, W., 974
Wien, M. S., ★197
Wiener, A. S., 1779
Wilbur, D. L., ★364
Wilbur, R. L., 1088
Wilder, R. M., 323
Wile, U. J., ★1267
Wilén, N. E., 810
Wilkinson, J. F., 250, 327
Wilkinson, O., 1884
Wilkinson, R. W., ★1756
Willcox, W. H., 1442
Willi, H., 1648
Williams, C. D., 1110
Williams, E. M., 883
Williams, H. B., 1795
Williams, J. R., 490
Williams, R. C., 1419
Williamson, C. S., 2065
Williamson, G. A., ★357
Williamson, O. K., 2235
Wilsey, R. B., 243
Wilson, F. H., 1538
Wilson, G., ★1460
Wilson, G. E., ★128, ★1938
Wilson, G. S., 727
Wilson, J. L., 327
Wilson, M. J., 1979
Wilson, P. D., 1812
Wilson, W. E., 1645
Wilson, W. M., 802
Wilson, W. R., ★1824
Winckler, E., 500
Windfeld, P., 1994
Winkler, F., 1194
Winter, E. W., 1447
Winternitz, H., 1113
Wintz, H., 256
Wirth, E., 974
Wishard, W. N., Jr., ★32
Witherspoon, J. T., 723, 1340, 2232
Witts, L. J., 494, 2234
Woglom, W. H., ★1289
Wolf, H. F., 406
Wolf, I. J., 1177, 2144, ★2181
Wolfe, J. J., 1809
Wolferth, C. C., 401
Wolff, E. (Helsingfors), 168, 1542
Wolff, E. (San Francisco), 2055
Wolman, I. J., 797
Womack, N., 1884
Wood, D. A., ★1147
Wood, F. C., 401
Wood, P. M., 321
Woodward, H., ★1132
Woodward, K. F., 1975
Wosika, P. H., 243, ★591
Wright, H. D., 250
Wright, H. E., 1643
Wu, C., 1530
Wu, M. Y., 2063
Wucherpfennig, V., 167
Wulff, F., 810

Y

Yaglou, C. P., 161
Yant, W. P., 1800
Yater, W. M., 76, ★1660
Yoder, I. I., 861
Young, H. H., ★1913

Z

Zacherl, H., 1993
Zapel, E., 1264
Zeller, W., 333
Zenoff, I., 1347
Zentmire, Z., ★892
Zerfas, L. G., 1430, 1537
Ziegler, K., 500
Zimmerman, L. M., ★1216
Zimmermann, E. (Berlin), 1992
Zimmermann, E. (Freiburg), 732
Zinberg, I. S., ★2098
Zinninger, P., ★518, 1420
Zinsser, H., 2063
Ziskind, E., 1189
Zohman, B. L., 487
Zukschwerdt, L., 332
Zurhelle, E., 2238

INDEX TO PAGES

OF THE JOURNAL, ACCORDING TO WEEKLY ISSUES—VOLUME 102, JANUARY-JUNE, 1934

Pages	No.	Date	Pages	No.	Date	Pages	No.	Date	Pages	No.	Date
1— 88	1	Jan. 6	575— 654	8	Feb. 24	1197—1266	15	Apr. 14	1729—1822	21	May 26
89— 168	2	Jan. 13	655— 734	9	Mar. 3	1267—1350	16	Apr. 21	1823—1898	22	June 2
169— 258	3	Jan. 20	735— 810	10	Mar. 10	1351—1448	17	Apr. 28	1899—1994	23	June 9
259— 334	4	Jan. 27	811— 888	11	Mar. 17	1449—1542	18	May 5	1995—2074	24	June 16
335— 418	5	Feb. 3	889— 976	12	Mar. 24	1543—1650	19	May 12	2075—2154	25	June 23
419— 502	6	Feb. 10	977—1114	13	Mar. 31	1651—1728	20	May 19	2155—2296	26	June 30
503— 574	7	Feb. 17	1115—1196	14	Apr. 7						

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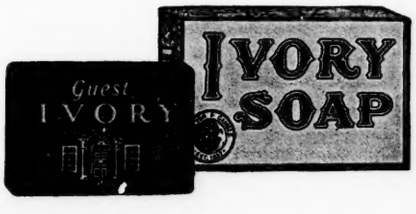

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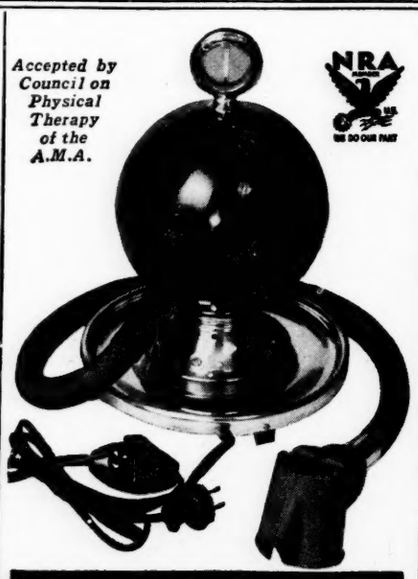

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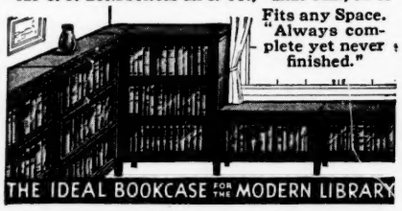

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(Continued on page 24)

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Why Editors Die Young

Typographic error in a Kansas tageblatt

"Hobart Jones has been in Hutchinson since last Tuesday where he went to have a tooth extracted," the Sterling, Kan., Bulletin reports. "They found the tooth so imbedded in the bum that it was necessary to take him to the hospital."

(Continued on page 26)

(Continued from page 22)

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WANTED—ASSISTANTSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH group or location; physician with well rounded dermatological training, Philadelphia, New York City and St. Louis; desires information concerning any opportunity with future; excellent training in skin allergy and general allergy. Add. 8930 FF, % AMA.

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THE MEDICAL BUREAU MAINTAINS DEPARTments for hospital administrators, graduate nurses, technicians and dietitians. Application on request. 3800 Pittsfield Bldg., Chicago. L

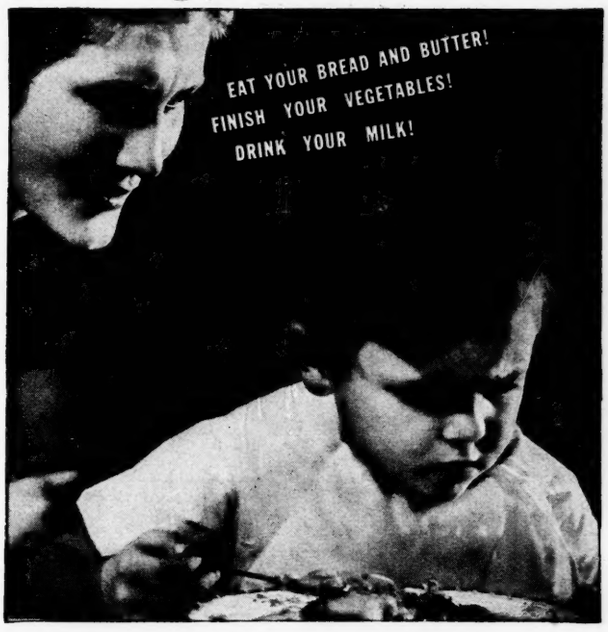
TECHNICIANS WANTED—(A) REGISTERED LABoratory technician, experienced in radiographs; $75, maintenance; approved hospital; west coast. (b) Laboratory technician; qualified as stenographer; office of industrial surgeon; south. (c) Graduate nurse for x-ray and stenography in office of EEN&T specialist; large middlewestern city. (d) Laboratory and x-ray technician; some general duty; $75, maintenance; small Wisconsin hospital. 294, The Medical Bureau, Pittsfield Bldg., Chicago. L

PRACTICES FOR SALE

FOR SALE — ILLINOIS — GENERAL PRACTICE— Collected $8,000 annually; 20 miles from St. Louis; 15 minutes from hospital, on hard roads; terms; specializing. Write James E. Hindmarch, Troy, Ill. P

FOR SALE—MAINE—LARGE ACTIVE PRACTICE, to settle estate; recent death of prominent Bangor, Maine, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist leaves unusual opportunity for doctor to buy long established business; includes records and modern equipment (records of 3 other specialists included); offices desirably located, ready for immediate occupancy; for particulars write Mrs. H. W. Johnson, 461 Union St., Bangor, Maine. P

(Continued on page 26)



Help the mother find the way to make him want to eat instead . . . .

It's bad policy to coax or scold the child. Mothers should find out first if anything is holding back his appetite.

Many children haven't a normal desire for food because they fail to get enough of the important factor which helps create an appetite—*Vitamin B.*

Their regular diet may not furnish enough of the foods richest in Vitamin B. Some way must be found of replenishing it in this factor before normal hunger can return.

There's an easy way to do this now, with the help of a delicious drink—*Squibb Chocolate flavored Vitavose.*

Three heaping teaspoonfuls of Squibb Chocolate Vitavose, added to one glass of milk, make a drink as rich in the appetite factor, Vitamin B, as a *whole quart* of milk.

Put children on Chocolate flavored Vitavose to restore their appetite, improve their disposition, and increase their weight.

Children enjoy drinking Chocolate flavored Vitavose, too. The flavor is delicious. They drink it with their meals and after school.

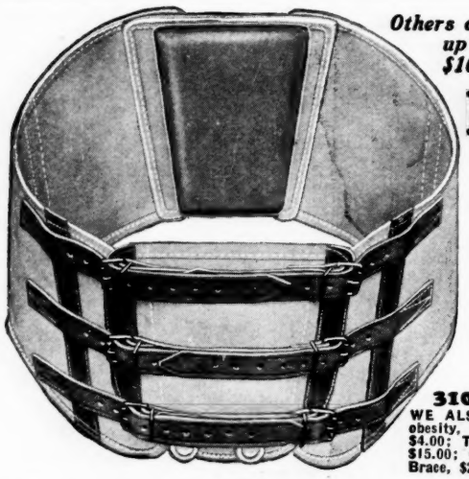
Have mothers give it to them routinely *every day.* It offers an excellent, new means of coping with the problem of the child who won't eat. Remember the name—Squibb's Chocolate flavored Vitavose.

Unflavored Vitavose and Dextro-Vitavose for treating anorexia in infants caused by too little Vitamin B . . . . Rich in Vitamin B, these two products act as appetite-builders. They may be used instead of ordinary carbohydrates to modify the baby's milk. Prescribe them *daily.*

Chocolate flavored Vitavose is a blend of sucrose, 30% Vitavose (malted wheat germ extract), cocoa, skim milk, lactose, flavored with vanilla.

SQUIBB CHOCOLATE FLAVORED VITAVOSE

A delicious food drink for the child who won't eat



Others ask up to $10.00

THIS HIGH GRADE

Sacro-Iliac BELT Our Price $3.00

Beautifully made of six inch orthopedic webbing, well reinforced, supplied with perineal straps. High grade materials and workmanship throughout. Offered for a limited time only in order to keep our shop busy. Take measurements around the hips three inches below the iliac crest.

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310 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WE ALSO MAKE—Abdominal Belts, $3.50; for hernia, obesity, maternity, ptosis, post-operative. Hood Truss, $4.00; Thomas Leg Splints, $4.00; Ambulatory Splints, $15.00; Cervical Vertebra Brace, $20.00; Taylor Spinal Brace, $20.00, etc., etc.

MEDICAL ECONOMICS

Timely Publications

An Introduction to Medical Economics	15c
Contract Practice	10c
Group Practice	15c
Income from Medical Practice	15c
Collecting Medical Fees	10c
The Costs of Medical Education	10c
Medical Relations Under Workmen's Compensation. 158 pages 5½x8½ inches	75c

The above pamphlets have been prepared by the A.M.A. Bureau of Medical Economics. The price in each case includes postage.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 North Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

The **VIM NEEDLE** *has a* **RAZOR SHARP POINT**

In VIM Needles you get a degree of sharpness unattainable in ordinary needles for the points are hollow-ground like a razor.

Thus you get a keen cutting edge and a razor-sharp point—one that pierces tissue without undue pain. VIM Needle points stay sharp longer, too.

Specify VIM when ordering and get needles with Razor Sharp Points.

MacGREGOR INSTRUMENT CO.
Needham, Mass.

(Continued from page 24)

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN — COMPLETE EQUIPment; x-ray; home; furniture; terms; specializing; best resort for hayfever-asthma in U. S.; no opposition; opportunity for 3 railroad appointments as 3 converge and terminate here. Address Box 55, Mackinaw, Mich. P

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—GENERAL practice, village 1,500; rich agricultural community; good roads, schools and churches; wonderful opportunity for well trained energetic man to purchaser of real estate; must have substantial cash payment; income in normal times $15,000 to $20,000 cash; last year $11,500; reason for selling, other business. Add. 8977 P, % AMA.

FOR SALE—NEW JERSEY—DUE TO DEATH OF doctor, his estate desires to sell practice and equipment; price reasonable. Address, Mrs. J. O. McDonald, 833 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. P

FOR SALE—WEST CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA— Doctor's office suite with residence attached; main street in community over 3,000; occupied over 30 years by physician; best reasons for selling. Add. 8982 P, % AMA.

FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA—12-ROOM, 3-STORY brick, inexpensive to remodel for 3 apartments; 2-story brick, rear; practice worth $7,000 now; will introduce; property worth $25,000, sell for $20,000 including introduction to practice; terms; ill health. Box 16, Pittsburgh, Northside, Pa. P

FOR SALE — PENNSYVANIA — GENERAL PRACtice with or without office, combined home and apartment building, county seat and educational center, 10,000 population; small down payment or sacrifice price cash. Mrs. L. G. St. Clair, Admr., Indiana, Pa. P

FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA—HOUSE AND 33 year practice for $5,000; $2,000 cash, balance terms; retiring; can make money from the start. Add. 8964 P, % AMA.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON—ESTABLISHED GENeral practice in farming community on Puget Sound; 20 minutes from hospital; completely equipped; average yearly earnings, $6,000; for quick sale will take $1,000, preferably cash; reason, specializing. Add. 8987 P, % AMA.

FOR SALE—WISCONSIN—UNOPPOSED COUNTRY practice; attractive village of 500, near Madison; paved roads; large territory; surrounding opposition negligible; collections 1933, $3,600; no surgery done; overhead low; will introduce during July; for inventory price of equipment, drugs, $1,500. Add. 8986 P, % AMA.

APPARATUS, ETC., FOR SALE

FOR SALE—NEW STOCK OF X-RAYS, FLUOROscopes, diathermies, at tremendous savings; incubators, centrifuges, microtomes, also mechanical stages; ophthalmoscopes and otoscopes; Sahli Haemometers; trade-ins welcome. J. Beeber Co., 178 Second Ave., N. Y. C. Q

FOR SALE — IOWA — DECEASED PHYSICIAN'S practically new equipment, including autoclave, sterilizer, examining and instrument tables, x-ray, lamps, scales, chrome surgical instruments, office furniture, library; sell part or whole for cash at fraction of original cost; office available. Mrs. Plomer Gustin, Bedford, Iowa. Q

FOR SALE—VICTOR SERIAL FLUOROGRAPHIC unit complete with tube stand, rails and 2 cassette magazines 5" x 7"; Victor fluorographic control unit including connecting cables; little used, perfect condition; original cost, $1,070; sale price, $485. Add. 8989 Q, % AMA.

FOR SALE—2 X-RAY TABLES AND SUNDRY x-ray equipment; a bargain. If interested, write L. C. M. Stubbs, 14 So. Broadway, Aurora, Ill. Q

(Continued on page 28)

(Tonics and Sedatives Continued)

TALL TALES FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Item from "Can You Beat It" by W. J. out of the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch Herald

The world's greatest abdominal operation was that of Dr. McDonald, known as the "Scotch Doctor," who practiced near Conneautville, two generations ago, according to Fay VanGorder, Conneaut. Mr. VanGorder tells the story as the old doctor was accustomed to.

"I was over in Beaver late in the fall. I saw men standing in a field, and a team of horses, exhausted by running, hitched to the rail fence. I hurried over to find a man in agony. The team had whipped around, dragging the plow over him, making a ghastly cut in his abdomen. The men were paralyzed with fear. I ordered one to hurry to an adjoining field and bring the best sheep of the flock. This done, I slaughtered it. I replaced the man's stomach and part of the intestinal tract, with those of the sheep. I joined the parts, using waxed thread and a shoemaker's needle. I washed the bowel cavity with water from the furrow. I assisted him to his feet and he walked to the house.

"The roads were muddy and I did not return until spring, when I saw him finishing up plowing the field. On my inquiry he said: 'I got along well, but I was always hungry for something besides salt pork, baked beans and buckwheat cakes. I finally took a chew of hay while feeding the stock, and that did me good. I can now do a full day's work if I keep a cud of hay in my mouth,' the farmer remarked as he pulled a handful from under his jacket, gave it a twist and crammed it in his cheek.

And subscriber John Horn wrote:

"The man that was run over by the horses and plow and had sheep intestines placed inside of him in place of his own, gave birth to twin lambs and sheared about ten pounds of wool every spring for the rest of his life. Beat that if you can.

—◈—

The Eagle Turns Blue

Item taken by G. E. K. from the San Francisco Chronicle

SCRANTON, Pa., May 26.—Medical authorities can snort at theories of prenatal influence all they want, but the neighborhood of Mrs. Samuel Carman, wife of a Pittston coal miner, will point to the two and a half-inch Blue Eagle on the forehead of baby Rose Carman and stand their ground.

Mrs. Carman became fatigued and almost fainted while watching an N R A parade in Pittston last September and the Eagle, a purplish birthmark, was noticed ten days after Rose's birth in mid-December. When she laughs or cries, the Eagle turns blue.

—◈—

It Means What It Says

Item taken by E. H. M. from the Des Moines Register

Phil Harris and John Dillinger were born just a few miles apart in Indiana, and both of these well known lads are about of an age. Phil admits that he and Jack went to different schools together.

(Tonics and Sedatives Continued)

THE CELL

To the Editor: It is not often probably that a treatise on physiology assumes the function of Spring by being the source of inspiration of a poetic effusion. But here is a case in point. It was while reading that most fascinating work by Best and Taylor——— 'The Human Body and its Functions'———that the writer became so imbued with beauty and the mystery of Life's manifestations as to break forth, incontinently, into song.

The immediate occasion of this unwonted effort on his part was the accidental death of a fruit fly———genus Drosophila———whose crushed and desiccated body was discovered between the pages of this enchanting book.

The following poem which is entitled "The Cell," is submitted herewith in the hope that it may be of interest to readers of The Journal.

Of Life this book tells but a whit
Of all that may be told.
This poor, extinguished spark of it———
Could we its tale unfold?
Tale astronomic, of a cell,
Of Cosmic, of protean forces,
Of little planets sent pell-mell,
Inscrutably, on frantic courses,
Obedient to some principle
Beyond the reaches of conjecture.
There bides an ego———rules a will——
Amazing attributes of structure———
Dim inklings doomed to gleam until
Dread Chaos comes, and then———disrupture!
Star-vaulted Universe———a cell!
Diminutive, invisible;
See how its chromosomes re-spell,
In characters divisible,
Weird cryptograms that do not tell
The thing incomprehensible.
Should the frail atomy that lighted here
Its inwardness reveal,
Then from Life's germinal, intrinsic sphere
Might we God's thunder steal,
And have it strike us as appallingly
As forehand knowledge of Eternity.
Spent Worlds lie strewn upon these pages———
Dead leaves of Life blown down the ages———
Stupendous mystery!———our ken
Transcending———but——
Life's pure epitome closed when
This book was shut.

W. H. T., Ont.

—◈—

A Strange Aspect

Headlines seen by F. B. in Cleveland Plain Dealer

NATION'S DOCTORS MEET HERE TODAY

Stethoscopes Behind, Rally to Learn New Discoveries for Patients' Benefit.

Journeying from every state, from territories and dependencies of the United States, from Canada and even from Europe, more than 5,000 physicians and surgeons and their families will begin to assemble in Cleveland today for the 85th annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which starts tomorrow and will continue through Friday.

They will leave their stethoscopes behind.

Burdick PHYSICAL THERAPY AND ELECTROSURGICAL · · EQUIPMENT · ·

NEW! SURGICAL DIATHERMY UNIT
with Micro-Inductive Current Regulator

Designed to produce a low voltage and high amperage current, especially adaptable for Electrocoagulation, and to produce an Oudin high voltage current for Desiccation and Fulguration. The unit is also adaptable for moderate diathermy work.

MICRO-INDUCTIVE CONTROL

The Micro-Inductive single control provides a new and unique way of controlling the intensity of the current, making it possible for a minute regulation of the quantity of current from zero to the full range of the apparatus. With this precision control the operator can record the settings used, which have proved suitable for various sizes of electrodes for certain kinds of work, and duplicate these settings when it is desired to obtain exactly the same kind and quantity of current.

Outstanding Features of the D-3 Unit

SPARK GAP . . . four ⅜" tungsten points mounted on radiators turned from solid stock with gaps in fixed position.
TRANSFORMER . . . low voltage type, air-cooled.
CONDENSER . . . highest grade mica and copper plates.
RESONATOR . . . wound on highest grade bakelite tubing assuring minimum high frequency losses.
AVAILABLE CURRENTS . . . D'Arsonval and Oudin.
CABINET . . . best construction, leatherette covered; compartment in cover for foot switch, cords, and electrodes.
PORTABILITY . . . measures 14⅜" long, 9⅞" wide, 6⅝" high (9½" high with cover). Weighs only 25 lbs.

Write for complete information

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BY

THE PHYSICIANS RADIUM ASSOCIATION

Organized for the purpose of making radium available to Physicians to be used in the treatment of their patients. Radium loaned to Physicians at moderate rental fees, or patients may be referred to us for treatment if preferred.

The Physicians Radium Association

Room 1307—55 East Washington St., Pittsfield Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.
Telephones: Central 2268-2269
Wm. L. Brown, M.D., Director

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Samples Free

Heilkraft Medical Co. Boston, Mass.

Second Hand Equipment

CAN BE BOUGHT OR SOLD THRU A CLASSIFIED AD IN THE JOURNAL

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Pharmaceuticals

For 20 Years HAY-FEVER has been prevented in thousands of cases with *Pollen Antigen Lederle*

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Radium

RADIUM AND RADON
for
PHYSICIANS
Information on Request
RADIUM SERVICE CORPORATION
180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
State 8676—1883

(Continued from page 26)

FOR RENT

PHYSICIAN TO SHARE UNUSUAL OFFICE AT 17 East 89th St. (East of 5th Avenue) New York City; hours to suit; consultation and treatment room, waiting room, 24 hours secretarial service; diathermy, sinusoidal equipment, Alpine lamp. T

APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS

A SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF AD-ministering Dextrose and Saline Solutions is to use those furnished in Vacoliter Containers by the Don Baxter Corporations. Their solutions are always of the same strength, sterile, and ready to use direct from the Vacoliter. If you haven't had a demonstration of the Vacoliter technique you can secure complete information by mailing the coupon on page 24.

DIETETIC PRODUCTS

ONE OF THE MOST DELICIOUS OF COOL drinks on hot days is pineapple juice. And Dole Pineapple Juice is refreshing and wholesome at any time of any day. It has an unusually fine flavor and is a good source of vitamins A, B and C and other nutritive factors. See other facts about it in advertisement, page 10.

THOSE CONSCIENTIOUS MOTHERS WHO FEEL that it wouldn't be doing right by the baby to feed him strained foods that are commercially prepared should try Stokely's Strained Fruits and Vegetables. They taste so good that babies like them, and they retain the vitamins and minerals in high degree. You can secure a complete assortment by mailing the coupon on page 5.

DRUG ADDICTS

DRUG AND ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS ARE HU-manely and successfully treated in Glenwood Park Sanitarium, Greensboro, N. C.; reprints of articles mailed upon request. Address W. C. Ashworth, M.D., Owner, Greensboro, N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED

GORDON, PATRICK—AGED 32—5 FT., 11 IN.—weight, 160; light brown hair, blue eyes, slightly crossed; scar end right third finger; escaped Chillicothe, April 30; if incarcerated your hospital notify American Red Cross, Indianapolis.

INSURANCE

APPROXIMATELY 50% IN COST OF HEALTH and accident insurance is saved by the physicians, surgeons and dentists who are members of the Physicians Casualty Association and Physicians Health Association. These organizations have been established for the past 32 years. They are purely mutual, and non-profit. If you are not a member why not write for detailed information? See page 36.

PHARMACEUTICAL

COMFORT FOR THE HAY FEVER PATIENT MAY be secured by your prescription of Armour's Supra-renalin Solution. This preparation is non-irritating and gives a welcome symptomatic relief to inflamed mucous membranes by contracting the dilated vessels. Its dependable potency is, of course, assured. You will find advertisement in this issue, page 9.

IN THE TREATMENT OF PUS CASES THE GAS-tric tissue juice extract Enzymol is well worth a trial. It exerts a reparative action, resolves necrotic tissue, and dissipates foul odors. Some conditions in which it has proved effective are listed in advertisement on page 36.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION

FIVE FELLOWSHIPS OF NINE HUNDRED DOL-lars each for the 1934-35 session are offered by the University of Georgia in advertisement on page 31. The fellowships include two in medicine and one each in surgery, bacteriology and anatomy. For complete information write to Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, at address given.

RADIUM FOR SALE

150 MILLIGRAMS IN NEEDLES AND 40 MILLI-grams in plaques, property of the late Dr. E. C. S. Taliaferro. Address G. Serpell, Seaboard Citizens National Bank, Norfolk, Virginia.

RADIUM

RADIUM TUBES, PLAQUES, MONEL AND NEW type platinum needles for sale; radium transferred from old to modern applicators; we buy radium. X-Ray Radium Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.

RADIUM BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEW FORMS constructed to order; also supervised radium rental service. Quincy X-Ray-Radium Laboratories, Quincy, Ill.

SANATORIA

FOR THE NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT WHO would benefit from a sojourn at a good private sanitarium you would do well to recommend Stamford Hall, Stamford, Conn. It has unusually fine facilities for treatment and proper medical care of such patients, as well as those suffering from alcoholism and drug addiction. Further information appears on page 33 and descriptive literature is available.

TYPEWRITERS

IT'S A SIMPLE MATTER NOW TO SPARE YOUR patients and yourself the disturbing noise of the office typewriter. Because when that typewriter is the new Remington Noiseless there isn't any noise—just a quiet purr that doesn't disturb any one. You can try out one of these revolutionary new machines for 10 days, without charge, by calling the nearest Remington Rand office. Advertisement appears on page 13.

Books Received

Books received are acknowledged in this column, and such acknowledgment must be regarded as a sufficient return for the courtesy of the sender. Selections will be made for more extensive review in the interests of our readers and as space permits. Books listed in this department are not available for lending. Any information concerning them will be supplied on request.

A TEXT-BOOK OF PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS OR THE ACTION OF DRUGS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By Arthur R. Cushny. Tenth edition revised by C. W. Edmunds, A.B., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and J. A. Gunn, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Oxford, Oxford, England. Cloth. Price, $6.50. Pp. 786, with 75 illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1934.

IMMUNITY IN ROUS FOWL SARCOMA AND ITS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM OF THE NATURE OF NORMAL AND CANCEROUS GROWTHS. By M. J. A. des Ligneris, M.D., L.M.S.S.A. Publications of the South African Institute for Medical Research, No. XXXI, (Vol. VI). Edited by the Director. Paper. Pp. 193, with 85 illustrations. Johannesburg: South African Institute for Medical Research, 1934.

ENTOMOLOGICAL STUDIES: OBSERVATIONS ON ANOPHELES FUNESTUS AND ANOPHELES GAMBIÆ IN THE TRANSVAAL. By Botha de Meillon, D.Sc., F.R.E.S. Publications of the South African Institute for Medical Research, No. XXXII, (vol. VI). Edited by the Director. Paper. Pp. 195-248, with 12 illustrations. Johannesburg: South African Institute for Medical Research, 1934.

LE BARBITURISME AIGU ET LES ANTIDOTISMES GARDENAL: STRYCHNINE, CORAMINE, ALCOOL. (RECHERCHES EXPÉRIMENTALES). Par G. Carrière, professeur de clinique médicale à la Faculté de médecine de Lille, Claude Huriez, chef de clinique médicale à la Faculté de médecine de Lille, et P. Willoquet. Paper. Price, 30 francs. Pp. 164, with illustrations. Lille: Imp. A. Durant, 1934.

THE MEDICOLEGAL NECROPSY: A SYMPOSIUM HELD AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGISTS AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, JUNE 9, 1933. Edited for the Society by Thomas B. Magath. Cloth. Price, $2.50. Pp. 167, with 63 illustrations. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company, 1934.

LES ULTRAVIRUS: PATHOGÈNES ET SAPROPHYTES. TECHNIQUES D'ÉTUDE, CARACTÈRES PHYSIQUES ET BIOLOGIQUES, MALADIES À ULTRAVIRUS.—CLINIQUE, ANATOMO-PATHOLOGIE, ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE, IMMUNITÉ. Par le Dr. Paul Hauduroy, préparateur à la Faculté de médecine de Paris. Paper. Price, 60 francs. Pp. 462. Paris: Masson & Cie, 1934.

RADIOLOGIE DE LA VÉSICULE BILIAIRE: ETUDE ANATOMIQUE, FONCTIONNELLE ET CLINIQUE. Par Nemours-Auguste, radiologiste de l'Hospice Paul Brousse. Préface du Professeur Roussy. Paper. Price, 45 francs. Pp. 186, with 129 illustrations. Paris: Masson & Cie, 1934.

NOVO MICROMETHODO DE DOSAGEM DE URÉA NO SANGUE POR HYDROLYSE THERMICA. Por João Noel von Sonnleithner. These de doutoramento. Paper. Pp. 31, with 2 illustrations. São Paulo: Typ. da "Ave Maria," 1933.

LA RÉSECTION ENDOSCOPIQUE DE LA PROSTATE. Par le Dr. Ed. Papin, chirurgien de l'Hôpital Saint-Joseph. Paper. Price, 30 francs. Pp. 67, with 47 illustrations. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1934.

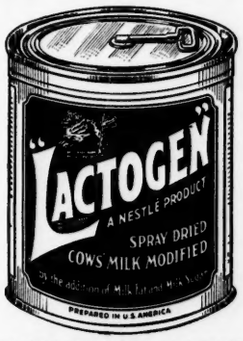
TÉCNICAS DE LABORATORIO: ANÁLISIS DE ALIMENTOS, ANÁLISIS CLÍNICOS. Por Casadevante y Sanfeliú. Paper. Price, 25 pesetas. Pp. 431, with 56 illustrations. Madrid: Javier Morata, 1933.

GEOGRAPHIE UND GESCHICHTE DER ERNÄHRUNG. Von Dr. med. K. Hintze, Professor an der Universität Leipzig. Paper. Price, 21 marks. Pp. 330. Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1934.

THESE FORMULAS GIVE GRATIFYING RESULTS IN INFANT FEEDING

WITH MILK AND WATER

The addition of Hylac to fluid cow's milk and water results in formulas approaching natural balance.



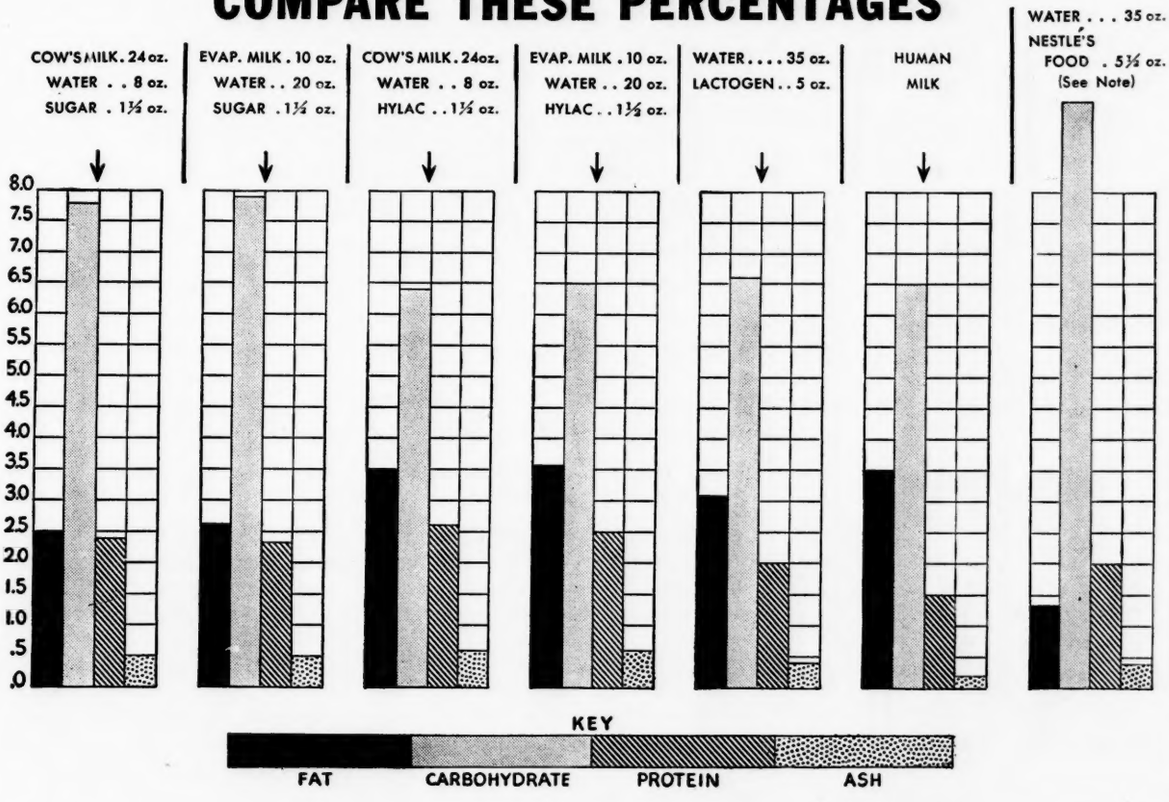
WITH WATER ALONE

A dried milk formula with all the advantages of properly modified cow's milk, plus increased digestibility.

WITH WATER OR MILK

A low fat, high mixed carbohydrate formula for infants who cannot tolerate formulas approaching natural balance.

COMPARE THESE PERCENTAGES



NOTE:— **The above Nestlé's Food formula does not resemble human milk because it is designed for infants who cannot tolerate formulas which approach natural balance. (Nestlé's Food consists of malted whole wheat, malt, dry milk, sucrose, wheat flour, salt, dicalcium and tricalcium phosphate, iron citrate and cod-liver oil extract. Contains vitamins A, B and D.)**

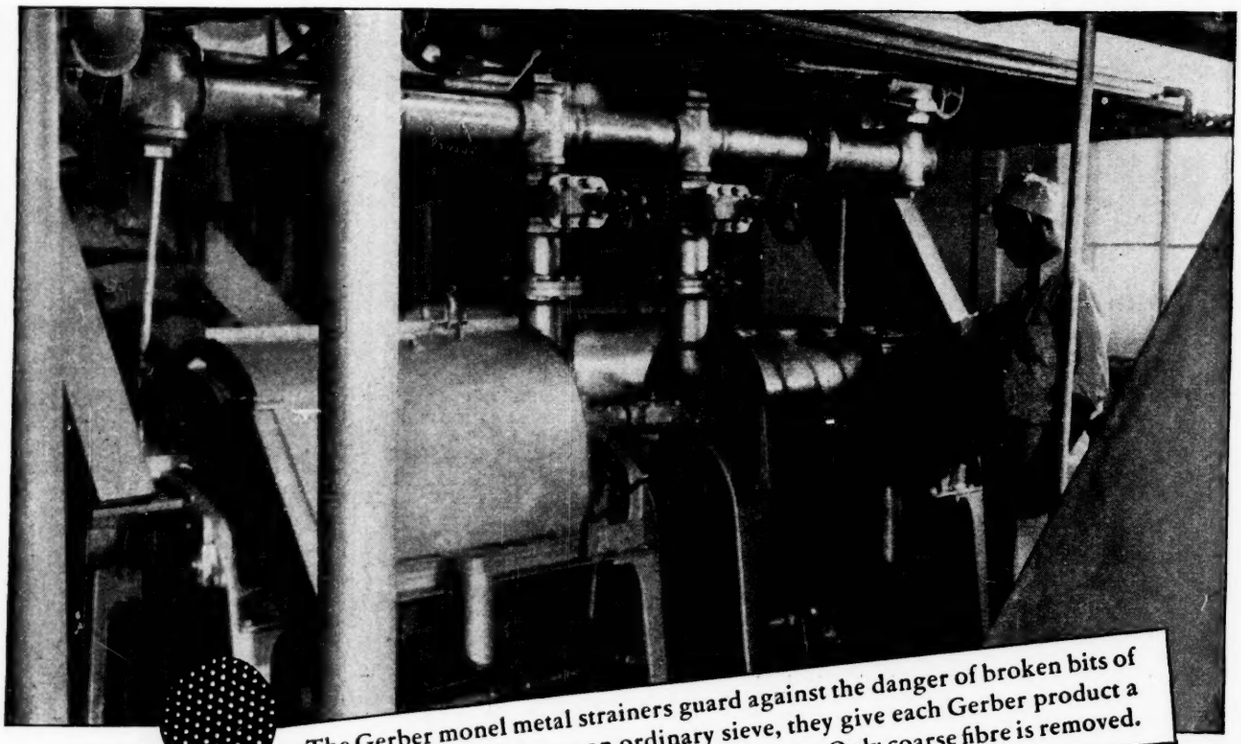
None of the above products is advertised to the laity. No feeding directions are given except to physicians. All three products have been accepted by the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association. For free samples and literature mail your professional blank to:—

Accepted by the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association

NESTLÉ'S MILK PRODUCTS, INC.

2 Lafayette Street — Dept. 1-C-6B — New York City

OXYGEN IS EXCLUDED
in the Gerber Straining Process



The Gerber monel metal strainers guard against the danger of broken bits of wire. Five times as fine as an ordinary sieve, they give each Gerber product a uniform, finely subdivided, smooth consistency. Only coarse fibre is removed.

Prevention of Oxidation in This Process Further Conserves Vitamins

After softening by preliminary cooking, each Gerber product is discharged through stainless steel tubes to monel metal strainers, which are completely filled with a blanket of steam at sufficient pressure to exclude oxygen from any contact with the product.

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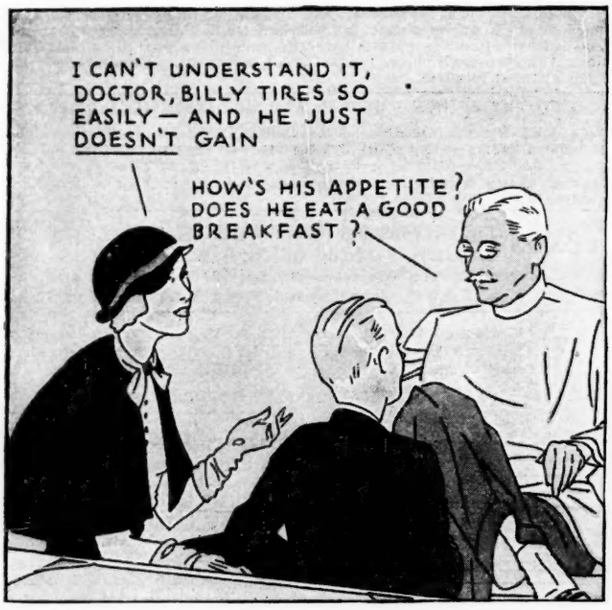

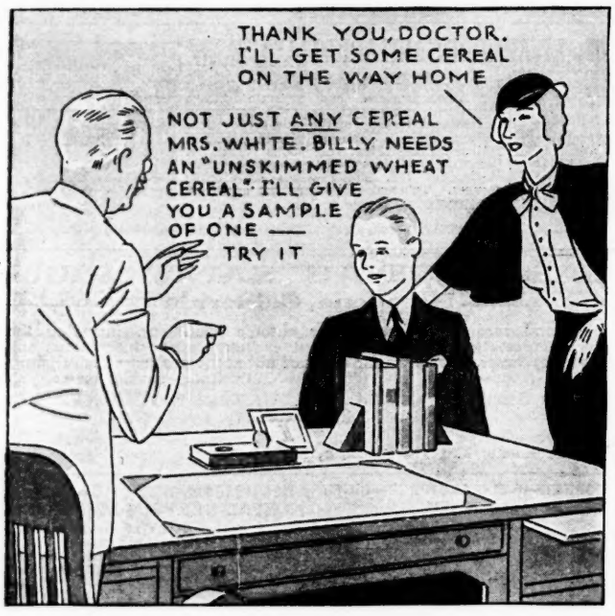
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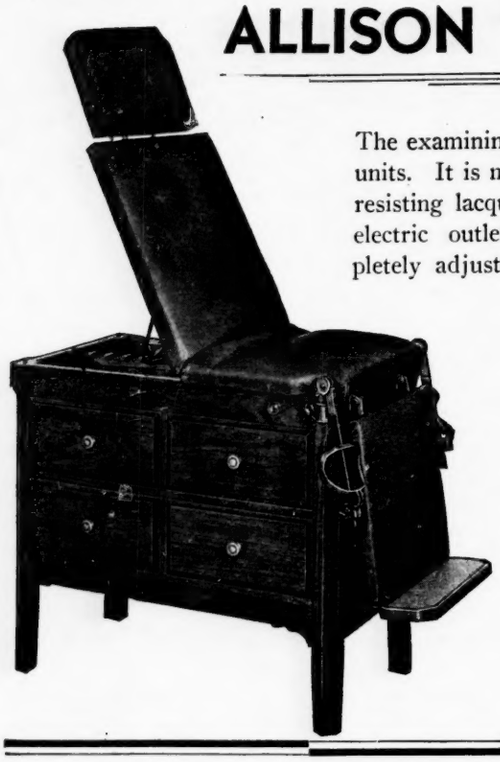

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